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NOAH WEBSTER M.D.

From the original

AN

ANALOGY.

PE,

AN
AMERICAN DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INTENDED TO EXHIBIT,

- I. THE ORIGIN, AFFINITIES AND PRIMARY SIGNIFICATION OF ENGLISH WORDS, AS FAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED.
- II. THE GENUINE ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS, ACCORDING TO GENERAL USAGE, OR TO JUST PRINCIPLES OF ANALOGY.
- III. ACCURATE AND DISCRIMINATING DEFINITIONS, WITH NUMEROUS AUTHORITIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

**ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CONNECTION OF THE
LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND OF EUROPE,**

AND A CONCISE GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must add, by his own toil, to the acquisitions of his ancestors.—*Rambler.*

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourteenth day of April, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit :

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; intended to exhibit, I. The origin, affinities, and primary signification of English words, as far as they have been ascertained. II. The genuine orthography and pronunciation of words, according to general usage, or to just principles of analogy. III. Accurate and discriminating definitions, with numerous authorities and illustrations. To which are prefixed, an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and of Europe, and a concise grammar of the English language. By Noah Webster, LL. D. In two volumes."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

April 14th, 1828.

PREFACE.

In the year 1783, just at the close of the revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation, which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, I believe in the following year, that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me, the propriety and expediency of my compiling a dictionary, which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work; as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable; as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About twenty seven years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work, while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit, I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary, for explaining many new words, which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part, I published my Compendious Dictionary in 1806; and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language; much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English Dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed, at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner and some other authors do not afford the means of obtaining. Then laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words, having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years, before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition, which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a synopsis of the principal words in twenty languages, arranged in classes, under their primary elements or letters. The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this synopsis, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted; of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country; and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions, in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction. In some of these objects I failed; in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but, in a degree necessary, that the people of this country, should have an *American Dictionary* of the English Language; for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country cannot preserve an identity of ideas, they cannot retain an identity of language. Now an

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identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others, arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions and customs. Thus the practice of hawking and hunting, the institution of heraldry, and the feudal system of England originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language,—and they cannot be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar, give rise to new terms or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England; which cannot be explained by them and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms, *land-office*; *land-warrant*; *location of land*; *consociation of churches*; *regent of a university*; *intendant of a city*; *plantation*, *selectmen*, *senate*, *congress*, *court*, *assembly*, *escheat*, &c. are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress*, *senate* and *assembly*, *court*, &c. for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments, and of our civil institutions, requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing, as in England. Thus the English Dictionaries inform us that a *Justice* is one deputed by the *King* to do right by way of judgment—he is a *Lord* by his office—Justices of the peace are appointed by the *King's commission*—language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined by Todd or Chalmers, *legally*, but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal*, in this country, has one important application unknown in England or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these states, and the people of England must look to an American Dictionary for a correct understanding of such terms.

The necessity therefore of a Dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time*, when such a work ought to be substituted for English Dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature, which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American Work which shall be a guide to the youth of the United States. Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration however which is dictated by my own feelings, but which I trust will meet with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow citizens, ought not to be passed in silence. It is this. “The chief glory of a nation,” says Dr. Johnson, “arises from its authors.” With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton and to Boyle.

I do not indeed expect to add celebrity to the names of *Franklin*, *Washington*, *Adams*, *Jay*, *Madison*, *Marshall*, *Ramsay*, *Dwight*, *Smith*, *Trumbull*, *Hamilton*, *Belknap*, *Ames*, *Mason*, *Kent*, *Hare*, *Silliman*, *Cleveland*, *Walsh*, *Irving*, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction, that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of *Boyle*, *Hooker*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Addison*, *Ray*, *Milner*, *Cowper*, *Davy*, *Thomson* and *Jameson*.

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology, with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country, as it is by the best *English* writers. Examples to prove this fact will be found in the Introduction to this work. It is true, that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste, and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom*. In this respect, *Franklin* and *Washington*, whose language is their hereditary mother tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English, as *Addison* or

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Swift. But I may go farther, and affirm, with truth, that our country has produced some of the best models of composition. The style of President Smith ; of the authors of the *Federalist* ; of Mr. Ames ; of Dr. Mason ; of Mr. Harper ; of Chancellor Kent ; [the prose] of Mr. Barlow ; of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States ; of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular states ; and many other writings ; in purity, in elegance and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the christian religion. Their population is now equal to that of England ; in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth ; in some respects, they have no superiors ; and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country, than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia, and even that may not be an exception.

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography and structure ; to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences ; and in this manner, to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *three hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope, to adorn the vast territory within our jurisdiction.

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens, and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization and christianity ; if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists and that dabbling spirit of innovation which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies ; if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation ; it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects. If this object cannot be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion.

This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect ; for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific and technical, *sixty or seventy thousand* words ! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents and my pecuniary means would enable me to accomplish. I present it to my fellow citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness ; and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities and depression ; who has twice borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close, I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which he entrusted to my care, has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

New Haven, 1828.

N. WEBSTER.

INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

According to this definition, language belongs exclusively to intellectual and intelligent beings, and among terrestrial beings, to man only; for no animal on earth, except man, can pronounce words. The word *language* is sometimes used in a more comprehensive sense, and applied to the sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or affections; as to the neighing of the horse, the lowing of the ox, the barking of the dog, and to the cackling and chirping of fowls; for the sounds uttered by these animals are perfectly understood by the respective species. So also language is figuratively applied to the signs by which deaf and dumb persons manifest their ideas; for these are instruments of communicating thoughts.

But language, in its proper sense, as the medium of intercourse between men, or rational beings, endowed with the faculty of uttering articulate sounds, is the subject now to be considered.

Written language is the representation of significant sounds by letters, or characters, single or combined in words, arranged in due order, according to usage.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

We read, in the Scriptures, that God, when he had created man, "Blessed them and said to them, Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c." God afterwards planted a garden, and placed in it the man he had made, with a command to keep it, and to dress it; and he gave him a rule of moral conduct, in permitting him to eat the fruit of every tree in the garden, except one, the eating of which was prohibited. We further read, that God brought to Adam the fowls and beasts he had made, and that Adam gave them names; and that when his female companion was made, he gave her a name. After the eating of the forbidden fruit, it is stated that God addressed Adam and Eve, reproving them for their disobedience, and pronouncing the penalties, which they had incurred. In the account of these transactions, it is further related that Adam and Eve both replied to their Maker, and excused their disobedience.

If we admit what is the literal and obvious interpretation of this narrative, that vocal sounds or words were used in these communications between God and the progenitors of the human race, it results that Adam was not only endowed with intellect for understanding his Maker, or the signification of words, but was furnished both with the faculty of speech, and with speech itself, or the knowledge and use of words, as signs of ideas, and this before the formation of the woman. Hence we may infer that language was bestowed on Adam, in the same manner as all his other faculties and knowledge, by supernatural power; or in other words, was of divine origin; for supposing Adam to have had all the intellectual powers of any adult individual of the species, who has since lived, we cannot admit as probable, or even possible, that he should have invented and constructed even a barren language, as soon as he was created, without supernatural aid. It may even be doubted, whether without such aid, men would ever have learnt the use of the organs of speech, so far as to form a language. At any rate, the invention of words, and the construction of a language must have been by a slow process, and must have required a much longer time, than that which passed between the creation of Adam and of Eve. It is therefore probable that *language* as well as the faculty of speech, was the *immediate gift of God*. We are not however to suppose the language of our first parents in paradise to have been copious, like most modern languages; or the identical language they used, to be now in existence. Many of the primitive radical words may and probably do exist in various languages; but observation teaches that languages must improve and undergo great changes as knowl-

edge increases, and be subject to continual alterations, from other causes incident to men in society.

A brief account of the origin and progress of the principal languages, ancient and modern, that have been spoken by nations between the Ganges and the Atlantic ocean.

We learn from the Scriptures that Noah, who, with his family, was preserved from destruction by the deluge, for the purpose of re-peopling the earth, had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth. This fact, a little obscured by tradition, was retained by our rude German ancestors, to the age of Tacitus.*

Japheth was the eldest son; but Shem, the ancestor of the Israelites, and of the writers of the Scriptures, is named first in order.

The descendants of Shem and Ham peopled all the great plain, situated north and west of the Persian Gulf, between that Gulf and the Indian ocean on the east and the Arabic Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea on the west, with the northern coast of Africa; comprehending Assyria, Babylonia or Chaldea, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Lybia. The principal languages or dialects used by these descendants, are known to us under the names of Chaldee, or Chaldaic, which is called also Aramean, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Samaritan and Coptic. Of these, the Chaldee, and Hebrew are no longer living languages, but they have come down to us in books; the Samaritan is probably extinct or lost in the modern languages of the country, but the language survives in a copy of the Pentateuch; the Coptic is nearly or quite extinct, and little of it remains; the Syriac, Arabic and Ethiopic are yet living languages, but they have suffered and are continually suffering alterations, from which no living language is exempt.

These languages, except the Coptic, being used by the descendants of Shem, I call *Shemitic*, or *Assyrian*, in distinction from the *Japhetic*. As the descendants of Japheth peopled Asia Minor, the northern parts of Asia, about the Euxine and Caspian, and all Europe, their languages, have, in the long period that has elapsed since their dispersion, become very numerous.

All languages having sprung from one source, the original words from which they have been formed, must have been of equal antiquity. That the Celtic and Teutonic languages in Europe are, in this sense, as old as the Chaldee and Hebrew, is a fact not only warranted by history and the common origin of Japheth and Shem, but susceptible of proof from the identity of many words yet existing, in both stocks. But there is a marked difference between the Shemitic and Japhetic languages; for even when the radical words are unquestionably the same, the modifications, or inflections and combinations which form the compounds are, for the most part, different.

As it has been made a question which of the Shemitic languages is the most ancient, and much has been written to prove it to be the Hebrew, I will state briefly my opinion on what appears to me to be one of the plainest questions in the history of nations. We have for our certain guides, in determining this question—1st. The historical narrative of facts in the book of Genesis, and 2d. The known and uniform progress of languages, within the period of authentic profane history.

1. The Scripture informs us that, before the dispersion, the whole earth was of one language and of one or the same speech; and that the descendants of Noah journeyed from the east, and settled on the plain of Shinar, or in Chaldea. The language used at that time, by the inhabitants of that

* Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Tuistonem deum terræ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios assignant.—*De Mor. Germ.* 2.

In ancient songs they celebrate Tuisto, a god sprung from the earth, and his son Mannus [Man], the origin and founders of their nation. To Mannus they assign *three sons*.

Noah is here called *Man*.

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plain, must then have been the oldest or the primitive language of man. This must have been the original Chaldee.

2. The Scripture informs us, that in consequence of the impious attempts of the people to build a city and a tower, whose top might reach to heaven, with a view to make themselves a name and prevent their dispersion, God interposed and confounded their language, so that they could not understand each other; in consequence of which they were dispersed "from thence over the face of all the earth."

3. If the confusion of languages at Babel originated the differences which gave rise to the various languages of the families which separated at the dispersion, then those several languages are all of equal antiquity. Of these the Hebrew, as a distinct language, was not one; for the Hebrew nation was of posterior origin.

4. All the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are vernacular in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common Chaldee stock which existed before the dispersion. The words common to the Syrians and Hebrews, could not have been borrowed from the Hebrew, for the Hebrews originated from Heber and Abram, several centuries after Syria and Egypt were populous countries. This fact is attested by the Scripture history, which declares that when Abram migrated from Chaldea, and came into Canaan or Palestine, "The Canaanite was then in the land;" and when he returned from Egypt, "the Perizzite dwelt in the land." These declarations, and the history of Abimelech, and of the war of four kings or chieftains with five; as also of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, prove Syria to have been, at that time, well-peopled. The language of the inhabitants then must have been coeval with the nation, and long anterior to the Hebrew as a distinct dialect. It may be added that in the early periods of the world, when no books existed, nations, living remote or distinct, never borrowed words from each other. One nation, living in the midst of another, as the Hebrews did among the Egyptians, may adopt a single word, or a few words; but a family of words thus adopted is an occurrence rarely or never known. The borrowing of words, in modern times, is almost wholly from the use of books.

5. It is probable that some differences of language were produced by the confusion; but neither that event nor any supernatural event is necessary to account for the differences of dialect or of languages, now existing. The different modern languages of the Gothic or Teutonic stock, all originated in the natural course of events; and the differences are as great between them as they are between the languages of the Shemitic stock.

6. Soon after two races of men of a common stock have separated and placed themselves in distant countries, the language of each begins to diverge from that of the other, by various means.—1. One tribe or nation will suffer one word to become obsolete and be forgotten; another, will suffer the loss of another; sometimes a whole family of words will be lost; at other times, a part only; at other times, a single word only of a numerous family will be retained by one nation, while another nation will retain the whole. 2. The same word will be differently applied by two distant races of men, and the difference will be so great as to obscure the original affinity. 3. Words will be compounded by two nations in a different manner, the same radical words taking a different prefix or suffix, in different languages. Thus *wisdom* in English is in German *weisheit*, [wisehead, wisdom] from *weise*, *weis*. In English *mislead* is in Danish *förlede*, from *lead*, *leder*. 4. The pronunciation and orthography of words will often be so much changed, that the same word in two languages, cannot without difficulty, be recognized as identical. No person, without a considerable attention to the changes which letters have suffered, would at once suspect or believe the English *let* and the French *laisser* to be the same word.

7. As Abram migrated from Chaldea, he must have spoken the Chaldee language, and probably, at that time, the Syriac, Arabic and Egyptian, had not become so different, as to render it impracticable for him to converse with the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language of Abram's descendants, and that of the land of Shinar or the Chaldee must, in the natural course of things, have begun to diverge, soon after the separation; and the changes in each language being different, would, in the course of a few centuries, form somewhat different languages. So in the days of Hezekiah the Syriac and Hebrew had become, in a degree, distinct languages. 2 Kings xviii. In which of these languages, the greatest number of alterations were produced, we do not know; but from the general observations I have made, in my researches, it appears that the Chaldee dialect, in the use of dental letters instead of sibilants, is much the most general in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of Europe. Thus the German only has a sibilant in *wasser*, when the other Teutonic languages have a dental, *water*. I think also that there are far more words in the European languages which accord with the Chaldee or Arabic, than there are words which accord with the Hebrew. If this observation is well-founded, the Hebrew must have suffered the loss of more primitive words than the other languages of the Shemitic family. This however is true, that all of them have lost some words, and in some cases, the Hebrew retains what the others have lost.

8. The Hebrew Scriptures are, by many centuries, the most ancient writings extant. Hence probably the strange inference, that the Hebrew is the oldest language; as if the inhabitants of Chaldea and Syria had had no language, for ages before the progenitor of the Hebrews was born.

9. The vernacular words in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of modern Europe, which are evidently the same words as still exist in the Shemitic languages, are of the same antiquity; being a part of the common language which was used on the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

The descendants of Japheth peopled the northern part of Asia, and all Europe; or if some colonies from Egypt planted themselves in Greece, at an early period, they or their descendants must have been merged in the mass of Japhetic population. Certain it is that the Greek language is chiefly formed on the same radical words, as the Celtic and Teutonic languages.

The Japhetic tribes of men, whose descendants peopled the south and west of Europe, were first established in the country now called Persia, or by the natives themselves, Iran. Of this fact, the evidence now existing is decisive. The numerous words found in the Greek, Latin, Gaelic, English and the kindred tongues, which are still used in Persia, prove, beyond all question, that Persia must have been the residence of the people whose descendants introduced into Europe the languages from which the modern languages are derived. The fact proves further that a great body of the original Persians remained in their own country, and their descendants constitute the mass of the population at this day.

In the early stages of society, men dwelt or migrated in families, tribes or clans. The family of Abraham and Jacob in Asia, and the clans of the Gaels in Scotland, exhibit to us the manner in which societies and nations were originally formed. The descendants of a man settled around him, and formed a clan, or tribe, of which the government was patriarchal. Such families often migrated in a body, and often the personal characteristics of the progenitor might be distinctly traced in his descendants for many generations. In process of time, some of these families became nations; more generally, by means of wars and migrations, different tribes became blended, and the distinction of families was lost.

In rude ages, the families or tribes of men are named from some characteristic of the people; or more generally, from the place of their residence. The Greeks gave the name of *Scythia* to the north of Europe and Asia, but the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe, they called *Κελτοι*, *Kelts*, *Celts*, a word signifying *woods men*. These were descendants from the same ancestors as the Greeks and Romans themselves, but they had pushed their migrations into Gaul, Spain and Britain. The first settlers or occupiers of these countries were driven forward by successive hords, until they were checked by the ocean; there they made their stand, and there we find their descendants at this day. These may be considered as the descendants of the earliest settlers, or first inhabitants of the countries where they are found. Among these are the inhabitants of France, south of the Garonne, and those of the north of Spain, called by the Romans Aquitani and Cantabri, in more modern times Gascoigns, Basques, and Cantabrians, who still retain their native language; and in Great Britain, the Gaels in Scotland, and the natives of the north and west of Ireland, who also retain their primitive language.

The first inhabitants of the north and west of Europe, known to the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for our earliest accounts of that region, were the Cimbri, who inhabited the peninsula of Denmark, now called Jutland, and the tribes which belonged to the Teutonic and Gothic races, which were established in Germany and on both sides of the Baltic. Whether tribes of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by

* Welsh *celt*, a cover, or shelter, a *Celt*; *celtiad*, an inhabitant of the covert or wood; *celu*, to conceal, Lat. *celo*. In Gaelic the word is *coilt* or *ceilt*. The Celts were originally a tribe or nation inhabiting the north of Italy, or the still more northern territory.

† I purposely omit all consideration of the different families, tribes or nations which first peopled Greece and Italy. In Greece, we read of the *Γραικοι* or *Γραικοι*, the Hellenes, the Achæans, the Dorians, the Æolians, the Ionians, the Pelasgi, &c. In Italy, of the Illyrians, the Liburni, the Siculi, the Veneti or Heneti, the Iberi, Ligures, Sicani, Etrusci, Insubres, Sabini, Latini, Samnites, and many others. But as these nations or their descendants gave the name of *CELTS* to the Umbri, or nations that dwelt in the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and as all the tribes, under whatever denomination they were known, were branches of the great Japhetic stock, I shall call them by that general name, *CELTS*; and under the general name of Goths or Teutons, shall comprehend the various tribes that inhabited the north of Germany, and the country north of the Baltic or Scandinavia.

A late writer seems to consider the Teutonic races, as the only ancestors of the Greeks and Romans. But from Celtic words, still found in the Greek and Latin; words not belonging to any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages; it is demonstrably certain that the primitive settlers in Greece and Italy, belonged to the Celtic races. Thus the Greek *βραχίον*, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is formed on the Gaelic *braigh*, *raigh*, W. *braic*, a word not found among the Teutonic nations. So the Welsh *moctaw*, to mock, is found in the Greek *μακκω*, and French *moquer*, to mock, and Ir. *mogadh*, a mocking; but not in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. Many similar facts prove that the Celtic races were among the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

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the Celts, even to the borders of Sarmatia, has been a question much disputed by historians and antiquaries. The German and French writers generally contend that the Celts inhabited all the north of Europe, as far at least as Sarmatia; but some respectable English writers are of a different opinion. Now it is agreed that the Welsh are descendants of the Cimbri, inhabitants of Jutland, and their language bears a strong affinity to the Celtic languages, which still exist; a fact that countenances the opinion of the German and French writers. But the dispute is of little moment: the Celtic, Teutonic and Gothic races being all of the Japhetic stock, migrating from Asia through Asia Minor at different times, and pursuing different courses westward. The first tribes probably sought the warm climates along the north coast of the Mediterranean, and established themselves in Greece and Italy. Others followed the course of the Danube and its subsidiary streams, till they fell upon the rivers that conducted them to the Baltic. The first inhabitants of Greece and Italy were probably of the Celtic race, but if they were, it is very evident that tribes of the Teutonic or Gothic races invaded those countries before they were civilized, and intermingled with the original inhabitants. The Pelasgi may have been among the number. This is an inference which I draw from the affinities of the Greek and Latin languages, with those of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic and Gothic races impressed their language upon all the continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and from that river to the Rhine, or rather to the Seine, anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar. The same races invading and conquering the south of Europe, in the fourth and fifth century, on the downfall of the Roman empire, infused a portion of their language into the Italian and Spanish, which is still distinguishable.

The ancient Sarmatia, including Poland and Russia, was probably peopled originally by races of men who passed into Europe by the country north of the Euxine. Their original residence was along the rivers Kur and Araxes, or on the mountains between the Euxine and Caspian. The name of the Russ or Russians is clearly recognized in the *Roxolani* of Pliny and Ptolemy, and possibly the ancestors of this race may have entered Europe by Asia Minor. That the Teutonic races, originally from Persia, inhabited Asia Minor, and migrated westward by that course, is evident from the names which they impressed on mountains, rivers and places—Such are the *Cragus* of Pliny, the Welsh and English *crag*;* *Perga* in Pamphylia, now *burg* or *bergen*; *Thymbreck*, the name of a small stream, near the site of Troy; a word in which we recognize the English *brook*. It was contracted by the Greeks into *Thymbrius*.†

It is admitted by all gentlemen, acquainted with oriental literature, that the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India, the parent of all the dialects of that great peninsula, is radically the same language or from the same stock as the Greek and Latin; the affinities between them being remarkably clear and decisive. If so, the inhabitants of India and the descendants of the Celtic and Teutonic nations are all of one family, and must have all migrated from one country, after the separation of the nations of the Shemitic stock from those of the Japhetic race.‡

Whether that country was Persia, or Cashmir, or a country farther east, is a point not easily determined. One important inference results from this fact, that the white men of Europe and the black or tawny men of India, are direct descendants from a common ancestor.

Of the languages of Europe, the Greek was first improved and refined, and next to that the Latin. The affinity between these languages, and those of the west and north of Europe is very striking, and demonstrates their common origin. It is probable however that there are some words in the Greek derived from Africa, if Egyptian colonies were established in Greece, as historians inform us.

The modern Italian, Spanish, French and Portuguese, are composed chiefly of Latin words, much altered however both in orthography and inflections. Perhaps nine tenths of all the words now found in those languages are of Latin origin; being introduced by the Romans, who held Gaul in subjection, five or six centuries, and Spain much longer; or being borrowed from Latin authors, since the revival of letters. All these languages, however retain many words of Celtic origin; the primitive language not having been entirely extirpated. In some instances, the same word has been transmitted through both channels, the Celtic and the Latin, and is yet retained. Thus in French *céder*, and in Italian *cedere*, is directly from the Latin *cedo*; while the French, *congédier*, and Italian, *congedare*, are composed of the same word, with a prefix, derived from the Celtic, and retained in the Welsh *gadaw*, to quit, to leave. [L. *concedo*.] And this same verb probably appears also in *quit*, a word common to the Teutonic and to the Celtic languages. See *Conge*, in the Dictionary.

It must be observed further, that the Spanish language contains some words of African origin, introduced by the Carthaginians, before the Roman conquest of Spain, or afterwards by the Moors, who, for several centuries,

were masters of that country. It contains also some words of Gothic origin, introduced by the Goths who conquered that country, at the downfall of the Roman Empire. The French also contains some words of Teutonic origin, either from the Belgic tribes who occupied the country to the Seine, at the time of Cesar's invasion, or from the Franks who established the dynasty of the Merovingian Kings in the fifth century, or from the Normans who obtained possession of the northern part of that kingdom in the tenth century, or from all these sources.

The German, Dutch or Belgic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Swedish languages are of Teutonic or Gothic origin.* They are all closely allied; a great part of the words in them all being the same or from the same roots, with different prefixes or affixes. There is however a greater difference between the Danish and Swedish, which are of the Gothic stock, and the German and Dutch, which are of Teutonic origin, than between two languages of the same stock, as between the Danish and Swedish. The Norwegian, Icelandic, and some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland, belong to the same stock; but of these I have no particular knowledge.

The Basque or Cantabrian in Spain; the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic, or native language of Ireland, are the purest remains of the ancient Celtic. From a comparison of a vocabulary of the Gaelic and Hiberno-Celtic, I find little or no difference between them; and from a long and attentive examination of this language, and of the languages of Teutonic origin, I find less difference between them, than most authors have supposed to exist.

The Armoric or language of Brittany in the northwest angle of France, and the Cornish, in the southwest of England, are also of Celtic origin. The Cornish is now extinct; but the Armoric is a living language.

The English as now spoken, is a language composed of words from several others. The basis of the language is Anglo-Saxon, or, as I shall, for the sake of brevity, call it, Saxon, by which it is closely allied to the languages of Teutonic and Gothic origin on the continent. But it retains a great number of words from the ancient languages of Britain, the Belgic, or Lloegrian, and the Cymraeg, or Welsh; particularly from the latter, and some from the Cornish. Cesar informs us, that before he invaded Britain, Belgic colonies had occupied the southern coast of England; and the inhabitants of the interior, northern and western parts, were the ancestors of the present Welsh, who call themselves *Cymry*, and their country *Cymru*, a name which indicates their origin from the Cimbri, inhabitants of the modern Denmark, or Cimbric Chersonese, now Jutland.

The modern Welsh contains many Latin words introduced by the Romans, who had possession of Britain for five hundred years. But the body of the language is probably their vernacular tongue. It is more nearly allied to the languages of Celtic origin, than to those of the Teutonic and Gothic stock; and of this British language, the Cornish and Armoric are dialects.

It has been commonly supposed that the Britons were nearly exterminated by the Saxons, and that the few that survived, escaped into the west of England, now Wales. It is true that many took refuge in Wales, which their descendants still retain; but it cannot be true that the other parts of England were entirely depopulated. On the other hand, great numbers must have escaped slaughter, and been intermixed with their Saxon conquerors. The Welsh words, which now form no unimportant part of the English language, afford decisive evidence of this fact. It is probable however that these words were for a long time used only by the common people, for few of them appear in the early Saxon writers.

The English contains also many words, introduced by the Danes, who were, for some time, masters of England; which words are not found in the Saxon. These words prevail most in the northern counties of England; but many of them are incorporated into the body of the language, and are used in the United States.

After the conquest, the Norman Kings endeavored to extirpate the English language, and substitute the Norman. For this purpose, it was ordained that all law proceedings and records should be in the Norman language; and hence the early records and reports of law cases came to be written in Norman. But neither royal authority, nor the influence of courts, could change the vernacular language. After an experiment of three hundred years, the law was repealed; and since that period, the English has been, for the most part, the official, as well as the common language of the nation. A few Norman words however remain in the English; most of them in law language.

Since the conquest, the English has not suffered any shock from the intermixture of conquerors with the natives of England; but the language has undergone great alterations, by the disuse of a large portion of Saxon words, and the introduction of words from the Latin and Greek languages, with some French, Italian, and Spanish words. These words have, in some instances, been borrowed by authors, directly from the Latin and Greek; but most of the Latin words have been received through the medium of the French and Italian. For terms in the sciences, authors have generally resorted to the Greek; and from this source, as discoveries in science demand new terms, the vocabulary of the English language is receiving continual

* Plin. N. H. Lib. 5, cap. 27. Strabo, Lib. 7. 6. informs us that the Dalmatians had the singular practice of making a division of their fields every eighth year. Hence perhaps the name from *deal*, and *math* or *madh*, country.

† Clarke's Travels.

‡ See the word *chuk* in the Dictionary.

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* In strictness, the Swedish and Danish are of Gothic origin, and the German and Saxon, of Teutonic origin.

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augmentation. We have also a few words from the German and Swedish, mostly terms in mineralogy, and commerce has introduced new commodities of foreign growth or manufacture, with their foreign names, which now make a part of our language.—Such are *camphor*, *amber*, *arsenic*, and many others.

The English then is composed of,

- 1st, Saxon and Danish words of Teutonic and Gothic origin.
- 2d, British or Welsh, Cornish and Armoric, which may be considered as of Celtic origin.
- 3d, Norman, a mixture of French and Gothic.
- 4th, Latin, a language formed on the Celtic and Teutonic.
- 5th, French, chiefly Latin corrupted, but with a mixture of Celtic.
- 6th, Greek, formed on the Celtic and Teutonic, with some Coptic.
- 7th, A few words directly from the Italian, Spanish, German, and other languages of the continent.
- 8th, A few foreign words, introduced by commerce, or by political and literary intercourse.

Of these, the Saxon words constitute our mother tongue; being words which our ancestors brought with them from Asia. The Danish and Welsh also are primitive words, and may be considered as a part of our vernacular language. They are of equal antiquity with the Chaldee and Syriac.

AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

On comparing the structure of the different languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic stocks, we cannot but be struck with the fact, that although a great number of words, consisting of the same or of cognate letters, and conveying the same ideas, are found in them all; yet in the inflections, and in the manner of forming compounds and derivatives, there are remarkable differences between the two great families. In the modifications of the verb, for expressing person, time, and mode, very little resemblance is observable between them. If we could prove that the personal terminations of the verb, in the Japhetic languages, were originally pronouns, expressive of the persons, we should prove an affinity between the words of the two races, in a most important particular. Some attempts of this kind have been made; but not with very satisfactory results.*

In the formation of nouns, we recognize a resemblance between the English termination *th*, in *birth*, *truth*, *drouth*, {Saxon *drugoth* *warmth*, &c., and the Shemitic terminations *ן* and *ת*; and the old plural termination *en*, retained in *oxen*, and the Welsh plural ending *ion*, coincide nearly with the Arabic termination of the dual number *ان*

and the regular masculine plural termination *ون*, as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac *ן*. And it is justly remarked by Mitford, that in the variety of plural terminations of nouns, there is a striking resemblance between the Arabic and the Welsh. There is one instance, in the modern languages of Teutonic origin, in which we find the Arabic nunnation:—this is the German and Dutch *binnen*, the Saxon *binnan* or *binnon*, signifying

within, Hebrew and Chaldee *בין*, Ar. *بين* without the mark of nunnation, when it signifies *within*; but when it signifies separation, space, inter-

val, the original sense, it is written *بين*, and pronounced, with the nunnation, like the Teutonic word.

One mode of forming nouns from verbs in the Shemitic languages is by prefixing *m*. I know of no instance of this manner of formation, in the Japhetic languages, except in some names which are of oriental origin. Mars is said to be from *aprys*, but if so, the word was undoubtedly formed in the east. So we find *Morpheus*, the god of sleep, to be probably formed with the prefix *m*, from the Ethiopic *ሞሪ* to rest, to fall asleep; whence we infer that *Morpheus* is sleep deified.†

But as many words in all the languages of Europe and Asia, are formed with prepositions, perhaps it may be found on examination, that some of these prefixes may be common to the families of both stocks, the Japhetic and the Shemitic. We find in German, *gemuth*, in Dutch, *gemoed*, from *muth*, *moed*, mind, mood. We find *mad* in Saxon is *gemaad*; *polish*, the Latin *polio*, is in Welsh *caboli*; *mail* in Italian is both *maglia* and *camaglia*; *belief* in Saxon is *geleaf*, and in German, *glaube*. We find that in the Shemitic languages *מלא* signifies to fill or be full, and we find in the Arabic *ملأ* has the same signification. In Syriac *ܡܠܐ* signifies to remove;

* According to Dr. Edwards, there is a remarkable resemblance between the Shemitic languages, and the Muhhekanew, or Mohegan, one of the native languages of New England, in the use of the pronouns as prefixes and affixes to verbs.—*Observations*, &c. p. 13.

† Ludolf, Col. 446, 447.

and *ܡܠܐ* signifies to wander in mind, to be delirious. In Chaldee and Syriac, *ܡܠܐ* is to wonder, precisely the Latin *demiror*, which is a compound of *de* and *miror*.

We find also that nations differ in the orthography of some initial sounds, where the words are the same. Thus the Spanish has *llamar*, *llorar*, for the Latin *clamo*, *ploro*, and the Welsh has *llaur*, for the English *floor*, *llabi*, a tall, lank person, coinciding with *flabby*, *llac* for *slack*, and the like.

As the prepositions and prefixes, in all languages, constitute an important class of words, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech, to an almost unlimited extent, it may be useful to give them a particular consideration.

The simple prepositions are, for the most part, verbs or participles, or derived from them; when verbs, they are the radical or primary word, sometimes varied in orthography by the addition or alteration of a single vowel, or perhaps, in some cases, by the loss of the initial consonant, or aspirate. Such are the Greek *κατα*, *κατε*, *κατα*; the Latin *con* and *per*; the English *for*, which retain their original consonants. The following, *of*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *un*; the Latin *ab*, *ad*, *pro*, *præ*, *re*; the Greek *απο*, *επι*, *προς*, may have lost the initial or final consonants; *of* for *hof*; *in* for *hin*; *ab* for *hab*; *pro* for *prod*. In some words, this loss can only be conjectured; in others, it is known or obvious. Thus the English *by* and *be* was originally *big*, as it is in the Saxon; and the Latin *re*, is written also *red*, evidently a derivative of an Arabic verb still existing; the Latin *sub* and *super* are formed probably from the Greek *υπο*, *υπερ*, by the change of an aspirate into *s*, or the Greek words have lost that letter. The English *but* in the phrase "They are all here but one," is a participle; the Sax. *butan*, or *buton*; Dutch *buiten*, from *buiten*, to rove. Among is the Saxon *gemang*, the verb, or the participle of *gemengan*, to mingle.

In general, the primary sense of the preposition is moving, or moved. Thus *to* in English and *ad* in Latin, primarily denote advancing towards a place or object; as in the sentence, "We are going to town." *From*, *of*, Lat. *ab*, Gr. *απο*, denote motion from a place or object. The French *pres*, is from the Italian *presso*, and this is the Latin participle *pressus*, pressed; hence it denotes *near*, *close*.

In some instances prepositions are compounds, as the English *before*; that is, *be* or *by* *fore*, by the front, and the Fr. *auprès*, at or near.

Prepositions, from their frequent use, and from the ease with which their primary signification is modified to express differences of position, motion or relation, as occasions demand, have, in many instances, a great variety of applications; not indeed as many as lexicographers sometimes assign to them, but several different, and sometimes opposite significations; as for examples, the English *for*, *with*; the Latin *con*, and the Greek *κατα*. *For*, which is from the root of Saxon *faran*, Gr. *παρανομα*, to pass, denotes *towards*, as in the phrase "A ship bound *for* Jamaica;" or it denotes *in favor of*, as "This measure is *for* the public benefit;" or "The present is *for* a friend." But it denotes also opposition or negation, as in *forbear*, *forgive*, *forbid*.

With is a verb, but has rather the sense of a participle. It is found in the Gothic with a prefix, *ga-withan*, to join or unite. Its primary sense then is joined, close; hence, in company; as in the sentences—"go *with* him," "come *with* me." It has the sense also of *from*, *against*, *contrariety*, *opposition*, as in *withdraw*, *withstand*, *without*. In Saxon it had also the sense of *towards*, as "*with eorðan*," towards the earth; also of *for*, denoting substitution or equivalent in exchange, as "*sylan with dagas weorce*," to give for a day's work; also of *opposite*, *over against*, as "*with the sæ*," opposite the sea.

Con in Latin generally signifies *with*, *towards* or *to*, denoting closeness or union, approach, joint operation and the like, as in *concurro*, *conjungo*, *congregor*; but it has also the sense of *against* or *opposition*, as in *contendo*.

The Greek *κατα*, is doubtless from the root of the English *fare*, Saxon *faran*, to go, to pass. It signifies *from*, that is, departure—also *at*, *to*, Lat. *ad*; *near*, *with*, *beyond*, and *against*.

To understand the cause of the different and apparently contrary significations, we are to attend to the primary sense. The effect of passing to a place is nearness, *at*, *presso*, *près*, and this may be expressed by the participle, or in a contracted form, by the verb. The act of passing or moving towards a place readily gives the sense of such prepositions as *to*, and the Latin *ad*, and this advance may be in favor or for the benefit of a person or thing, the primary sense of which may perhaps be best expressed by *towards*; "a present or a measure is *towards* him,"—But when the advance of one thing towards another, is in enmity or opposition, we express the sense by *against*, and this sense is especially expressed when the motion or approach is in front of a person, or intended to meet or counteract another motion. Hence the same word is often used to express both senses; the context determining which signification is intended. Thus *for* in English, in the sentence, "He that is not *for* us is against us," denotes *in favor of*. But in the phrase "*for* all that," it denotes opposition. "It rains, but *for* all that, we will take a ride," that is, in opposition to that, or notwithstanding the rain, we will ride.

The Greek *κατα*, among other senses, signifies *beyond*, that is, past, and *over*, Hebrew *על*.

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The prepositions which are used, as distinct words, are called separable prepositions, or more generally *prepositions*:—those which are used only in composition are called inseparable prepositions. For the sake of brevity, I give to all words or single letters, prefixed to other words in composition, the general name of *prefixes*.

One of the best modes of ascertaining the true sense of a preposition, is, to examine its various uses in composition, and discover what effect it has in modifying the signification of the word to which it is prefixed.

Prepositions, used in compounds, often suffer the loss or change of a letter, for the sake of euphony, or the ease of pronunciation. Thus *ad* in Latin becomes *f* in *affero*; *con* becomes *col* in *colligo*; the Gr. *παρα* loses a letter in *παρεμν*, as does *αυτ*, in many words.

The following sketch of the principal prepositions and prefixes in several languages of Europe will exhibit some of the affinities of these languages, and in a degree, illustrate the uses of this class of words.

SAXON AND GOTHIC.

And, Sax. and Goth. signifies *against*, *opposite*. This is the Gr. *αν*, and Latin *ante*, not borrowed from the Greek or Latin, but a native word. Examples, *andstandan*, to stand against, to resist. *Andswarian*, *answarian*, to answer; that is, to speak again, against or in return.

Amb, *emb*, *ymb*, usually *emb*, Saxon, signifying *about*, *around*; coinciding with the Latin *amb*, and Gr. *αμφ*. Example, *emb-faran*, to go around, to walk about; *embutan*, about; *emb*, about, and *butan*, without. See *But*. *Ambeht*, *embeht*, *ymbeht*, office, duty, whence we have *embassador*. This in Gothic is *andbahtei*, and a bailiff, minister or servant is *andbahts*. The Germans have the word contracted in *amt*, charge, office, Dutch *ampt*, Dan. *ambt*. The Gothic orthography gives rise to the question whether *amb*, *emb*, and *avt*, Sax. and Goth. *and*, are not radically the same word; and it is very certain that the Gothic and Saxon *and*, is radically the same word as the Latin *in*, Dan. *ind*. So in Gothic, "*and* wigans," in the ways, into the highways. Luke, xiv. 23. "*and* haimos" per vicus, through the towns. Luke, ix. 6.

This preposition, *amb*, is in Dutch *om*; in German *um*; in Swedish and Danish *om*.

At, is a Gothic preposition and prefix, coinciding with Eng. *at*, Lat. *ad*. *Be*, in Saxon, as a preposition and prefix, is always written *be*, or *big*, answering to the English *by*, a preposition, and *be* in *beset*. In Gothic, it is written *bi*, *by* and *be*, being contractions of *big*. The primary and principal signification is *near*, *close*; as "stand or sit *by* me." So in the word *by-stander*. It is a prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. Its use in denoting instrumentality, may be from the sense of *nearness*, but more probably it is from *passing*, like *per*, through, or it denotes *proceeding from*, like *of*, as *salvation is of the Lord*.

For, in Saxon, as in English, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. In Saxon *for* signifies a going, from *faran*, to go, to fare. It is radically the same word as *fore*, in the sense of *in front*, *before*. Its primary sense is *advancing*; hence *moving towards*; hence the sense of *in favor of*, and that of opposition, or negation. See the preceding remarks.

This word in German is *fur*, but, with this orthography, the word is little used in composition. Yet the German has *furbitte*, intercession or praying *for*; *furwort*, intercession, recommendation, and a pronoun [*for-word*]; and *fur-wahr*, forsooth.

In the sense of *fore*, the German has *vor*, a word of extensive use as a prefix. Thus in Saxon *foreseon*, to foresee, is in German *vorsehen*. The identity of these words will not be questioned. But in German as in Dutch the preposition *ver*, which is the English *far*, and Saxon *fyr*, is used in composition, in words in which the Saxon and English have *for*. Thus *for-gifun*, to forgive, is in German *vergeben*, and in Dutch, *vergeven*—Saxon, *for-gitan*, to forget; German *vergessen*; Dutch *vergeeten*. Hence we see that the Saxon *for*, *fore*, *fyr*, the English *for*, *fore*, *far*, and the German *fur*, *vor* and *ver*, are from the same radix.

In Dutch, *for* and *fore* are represented by *voor*, and *ver* represents *for* and *far*.

The Danish also unites *for* and *fore*, as does the Swedish.

The French has this word in *pour*, and the Spanish and Portuguese in *por*. The latter signifies not only *for*, but *through*, as in Portuguese, "Eu passarei *por* França." "I will pass *through* France. Here we see the sense of moving. In Spanish and Portuguese this word is written also *para*, as if from the Greek. It is evidently the same word, probably received through a different channel from that of *por*. Now *through* is the exact sense of the Latin *per*; and *per* is the Italian preposition answering to *for* and *por*. But what is more to the purpose, the Spanish, Italian and Portuguese word, equivalent to the English *for*give, is in Spanish *perdonar*; in Italian, *perdonare*, and in Portuguese, *perdoar*; and the French is *pardonner*. Here then we have strong, if not conclusive evidence, that *for*, *pour*, *por*, *per*, *par*, and *para*, in different languages, are all from one stock, the word being varied in dialect, or by the different families; just as we have *far*, *farther*, as well as the Saxon *fyr*, and the English *forth*, *further*, from the same primitive word. We have the same word in *pursue* and *purchase*, from the French *pour*.

The Greek has *περα*, and *παρα*, probably from the same root, as well as *πορευομαι*, *πορος*.

Ga, in Gothic, and *ge* in Saxon, is a prefix of very extensive use. In Saxon, it is prefixed to a large portion of all the verbs in the language: According to Lye, it has sometimes the sense of the Latin *cum*; but in most words I cannot discern any effect of this prefix on the signification of the simple verb. It is retained in the Danish and in some German and Dutch words, especially in the participles of verbs, and in nouns formed from them. But it is remarkable that although the Saxon is our mother tongue, we have not remaining in the language a single instance of this prefix, with the original orthography. The only remains of it are in the contraction, *a*, as in *awake*, *adrift*, *ashamed*, &c. from *gewæcan*, *awæcan*; *gedrifan*, *adrifan*; *gesceamian*, *asceamian*. The letter *y* prefixed to verbs and participles used by Chaucer, as *yberied*, *yblent*, *ybore*, *yldight*, and a few others, is the remnant of the *ge*. The words *yclad*, and *ycleped*, are the last English words used, in which this letter appears.

It is possible that the first syllable of *govern*, from Lat. *gubern*, Gr. *κυβερνω*, may be the same prefix; or it may be the Welsh prefix *go*, which occurs in *goberu*, to work, which the Romans wrote *operor*. But I know not whether the first syllable of *govern* is a prefix or not.

There is another word which retains this prefix corrupted, or its equivalent; this is *common*, which we have received from the Latin *communis*. This word in the Teutonic dialects is, Sax. *gemæne*; Ger. *gemein*; Dutch. *gemeen*; Dan. *gemeen*; Sw. *gemen*. Now if this is the Latin *communis*, and of the identity of the last component part of the word, there can, I think, be no doubt; then the first part of the word is the Teutonic *ge* altered to *com*, or what is more probable, *com* is the equivalent of *ge*, or *ge* may be a contracted and corrupted form of *cum*, *com*. In either case, we arrive at the conclusion that the Teutonic *ge*, and the Latin *cum*, are equivalent in signification.

In, is used in the Saxon and Gothic, as in modern English. It is in German *ein*, Dutch and Swedish *in*, Danish *ind*, Greek *εν*, Lat. *in*, Fr. *en*. This is radically the same word as *on* and *un*, the German *an*, Dutch *aan*, and Welsh *an*. In its original sense, it implies moving, advancing towards, and hence its use as a particle of negation or contrariety. "Eunt *in* urbem," they are going to the city. "Hæc audio *in* te dici," I hear these things said against you. In modern military usage, *on* is used in the same sense of advancing. "The army is marching *on* Liege."

Mid, in Saxon, signifies *with*. It is the Gothic *mith*, German *mit*, Dutch *mede* or *met*, and the Gr. *μετα*; but not retained in English. It seems to have the same origin as *mid*, *middle*, *amidst*. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

Mis, a prefix, is the verb *miss*, to deviate. It is used in Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, in nearly the same sense, as in English. Its radical sense is to depart or wander.

Of, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, as in English. It denotes primarily issuing, or proceeding from; hence separation, departure, and distance; in the latter sense, it is written *off*. It is the Latin *ab*, written by the early Romans *af*; the Greek *απο*, the German *ab*, the Dutch *af*; Dan. and Sw. *af*. The Saxons often prefixed this word, in cases where we use it after the verb as a modifier; as *of-drifan*, to drive off; as it is still used by the Germans, Dutch, Swedes and Danes. We retain it as a prefix, in *offset* and *offspring*, Sax. *of-spring*. As it denotes *proceeding from*, it is the proper sign of the genitive case; the case expressing production.

Over, Eng. *over*, Goth. *ufar*, G. *uber*, D. *over*, Dan. *over*, Sw. *öfver*, is a preposition and prefix, in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages, which I have examined; and in the same or similar senses. This seems to be the Greek *υπερ*, from which the Latins formed *super*, by converting the aspirate of the Greek vowel into *s*. This is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. עבר, to pass, a passing, beyond.

On, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of very extensive use. It is obviously a different orthography of *in*, and it is used for *in*, in the Saxon, as "on onginu," in the beginning. It has also the sense we now give to *on* and *upon*, with other modifications of signification.

In composition, it signifies *into*, or *towards*, as *on-blawan*, to blow in; *onclifian*, to adhere, to cleave to; and it is also a particle of negation, like *un*, as *onbindan*, to unbind. This *on* is only a different spelling of *un*, in Dutch *on*, German *un*, used as a word of negation. The Gothic has *un* and *und*, in the like sense, as the Danish has *un*; the D. *ont*. In this sense, *un* answers precisely to the Greek *αυτ*, and as this is sometimes written *und* in Gothic, as *in* is written *ind*, in Danish, there can be little doubt, that *in*, *on*, *un*, *avt*, are all from one stock. The original word may have been *han*, *hin*, or *hon*; such loss of the first letter is very common; and *inn*, from the Ch. and Heb. ונה, presents us with an example. See *in* and *inn*.

The German has *an*, and the Dutch *aan*, in the sense of *in* and *on*.

Oth, is a Saxon preposition and prefix, sometimes written *ath* and *ed*, and answering nearly to the Latin *ad* and *re*; as in *oth-witan*, to twit, to throw in the teeth. It has also the sense of *from*, or *away*, or *against*, as in *oth-swerian*, to abjure. This preposition is obsolete, but we have the remains of it in *twit*, and perhaps in a few other words.

Sam, *samod*, a prefix. See the Danish and Swedish *infra*.

INTRODUCTION.

To, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in our mother tongue. It occurs as a prefix, in such words as, *to-bræcan*, to break; *to-beran*, to bring or bear, [*ad-ferre*.] We retain it in *together*, Sax. *togedere*; and in *to-wards*, Sax. *toward*, *towardes*; and in *to-morrow*, *to-day*, *to-night*. The Dutch write it *toe*, and the Germans *zu*, and both nations use it extensively as a prefix. In Gothic it is written *du*, as in *du-ginnan*, to gin, that is, to begin. It would be gratifying to learn whether the Ethiopic *†*, which is prefixed to many verbs, is not the remains of the same preposition.

Un, is a Saxon prefix of extensive use, as a privative or particle of negation. See *on* and *in*.

Under, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of considerable use, in the present English sense. The Germans write it *unter*, and the Dutch *onder*, and use it in like manner. The Danes and Swedes write it *under*, and use it in the same sense.

Up, *uppe*, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of considerable use, in the present English sense. The Gothic has *uf*, in the sense of the Latin *sub*. The Germans write it *auf* and the Dutch *op*, the Danes *op* and the Swedes *up*, and all use it as a prefix.

Us, in Gothic, is a preposition and prefix. This is the German *aus*, and equivalent to the Latin *ex*. It is the Saxon *ut*, the English *out*, Dutch *ut*, Swedish *ut*, and Danish *ud*, dialectically varied. To this answers the Welsh *ys*, used in composition, but *ys* seems rather to be a change of the Latin *ex*, for the Latin *expello* is written in Welsh *yspeliaw*, and *extendo* is *estyn*.

Wüther, in Saxon, from the root of *with*, denotes *against*, or *opposition*. It is a prefix in Saxon, written in German *wider*, in Dutch, *weder*; Dan. and Swedish *eder*. It is obsolete, but retained in the old law term *withernam*, a counter-taking or distress.

In the German language, there are some prepositions and prefixes not found in the Saxon; as,

Ent, denoting from, out, away.

Er, without, out or to. Dan. *er*.

Nach, properly *nigh*, as in *nachbar*, neighbor; but its most common signification in composition is *after*; as in *nachgehen*, to go after. This sense is easily deducible from its primary sense, which is close, near, from urging, pressing, or following. In Dutch, this word is contracted to *na*, as in *nabuur*, neighbor; *nagaan*, to follow. The Russ has *na* also, a prefix of extensive use, and probably the same word. This fact suggests the question, whether the ancestors of these great families of men had not their residence in the same or an adjoining territory. It deserves also to be considered whether this *na*, is not the Shemitic *נ*, occurring as a prefix to verbs.

Weg, is a prefix used in the German and Dutch. It is the Saxon, German, and Dutch *weg*, *way*; in the sense of *away*, or passing from, from the verb, in Saxon, *wægan*, *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, Eng. to *wag*, the sense of which is to move or pass; as Ger. *wegfallen*, to fall off or away.

Zer, in German, denotes separation.

In the Gothic dialects, Danish and Swedish, *fra* is used as a prefix. This is the Scottish *fra*, Eng. *from*, of which it may be a contraction.

Fram in Swedish, and *frem* in Danish, is also a prefix. The primary sense is to go, or proceed, and hence it denotes moving to or towards, forth, &c., as in Danish *fremfører*, to bring forth; *fremkalder*, to call for. But in Danish, *fremmed* is strange, foreign, and it is probable that the English *from* is from the same root, with a different application. It may be from the same stock as the Gothic *frum*, origin, beginning, Latin *primus*, signifying to shoot forth, to extend, to pass along.

Gien, *igen*, in Danish, and *igen*, in Swedish, is the English *gain* in *again*, *against*. This is a prefix in both these Gothic languages. It has the sense of the Latin *re*, as in *igienkommer*, to come back, to return; of *against*, as in *igienkalder*, to countermand, or recall; of *again*, as *gienbinder*, to bind again. This may be the Latin *con*.

Mod, in Danish, and *mot*, *emot*, in Swedish, is a preposition, signifying *to*, *towards*, *against*, *contrary*, *for*, *by*, *upon*, *out*, &c.; as "*mod staden*," towards the city; *modstrider*, to resist; *modgift*, an antidote; *modbor*, a contrary wind; *modvind*, the same. This is the English *meet*, in the Gothic orthography, *motyan*, to meet, whence to *moot*.

O, in Swedish, is a negative or privative prefix, as in *otidig*, immature, in English, *not tidy*. It is probably a contracted word.

Paa, in Danish, *på* in Swedish, is a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *in*, *upon*. Whether this is allied to *be*, *by*, and the Russ. *po*, I shall not undertake to determine, with confidence; but it probably is the same, or from the same source.

Samman, signifying together, and from the root of *assemble*, is a prefix of considerable use in both languages. It answers to the Saxon *sam*, *samod*, equivalent to the Latin *con* or *cum*. It seems to be allied to *same* and the Latin *similis*.

Til, both in Danish and Swedish, is a prefix, and in Danish, of very extensive use. It is equivalent to the English *to* or *towards*, and signifies also *at*, *in*, *on*, *by*, and *about*, and in composition often has the sense of *back* or *re*, as in *tilbage*, backwards, that is, *to back*; but generally it retains the sense of *to* or *onward*; as in *tilbyder*, to offer, that is, to speak or order to; *tildriver*, to drive on; *tilgiver*, to allow, to pardon, that is, to give to, and hence to give back, to remit. This is the English *till*, which we use in the same sense as the Danes, but in English it always refers to *time*, whereas in the Danish and Swedish, it refers to *place*. Thus we cannot say, "We are going

till town," but we say, "wait *till* I come, *till* my arrival;" literally, "wait to I come," to my arrival; that is, to the time of arrival. The difference is not in the sense of the preposition, but in its application.

The Scotch retain the Danish and Swedish use of this word; no slight evidence of their origin.

U, in Danish, the Swedish *O*, is a prefix, equivalent to *in*, and is used as a privative or negative; as in *uaar*, an unseasonable year; *uartig*, uncivil.

RUSSIAN.

Vo or *ve*, signifies *in*, *at*, *by*, and may possibly be from the same root as the Eng. *be*, *by*. But see *po*.

Za, is a prefix signifying *for*, *on account of*, *by reason of*, *after*, as in *zaviduyu*, to envy, from *vid*, visage; *riju*, to see, Lat. *video*; *zadirayu*, from *deru*, to tear; *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied, from the root of Lat. *miror*, and Russ. *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify, to reconcile; *mirnie*, pacific; *zamirenje*, peace, pacification; *zamirayu*, to make peace; Arm. *mirret*, to hold, to stop; the radical sense of wonder, astonishment, and of peace.

Ko, a preposition signifying *to*, *towards*, *for*.

Na, a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *upon*, *at*, *for*, *to*, seems to be the Germ. *nach*, Dutch *na*, as in *nagrada*, recompense; *na*, and the root of Lat. *gratia*; *nasidayu*, to sit down, &c.

Nad, a preposition, signifying *above* or *upon*.

O, a preposition, signifying *of* or *from*, and *for*.

Ob, a preposition and prefix, signifying *to*, *on*, *against*, *about*, as *obnemayu*, to surround, to embrace; *ob* and Sax. *neman*, to take.

Ot, is a preposition, signifying *from*, and it may be the Eng. *out*.

Po, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *in*, *by*, *after*, *from*, &c. as *podayu*, to give to; *polugayu*, to lay, to expend, employ, *lay* out; to tax or assess; to establish or fix; to believe or suppose; *po* and *lay*. This corresponds with Eng. *by*, and the Latin has it in *possideo*, and a few other words. [Sax. *besittan*.] Pomen, remembrance, *po* and *mens*, mind.

Rad, a preposition signifying *for*, or *for the love of*.

So, a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *with*, *of*, *from*; and as a mark of comparison, it answers nearly to the Eng. *so* or *as*.

Y, with the sound of *u*, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. It signifies *near*, *by*, *at*, *with*, as *uberayu*, to put in order, to adjust, to cut, to reap, to mow, to dress, Fr. *parer*, Lat. *paro*; *ugoda*, satisfaction; *ugodnei*, good, useful, Eng. *good*; *udol*, a dale, from *dol*.

WELSH.

The prefixes in the Welsh Language are numerous. The following are the principal.

Am, about, encompassing, Sax. *amb*, Gr. *αμφι*.

An. See Sax. *in*.

Cy, *cyd*, *cyr*, *cym*, implying union, and answering to *cum*, *con* and *co* in Latin. Indeed *cym*, written also *cye*, seems to be the Latin *cum*, and *cy* may be a contraction of it, like *co* in Latin. *Ca* seems also to be a prefix, as in *caboli*, to polish, Lat. *polio*.

Cyn, *cynt*, former, first, as if allied to *begin*.

Di, negative and privative.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dy, iterative.

E and *ec*, adversative.

Ed and *eit*, denoting repetition, like *re*, Sax. *ed*, *oth*.

Es, separating, like Lat. *ex*. See *ys*.

Go, extenuating, inchoative, approaching, going, denotes diminution or a less degree, like the Latin *sub*; as in *gobrid*, somewhat dear. This seems to be from the root of English *go*.

Han, expressive of origination.

Lled, partly, half.

Oll, all.

Rhag, before.

Rhy, over, excessive.

Tra, over, beyond. Lat. *trans*.

Try, through.

Ym, mutual, reflective.

Ys, denoting from, out of, separation, proceeding from, answering to the Latin *ex*; as *yspeliaw*, to expel. So *es*, Welsh *estyn*, to extend.

Most of these prepositions, when used as prefixes, are so distinct as to be known to be prefixes.

But in some instances, the original preposition is so obscured by a loss or change of letters, as not to be obvious, nor indeed discoverable, without resorting to an ancient orthography. Thus without the aid of the Saxon orthography, we should probably not be able to detect the component parts of the English *twit*. But in Saxon it is written *edwitan* and *othwitan*; the preposition or prefix *oth*, with *witan*, to disallow, reproach or cast in the teeth.

It has been above suggested to be possible, that in the Shemitic languages, the *י* in triliteral roots, may be the same prefix as the Russian *na*, the Dutch *na*, and German *nach*. Let the reader attend to the following words.

INTRODUCTION.

Heb. **בָּרַךְ** To look, to behold, to regard. The primary sense of *look*, is, to reach, extend or throw.

Ch. To look; also to *bud* or sprout.

Ar. **نَبَطَ** To spring, or issue as water; to flow out; to devise or strike out; to draw out.

If the first letter is a prefix, the Hebrew word would accord with Lat. *video*; the Chaldee, with *video* and with *bud*, Sp. *botar*, Fr. *bouton*, *bouter*, to put, and Eng. to *pout*, and Fr. *bout*, end, from shooting, extending.

Ar. **نَبَتَ** To *bud*; to germinate. See Ch. *supra*.

Heb. **נָפַל** To *fall*; to sink down; to wither; to fall off, as leaves and flowers; to act foolishly; to disgrace. Derivative, foolish; a *fool*; **נָפַל** Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. to *fall*.

Ch. **נָפַל** To make *foul*; to *defile*; that is, to throw or put on.

Ar. **نَبَلَ** To shoot, as an arrow; to drive as camels; to excel; also to die, that is probably to *fall*.

Can there be any question, that *fall*, *foul* and *fool* are this very word, without the first consonant? The Arabic without the first consonant agrees with Gr. **βαλλω**, and the sense of *falling* then, is to throw one's self down.

Heb. **נָשָׂא** To keep, guard, preserve, retain, observe.

Ch. To observe; to keep; to lay up.

Syr. and Sam. *id.*

Eth. **ሰለሰ** To shine.

Ar. **نَظَرَ** To keep; to see; to look; to attend.

Remove the first letter, and this coincides with the Greek **επεσθαι**.

No person will doubt whether **נָמַל** to circumcise, is formed on **נָמַל**.

Ch. **נָמַל** to cut; to saw. Syr. *id.* Lat. *serra*, *serro*.

Ar. **زَادَ** To *fade*, to vanish, to perish, to be empty, to fail.

Heb. **נָפַח** to blow, to breathe. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *id.* from **נָפַח**, to blow.

If the Shemitic **נ** in these and similar words is a prefix or the remains of a preposition, it coincides very closely with the Russ. and Dutch *na*, and the latter we know to be a contraction of the German *nach*. Now the German *nach* is the English *nigh*; for no person can doubt the identity of the German *nachbar* and the English *neighbor*.

In the course of my investigations, I very early began to suspect that *b, f, p, c, g* and *k* before *l* and *r*, are either casual letters, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, or the remains of prepositions; most probably the latter. I had advanced far in my dictionary, with increasing evidence of the truth of this conjecture, before I had received Owen's Dictionary of the Welsh language. An examination of this work has confirmed my suspicions, or rather changed them into certainty.

If we attend to the manner of articulating the letters, and the ease with which *bl, br, fl, fr, pl, pr, cl, cr, gl, gr* are pronounced, without an intervening vowel, even without a sheva, we shall not be surprised that a preposition or prefix, like *be, pe, pa, po, or ge* should, in a rapid pronunciation, lose its vowel, and the consonant coalesce closely with the first letter of the principal word. Thus *blank, prank*, might naturally be formed from *belank, perank*. That these words are thus formed, I do not know; but there is nothing in the composition of the words to render it improbable. Certain it is, that a vast number of words are formed with these prefixes, on other words, or the first consonant is a mere adventitious addition; for they are used with or without the first consonant. Take the following examples.

Hiberno-Celtic, or Irish, *brac* or *brach*, the arm, is written also *raigh*, Welsh *braic*, whence **βραχιον**, brachium. *Braigh*, the neck, Sax. *hraca*, Eng. *rack*, Gr. **ραχις**. *Fraoch*, heath, ling, *brake*, L. *erica*.

Welsh, *llawr*, Basque, *lurra*, Eng. *floor*.

Lat. *floccus*, Eng. *flock* or *lock*.

Sax. *hraccan*, Eng. to *reach*, in vomiting.*

Sax. *hracod*, Eng. *ragged*.

Ger. *rock*, Eng. *frock*.

Dutch, *geluk*, Ger. *gluck*, Eng. *luck*.

Greek, Eolic Dialect, **βροδον**, for **ποδον**, a rose.

Latin, *clunis*, Eng. *loin*, G. *lende*, W. *clun*, from *llun*.

Eng. *cream*, Ger. *rahm*, Dutch. *room*.

Sax. *hlaf*, Polish *chlieb*, G. *leib*, Eng. *loaf*.

Sax. *hladan*, Eng. to *lade* or *load*, Russ. *kladu*, to lay.

Greek. **κλινω**, Lat. *clino*, Sax. *hlinian*, *hleanan*, Russ. *klonyu*, Eng. to *lean*.

Greek, **λαγνηος**, Lat. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon*.

Sax. *hrysan*, Eng. to *rush*.

* *H* before *l* and *r* in Saxon corresponds to the Greek **κ**, and Latin *c*, before the same letters.

French, *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*.

Sax. *gerædian*, to make ready; in Chaucer, *greith*, to make ready. Sax. *hræd*, quick; *hradian*, to hasten; *hrædnes*, Eng. *readiness*.

Spanish, *frisar*, to curl or frizzle; *rizar*, the same.

Sax. *gerefa*, Eng. *reeve*, G. *graf*, D. *graaf*.

Lat. *glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek; Eng. *liquorice*.

But in no language, have we such decisive evidence of the formation of words, by prefixes, as in the Welsh.

Take the following instances, from a much greater number that might be produced, from Owen's Welsh Dictionary.

Blanc, a colt, from *llanc*.

Blith, milk, from *lith*.

Bliant, fine linen, from *lliant*.

Plad, a flat piece or *plate*, from *llad*.

Pled, a principle of extension, from *lled*.

Pledren, a bladder, from *pledryr*, that distends, from *lled*.

Pleth, a braid, from *lleth*, Eng. *plait*.

Plicciau, to pluck, from *llig*.

Ploc, a block, from *lloc*; *plociau*, to block, to plug.

Plung, a plunge, from *llung*, our vulgar *lunge*.

Gluth, a glutton, from *lluth*.

Glas, a blue color, verdancy, a green plat, whence Eng. *glass*, from *llas*.

Glyd, gluten, glue, from *llyd*.

Cluer, clear, from *llaer*.

Clav, sick, from *llav*.

Clupa, a club, a knob, from *lheb*.

Clut, a piece, a clout, from *llud*, *llut*.

Clamp, a mass, a lump.

Clawd, a thin board, from *llawd*.

Cledyr, a board or shingle, whence *cledrwy*, lattice, from *lled*.

Bran, Eng. *bran*, from *rhan*; *rhanu*, to rend.

Brid, a breaking out, from *rhid*.

Broc, noise, tumult, a brock, from *rhoc*.

Broc, froth, foam, anger, *broci*, to chafe or fret, from *bruc*, a boiling or ferment, from *rhuc*, something rough, a grunt, Gr. **βρυχω**.

Bryd, what moves, impulse, mind, thought, from *rhwyd*.

Brys, quickness, *brisiau*, to hasten, to shoot along, from *rhys*, Eng. to *rush*, and *crysiaw*, to hasten, from *rhys*, to *rush*. [Here is the same word *rhys*, with different prefixes, forming *brysiaw* and *crysiaw*. Hence W. *brysg*, Eng. *brisk*.]

Graz, [pronounced *grath*], a step, a degree, from *rhaz*, Lat. *gradus*, *gradior*.

Greg, a cackling, from *rheg*.

Grem, a crashing, gnash, a murmur, *gremiau*, to crash or gnash, from *rhem*. Hence Lat. *fremo*, Gr. **βριμω**.*

We have some instances of similar words in our own language; such *flag* and *lag*; *flap* and *lap*; *clump* and *lump*.

There is another class of words which are probably formed with a prefix of a different kind. I refer to words in which *s* precedes another consonant, as *scalp*, *skull*, *slip*, *slide*, *sluggish*, *smoke*, *smooth*, *speed*, *spire*, *spin*, *stage*, *steep*, *stem*, *swell*, *spout*. We find that *tego*, to cover, in Latin, is in Greek **τεγω**; the Latin *fallo*, is in Greek **φαλλω**. We find **μαραγδος**

* I do not follow Owen to the last step of his analysis, as I am of opinion that, in making monosyllabic words to be compound, he often errs. For example, he supposes *broc* a tumult, to be from *rhoc*, a broken or rough utterance; a grunt or groan; and this, to be a compound of *rhy*, excess, what is over or beyond, and *oc*, a forcible utterance, a groan. I believe *rhoc* to be a primitive uncompounded word, coinciding with the English *rough*.

Owen supposes *plad*, a flat thing, a *plate*, to be from *llad*, with *py*. *Llad* he explains, what is given, a gift, good things, and *py*, what is inward or involved. I have no doubt that the first letter is a prefix in *plad*, but beyond all question, *llad* is from the same root as *lled*, breadth, coinciding with Lat. *latus*; both from a common root signifying to extend. But I do not believe *llad* or *lled* to be compound words.

Dug, a duke, Owen supposes to be formed on *ug*, over; which cannot be true, unless the Latin *dux*, *duco*, are compounds. *Dur*, steel, he derives from *ur*, extreme, over, but doubtless it is from the root of the Latin *durus*.

So *par*, signifying what is contiguous, a state of readiness or preparation, a pair, fellow, or match, Owen makes a compound of *py*, and *ar*; *py*, as above explained, and *ar*, a word of various significations, on, upon, surface, &c. But there can be no doubt that *par* is from the root of the Latin *paro*, to prepare, being the Latin *par*, equal; the root of a numerous family of words not only in the Japhetic languages of Europe, but in the Shemitic languages of Asia. It certainly is not a Welsh compound, nor is there the least evidence to induce a belief that it is not an uncompounded word. Had the learned author of the Welsh Dictionary extended his researches to a variety of other languages, and compared the monosyllabic roots in them with each other, I think he would have formed a very different opinion as to their origin. I am very well convinced that many of the words which he supposes to be primitive or radical, are contractions, such as *rhy*, *lle*, *lly*, the last consonant being lost.

INTRODUCTION.

is written also *σπαρπιδος*; and it may be inquired whether the English *spin*, is not from the same root as *σπιν*, web or woof, *σπινος*, a spindle, *σπινω*, to spin. *Sprout* in English is in Spanish *brota*.

We find the Welsh *ysbrig*, the English *sprig*, is a compound of *ys*, a prefix denoting *issuing* or *proceeding from*, like the Lat. *ex*, and *brig*, top, summit.

Ysgar, a separate part, a *share*; *ysgar*, *ysgaru*, to divide; *ysgariau*, to separate, is composed of *ys* and *car*, according to Owen; but the real root appears distinctly in the Gr. *σπινω*. This is the English *shear*, *shire*.

Ysgegiaw, to *shake* by laying hold of the throat, to *shake* roughly, is a compound of *ys* and *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the mouth, an entrance, a choking. This may be the English *shake*; Sax. *sceacan*.

Ysgin, a robe made of *skin*; *ys* and *cin*, a spread or covering.

Ysgodi, to *shade*; *ysgawd*, a shade; *ys* and *cawd*.

Ysgrab, what is drawn up or puckered, a *scrip*; *ys* and *crab*, what shrinks. See Eng. *crab*, *crabbed*.

Ysgrawu, to *scrape*; *ys* and *craw*, claws, from *rhaw*.

Ysgrec, a scream, a *shriek*, *ysgrechaw*, to *shriek*, from *crec*, a shriek, *crecian*, to *shriek*, from *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, rough, from *rhug*, rye, that is rough; the grain so named from its roughness. This is the English *rough*. Lat. *raucus*. Here we have the whole process of formation, from the root of *rough*. We retain the Welsh *crecian*, to shriek, in our common word, to *creak*, and with a formative prefix, we have *shriek*, and our vulgar *scream*. The Latin *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rug*, *shrug*, are probably from the same source.

Ysgrienu, to write, Lat. *scribo*, from *ysgriw*, a writing, from *eriv*, a mark cut, a row of notches; *cribiaw*, to cut, to *grave*; from *rhiv*, something that divides. Hence *scribener*.

Ysgub, a sheaf or besom, *ysgubaw*, to sweep, Lat. *scopæ*, from *cub*, a collection, a heap, a *cube*.

Ysgud, something that whirls; *ysgudaw*, to whisk or *scud*; from *cud*, celerity, flight; *ysguth*, *ysguthaw*, the same.

Ysguth, a push; *ysguthiaw*, to push or thrust; from *guth*, *guthiaw*, the same; probably allied to Eng. *shoot*. The Welsh has *ysgythu*, to jet or spout, from the same root.

Yslac, slack, loose; *yslaciaw*, to *slacken*; from *llac*, loose, *slack*, *llaciaw*, to slacken, from *llag*, slack, *sluggish*; allied to Eng. *lag* and *slow*.

Yslapiaw, to *slap*, from *yslab*, what is lengthened or distended, from *llab*, a flag, a strip, a stroke. *Llabi*, a tall, lank person, a stripling, a *looby*, a *lubber*, is from the same root; *llabiaw*, to *slap*.

Ysled, a sled, from *lled*, says Owen, which denotes breadth, but it is probably from the root of *slide*, a word probably from the same root as *lled*, that is, to extend, to stretch along.

Ysmot, a patch, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple, from *mod*, Eng. *mote*.

Ysmociaw, *ysmygu*, to dim with *smoke*, from *mug*, *smoke*. So *smooth* from Welsh *mryth*.

Yspail, spoil, from *pail*, farina, says Owen. I should say from the root of *palea*, straw, refuse, that is, from the root of *peel*, to strip. *Yspeiliota*, to be pilfering.

Yspeliaw, to *expel*, from *pel*, a ball, says Owen; but this is the Latin *ex-pello*, from *pello*. Ball may be from the same root.

Yspig, a spike, a spine; *yspigaw*, to spike; from *pig*, a sharp point, a *pike*. Hence Eng. *spigot*.

Yspin, a spine, from *pin*, *pen*.

Ysgynu, to ascend, Lat. *ascendo*, from *cyn*, first, chief, foremost. The radical sense is to shoot up.

Ysluc, a slough, from *lluc*, a collection of water, a lake.

Yspar, a spear, from *pâr*, a cause or principle of producing, the germ or seed of a thing, a *spear*. This consists of the same elements as *ber*, a spit, and Eng. *bar*, and in Italian *bar* is *sbarra*. The primary sense is to shoot, thrust, drive.

Yspine, a finch, from *pinc*, gay, fine brisk; a sprig, a *finch*.

Ysplan, clear, bright; *ysplana*, to explain; from *plan*, that is parted off, a ray, a shoot, a planting, a *plane*; whence *plant*, a child; Eng. a *plant*; *planu*, to shoot, as a plant. Hence *splendor*, W. *ysplander*.

Ysporthi, to support, from *porth*, a bearing, a *port*, passage, &c. Lat. *porta*, *porto*.

Ystac, a stack, a heap; *ystaca*, a standard; from *tag*, a state of being stuffed or clogged.

Ystad, a state; *ystadu*, to stay; from *tad*, that spreads, a continuity. The primary sense is to set.

Ystain, that is spread; a *stain*; *tin*, Lat. *stannum*; *ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu*, to tin, or cover with tin; from *taen*, a spread, a layer. Qu. is tin from spreading?

Ystawl, a stool, from *tawl*, a cast or throw. The sense is to set, to throw down. *Tawl* is the root of *deal*.

Ystor, a store, that forms a bulk, from *tor*, a swell, a prominence.

Ystorm, a storm, from *torm*, that is stretched, but the sense is a rushing.

Ystrym, a stream, from *trym*, compact, *trim*, that is, stretched, straight, from extending.

Ystump, a stump, from *tump*, a round mass, a tump.

Yswatiaw, to squat, from *yswad*, a throw, or falling down, from *gwad*, a

denial; *gwadu*, to deny, or disown. If this deduction is correct, the sense of denial is a throwing or thrusting back, a repelling. It is so in other words.

Yswitiaw, to chirp, twitter, from *yswid*, that makes a quick turn. Qu. *twitter*.

In some of the foregoing words, it appears evident that the Welsh prefix, *ys*, is an alteration of the Latin *ex*, and the words, in which this is the case, were probably borrowed from the Latin, while the Roman armies had possession of England. But there is a vast number of words, with this prefix, which are not of Latin origin; and whether *ys* is a native prefix in the Welsh, may be a question. One thing is certain, that *s* before another consonant, and coalescing with it, is, in a great number of words, a prefix.

The modern Italian affords abundant proof of the extensive use of *s*, as the remains or representative of *ex*; as *shallare*, to unpack, *unbale*; *sbarbato*, beardless; *sbatte*, to abate; *sbrancare*, to pluck off branches; *scaricare*, to discharge; *scomodare*, to incommode; *sconcordia*, discord; *scornare*, to break the horns; *scrostare*, to pull off the crust; and a great number of others.

Now if the same manner of forming words with this prefix has actually prevailed among the northern nations of Europe, we may rationally suppose that many English words, and perhaps all of this class, are thus formed. Thus *scatter* may be formed from a root in *Cd*; *shape*, from *Cb*, *Cf* or *Cp*; *skill*, from the root of Lat. *calleo*; *slip*, from the root of Lat. *labor*; *smart*, from the root of Lat. *amarus*, bitter, Heb. מר; *smite*, from the root of Latin *mitto*; *span*, from the root of *pan*, to stretch; *spar*, from the root of *bar*; *speed*, from the root of Lat. *voco*; *steep*, from the root of *deep*; *stretch*, from the root of *reach*; *sweep*, from the root of *wipe*; *swan*, from *wan*, white; *swell*, from the root of to *well*, Sax. *wellan*, to boil, &c. That many English and other Teutonic and Gothic words are thus formed, appears to be certain.

These facts being admitted, let us examine a little further. In Russ. *swaliba* is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of *wed*, with *s* for a prefix? *Ssara* is a quarrel. Is not this formed on the root of *vary*, *variance*, or of *spar*? *Sserlo* is a borer; qu. *bore* and *veru*; *svertirayu*, to roll; qu. Lat. *verto*; *skora*, furs, peltry; qu. Fr. *cuir*; *skot*, a beast; qu. *cattle*; *skupayu*, to purchase in gross; qu. *cheap*, Dan. *kioben*, and its root; *slabei*, weak; qu. Lat. *labor*, *lapsus*; *slagayu*, to fold; qu. *lay*, and *plico*; *slivayu*, to pour out liquors; qu. Lat. *libo*; *slupayu*, to peel off bark or skin; qu. Lat. *liber*; *animayu*, to take away; qu. Sax. *neman*, to take; *snova*, new; qu. Lat. *novus*; *snig*, *sneig*, snow, Fr. *neige*. The Lat. *nivis* is from this root, with *g* opened to *v*. Russ. *spletayu*, to plait, &c.

The Russ. prefix *so* occurs in a great number of words; *sobirayu*, to collect or assemble, precisely the Heb. and Ch. צבר.

It now becomes an interesting question, to determine how far any analogy exists, between the languages of the Japhetic and Shemitic families, in regard to prefixes. For example, in the Shemitic languages, *ב* is a prefix of extensive use, corresponding almost exactly with the English and Dutch *by*, the Saxon *be*, and German *bei*. This preposition and prefix has several senses in the Saxon which are now obsolete; but its present prevailing sense occurs in all the Shemitic languages. ברוח קרים עז, by a strong east wind. Ex. xiv. 21. Compare the following definitions of this preposition; the Sax. from Lye, and the Shemitic from Castle.

Sax. *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, *secus*, *ad*, *juxta*, *secundum*, *pro*, *per*, *super*, *propter*, *circa*.

Heb. Ch. Syr. *in*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *propter*, *usque ad*, *adeo ut*, *ad*, *super*, *per*, *contra*, *ante*.

Eth. *in*, *per*, *pro*, *propter*, *cum*, *secundum*, *apud*.

Ar. *in*, *cum*, *propter*, *per*, *ad*, *erga*.

In Numbers, xiv. 34, it signifies *according to*, or *after*; במספר הימים, according to the number of days. This signification is now perhaps obsolete in English, but was common in the Saxon; as, "be his magnum," according to his strength; pro viribus suis. So "be tham mæstan;" by the most, is now expressed by, at the most.

Now it is remarkable that this word in Hebrew, Arabic and Persic, is the preposition used in oaths, precisely as it is in English. Gen. xxii. 16, ב, By

myself have I sworn. Arabic, ballah or by Allah; Persic, بخدا bechoda, or begoda, by God, the very words now used in English. The evidence then is decisive that the Shemitic prefix *ב* is the Teutonic *be*, *by*, *bei* contracted, and this Teutonic word is certainly a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, especially in compound words, as in *bigspell*, [by-spell] a fable; *bigstandan*, to stand by. This prefix then was in universal use by the original stock of mankind, before the dispersion; and this word alone is demonstrative proof of the common origin of the Shemitic and Teutonic languages. Now it is equally certain that this is the prefix *b*, and probably *p*, before *l* and *r*, in *block*, *braigh*, and a multitude of words in all the modern languages; and probably, the same letter is a prefix in many Shemitic words.

We know that *be* in the Saxon *bedalan*, and Dutch *bedeelen*, is a prefix, as the simple verb is found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages. The Hebrew and Chaldean ברך corresponds exactly in elements and in signification.

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tion, with the Saxon and Dutch. Whether the first letter is a prefix in the latter languages, let the reader judge. See the word *deal*, which when traced, terminates in the Welsh *taul*, a cast off, a throw; separation; *taclu*, to cast or throw off, to separate.

In Chaldee, כרר signifies to scatter, to disperse. The word has the same signification in the Syriac and Samaritan.

In Ethiopic, the word with አ prefixed, signifies to wish, love, desire, and with ተ prefixed, to strive, to endeavor, and without a prefix, strife, course, race. Both these significations are from stretching, straining.

In Arabic بذر signifies generally to hasten, to run to; but بذر signifies to disperse, to sow or scatter seed.

This verb is written in Hebrew כרר with precisely the same signification. The Arabic also has the verb with this orthography, signifying to sow, and also to beat or strike with a stick.

Now in Syriac ܕܪܪ, dar, signifies to strive, or struggle. Here we have the simple verb, without the prefix, with the sense of the Ethiopic, with a prefix. Supra.

We find also the Arabic ذر tharra, the simple verb, signifies to sprinkle.

We find in Chaldee ܕܪܪ, ܕܪܪ and ܕܪܪ, the simple verb, signifies to disperse; in Syriac, the same. In Arabic ذر signifies to sow, like the foregoing verb, and hence to procreate. Both this and the former verb signify also to whiten, as the hair of the head, as we say, to sprinkle with gray hairs. The Arabic ذر signifies to drive, to impel, to repel, to contend, to strive; to shine, to sparkle. And here we have the literal signification of this whole class of verbs; to drive, urge, throw, send; hence to scatter, to strive, to shoot as rays of light, procreate, &c.

The Hebrew corresponding verb is זרר or זרר to scatter, to sow; and the word with the like orthography occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. This is the Latin *sero*. And who can doubt that ז is a prefix in the verb זרר above mentioned?

In Welsh, *gobru* signifies to work, to operate; *gobu*, work, operation; formed by the prefix *go* and *per*; *go* denoting progress towards, approach, and *per* rendered by Owen, that pervades, a fruit, a pear; but the real sense is to strain, to bring forth, to drive, thrust, urge, &c.

This word, in the Armorican dialect, is written either *gobu* or *ober*; in Latin *operor*, whence Eng. *operate*. The same word is in the Ethiopic, ገበረ gaber, to make, to do. ለገበረ agabar, to cause to be made; ተገበረ tagabar, to work, operate, negotiate; ገበረ gabar, a maker.

This is the Heb. and Ch. גבר to be strong, to prevail, to establish, and as

a noun, a man; Ar. جابر jabara, to make strong, to heal, as a broken bone; to strengthen.

That this Shemitic word and the Welsh and Ethiopic are all radically one, there cannot be a question; and the Welsh proves indisputably that *go* is a prefix. This then is a word formed on כר or כר. The Heb. מכר, strong, that is, strained, and מכר, a wing, that is, a shoot, are from the same

root, and in Arabic ابر abara, signifies to prick, to sting, and its derivatives, the extremity of a thing, a point, a needle, corresponding with the Welsh *bar*, a summit, a tuft, a branch, a *bar*, and the Welsh *ber*, a pike, a lance, a spit, a *spear*, Lat. *veru*; in Welsh also, *pâr*, a spear, and *per*, a spit, are all doubtless of the same origin.

In Syriac, ܕܪܪ, tsabar, signifies to make, to work or operate. Is this the same root with a different prefix?

The same word in Arabic صابر signifies to be patient, to bear, to sustain.

We observe, that in the Teutonic and Gothic languages, the same word is used with different prefixes. Thus in our mother tongue, *begin* is written *gynnan*, the simple radical word, and *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *ongynnan*; and in the Gothic, *duginnan*, which, in English, would be, *togin*.

Should it appear upon investigation, that verbs in the Assyrian languages have the same prefixes which occur in the European languages, the fact will evidence more affinity between the languages of these two stocks than has yet been known to exist.

Let us now attend to the natural causes which may be supposed to have obscured or destroyed the identity or resemblance of languages which had a common origin.

The affinity of words, in two or more different languages, is known by identity of letters and identity of signification; or by letters of the same organ, and a signification obviously deducible from the same sense. Letters of the same organ, as for example, *b*, *f*, *p* and *v* are so easily converted, the

one into the other, and the change is so frequent, that this circumstance seldom occasions much obscurity. The changes of signification occasion more difficulty, not so much by necessity, as because this branch of philology is less understood.

1. CHANGE OF ARTICULATIONS, OR CONSONANTS.

The articulations, letters which represent the junctions or joinings of the organs, usually called consonants, are the stamina of words. All these are convertible and frequently converted into their cognates. The English word *bear* represents the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and *fero* is the Greek φέρω. The Latin *ventus* is *wind* in English; and *habeo* is *have*. The Latin *dens*, in Dutch, Danish and Swedish is *tand*; and *dance* in English is in German *tanz*.

These changes are too familiar to require a multiplication of examples. But there are others less common and obvious, which are yet equally certain. Thus in the Gaelic or Hiberno-Celtic, *m* and *mb* are convertible with *v*; and in Welsh *m* and *v* are changed, even in different cases of the same word. Thus in Irish the name of the hand is written either *lamb* or *lar*, and in Welsh *maen*, a stone, is written also *vaen*. The Greek β is always pronounced as the English *v*, as βούλα, Lat. *volo*, English *will*, German *wollen*; and the sound of *b* the Greeks express by μβ.

In the Chaldee and Hebrew, one remarkable distinction is the use of a dental letter in the former, where the latter has a sibilant. As כוּת cuth in Chaldee is כוּש cush in Hebrew; דהב, gold, in Chaldaic, is דָּהָב in Hebrew. The like change appears in the modern languages; for *water* which, in most of the northern languages, is written with a dental, is, in German, written *wasser*, and the Latin *dens*, W. *dant*, Dutch *tand*, Swedish and Danish *tand*, is, in German, *zahn*. The like change is frequent in the Greek and Latin. Φάρω, in one dialect, is φάσσω, in another; and the Latins often changed *t* of the indicative present, or infinitive, into *s* in the preterit and participle, as *mitto*, *mittere*, *missi*, *missus*.

L and *R*, though not considered as letters of the same organ, are really such and changed the one into the other. Thus the Spaniards write *blandir* for *brandish*, and *escorta* for *escort*. The Portuguese write *brando* for *bland*, and *branquear*, to whiten, for *blanch*. The Greek has φραγμῶν for the Latin *flagellum*. In Europe however this change seems to be limited chiefly to two or three nations on the coast of the Mediterranean. *L* is sometimes commutable with *D*.

We have a few instances of the change of *g* or *gh* into *f*. Thus *rough* is pronounced *ruf*, and *trough*, *trauf*.

The Russians often change the *d* of a noun into the sound of *j*, or the compound *g*, in the verb formed from that noun; as *lad*, accord, harmony, *laju*, to accord, or agree; *bred*, damage, loss; *breju*, to injure.

The Italians and French have also changed a dental into a palatal letter, in many words; as Italian *raggio*, a ray, from Lat. *radius*; and *ragione*, reason, from *ratio*; Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *mando*, or *manduco*.

In the south of Europe, the Greek χ has been changed, in some instances, into the Italian or Spanish *z*, and then by the French into *s*. It seems that the Spanish *z* has, at some former period, been pronounced as a guttural. Thus the Gr. βραχίον, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is in Spanish *brazo*, and the Spaniards have the word from the Latin, or from the same source as the Latin and Greek, the Celtic *braic*. This word, *brazo*, the French changed into *bras*, and from that we have *brace* and *embrace*. A similar change occurs in *Durazzo*, from *Dyrrachium*, and in the Spanish *luz*, light.

The Teutonic nations often used *h* to express the power of the Greek κ, and the Latin *c*, as *heart* for καρδιά, *horn* for cornu. Hence we find that the Saxon *hlinian*, *hleonian* or *hlymian*, to lean, is the Greek κλίνω, Latin *clino*. The letter *h* is now dropped and we write the word *lean*.

In like manner, the Saxon *hlid*, which we now write *lid*, is from the same root as the Latin *claudo*, *cludo*, the Greek κλινω, which is contracted into κλινω. And in this word we may notice another fact, that the word signifies not only to shut, but to praise or celebrate, proving that this word and the Latin *plaudo*, are the same, with different prefixes, the same as *laudo*, and that the primary sense is to strain. This in Saxon appears in *hlud*, loud, *hlydan*, to cry out.

In Latin, *f* and *h* have been converted, as *hordeum* for *fordeum*; and the Spaniards now write *h* for *f*, as *hacer* for the Latin *facere*; *hilo* for *filum*; *herir* for *ferire*, &c.

2. CHANGE OF VOWELS.

The change of vowels is so common, as to occasion no difficulty in determining the sameness of words; indeed little or no regard is to be had to them, in ascertaining the origin and affinity of languages. In this opinion I accord with almost all writers on this subject; but I have to combat the opinion of that elegant scholar, Sir William Jones, who protests against the licentiousness of etymologists, not only in transposing letters, but in totally disregarding the vowels, and seems to admit the common origin of words only when written with the same letters, and used in a sense precisely the same.*

* Asiatic Researches, vol. 3, p. 489.

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I am not at all surprised at the common prejudice existing against etymology. As the subject has been treated, it is justly liable to all the objections urged against it. But it is obvious that Sir W. Jones had given very little attention to the subject, and that some of its most common and obvious principles had escaped his observation. His opinion with regard to both articulations and vowels is unequivocally erroneous, as will appear from the following list of words, taken from modern languages, and respecting the identity of which, that gentleman himself, if living, could not have the slightest doubt.

ENGLISH.	SAXON.	DUTCH.	GERMAN.	SWEDISH.	LATIN.
draw, } drag, }	dragan,	trekken,	tragen,	draga,	traho.
give, } foot, } feet, }	gifan,	geeven,	geben,	gifva,	pes. Gr. <i>πους</i> .
hook,	hoc,	haak,	haken,	hake,	
day,	dag, dæg,	daag,	tag,	dag,	
have,	habban,	hebben,	haben,	halva,	habeo.
	[Fr. avoir, ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont.]				
leap,	hleapan,	loopen,	laufen,	lôpa.	
burn,	byrnan,	branden,	brennen,	brinna,	
will,	willan,	willen,	wollen,	willja,	volo, velle.
stone,	stan,	steen,	stein,	sten,	
broad,	bred,	breed,	breit,	bred,	
earth,	eorth,	aarde,	erde,	jord, Dan. iord.	
who,	hwa,	wie,	ho,	Dan. hvo.	
seek,	secan,	zoeken,	suchen,	sôkia,	sequor.
bean,	bean,	boon,	bohne,	bôna, Dan. bônne.	

Here are scarcely two words written with the same letters in two languages; and yet no man ever called in question their identity, on account of the difference of orthography. The diversity is equally great in almost all other words of the same original. So in the same words we often find the vowel changed, as in the Lat. *facio, feci; ago, egi; sto, steti; vello, vulsi*. Nothing is more certain than that the Welsh *gwyz*, and the English *wood*, are the same word, although there is one letter only common to them both. It is pronounced *gooyth*, that is, *g*, and *wyth*; as *guard* for *ward*.

3. CHANGE OR LOSS OF RADICAL LETTERS.

There are some words, which, in certain languages, have suffered a change of a radical letter; while in others it is wholly lost. For example, *word*, in Danish and Swedish is *ord*; *wort*, a plant, is *urt*; the Saxon *gear*, or *ger*, English *year*, in Danish is *aar*, in Swedish is *år*, in Dutch *jaar*, and in German *jahr*.

In the word, *yoke*, and its affinities, we have a clear and decisive example of changes in orthography. *Yoke*, the Latin *jugum*, is from the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic *jug*, to join, to couple; a word not found in the Hebrew. The Greeks retained the original letters in *zygon*, *zygion*; the Latins changed the first letter to *j* in *jugum*, and inserted a casual *n* in *jungo*. From the Latin, the Italians formed *giogo*, a yoke, and *giugnere*, to join; the Spaniards, *yugo*, a yoke, and *juntar*, to join; the French, *joug*, a yoke, and *joindre*, to join. In Saxon, *yoke* is *geoc* or *ioc*; in Dutch, *juk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*.

One of the most general changes that words have undergone is the entire loss of the palatal letter *g*, when it is radical and final in verbs; or the opening of that articulation to a vowel or diphthong. We have examples in the English *bow*, from Saxon *bugan*, to bend; *buy*, from *bycgan*; *brow*, from *breg*; *lay*, from *lægan*, or *legan*; *say*, from *sægan*; *fair*, from *fæger*; *flail*, from the German *flagel*, Lat. *flagellum*; French *nier*, from Lat. *nego*, *negare*.

The same or similar changes have taken place in all the modern languages of which I have any knowledge.

The loss and changes of radical letters in many Greek verbs deserve particular notice. We find in the Lexicons, *πραγμα, παρως, πρακτικος*, are referred to *πρασσω, παρνω*, as the theme or root; *ταγμα, to τασσω; ρητωρ, to ρω*; and *φραγμα, to φρασσω*. This reference, so far as it operates as a direction to the student where to find the verb to which the word belongs, and its explanation, is useful and necessary. But if the student supposes that these words are formed from the theme, so called, or the first person of the indicative mode, present tense, he is deceived. I am confident no example can be found, in any language, of the palatals *γ* and *κ*, formed from the dentals and sibilants, *τ* and *σ*, nor is *ρητωρ*, or any similar word formed by the addition of the dental to a verb ending in a vowel. The truth is, the last radical in *ρω* is lost, in the indicative mode, and in *πρασσω, παρνω*, it is changed. The radical lost in *ρω* is *δ* or *θ*; the original word was *πεδω* or *πεθω*, and the derivatives *ρητωρ, ρητορικη*, were formed before the radical letter was dropped in the verb. No sooner is the verb restored to its primitive form, than we recognize its connection with the Irish *raidham*, to speak; Saxon *ræd*, speech; *rædan*, to read; German *rath*, Dutch *raad*, &c.

The original root of *πρασσω*, was *πραγω, παρω, or πανω*, and from this were formed *πραγμα, πρακτικος*, before the last radical was changed. No sooner is the original orthography restored, than we see this to be the Teutonic verb,

German *brauchen*, Dutch *gebruiken*, Danish *bruger*, Sw. *bruka*, Sax. *brucan*, to use, to practice, and hence the English *broker*.

The same remarks are applicable to *ταγμα* and *τασσω*; *φραγμα* and *φρασσω*; *αλλαγη* and *αλλασσω*; *χαρακτηρ* and *χαρασσω*, and many other words of like formation. In all these cases, the last radical letter is to be sought in the derivatives of the verb, and in one of the past tenses, particularly in an aorist. This fact affords no feeble evidence that in Greek, as in the Shemitic languages, the preterit tense or an aorist, was the radix of the verb.*

But it is not in the Greek language only that we are to seek for the primitive radical letters, not in what is now called the root of the verb, but in the derivatives. The fact is the same in the Latin, and in the English. The Latin *fluctus* and *fluxi*, cannot be deduced from *fluo*; but the orthography of these words proves demonstrably that the original root was *flugo*, or *fluco*. So in English *sight* cannot be deduced from *see*, for no example can be found of the letter *g* introduced to form the participles of verbs. *Sight*, in Saxon *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, G. *sicht*, Dan. *sigt*, Sw. *sicht*, is a participle; but the verb in the infinitive, in Saxon is *seon*, *geseon*, Ger. *sehen*, D. *zien*, Dan. *seer*, Sw. *se*; in which no palatal letter is found, from which *g* or *ch* can be deduced. The truth then is that the original verb was *segan*, or in Dutch *zegen*; the *g* being lost as it is in the French *nier*, from the Lat. *nego*.

In the change of letters in the Greek verbs before mentioned, the process seems to have been from *γ* or *κ* to *ξ*, and then to *σ* and *τ*; *πραγω, παρω, πασσω, παρνω*. This is certainly a process which is natural and common. The Latin *brachium* thus became in Spanish *brazo*, and then in French *bras*; and thus in the Italian, *Alexandria* has become *Alessandria*.

When the last radical of a Greek verb is a dental, it may not be certain whether the original letter was *d*, or *th* or *t*. We find the Greek verb *σπρω*, to draw, forms its derivatives with *σ*, *σπασμα, σπασσι*; and this is probably the Armoic *spaza*, from which we have *spay*. So *κραζω, φρασσι*, and *φραδω*, are evidently of the same family. It is not improbable that the original letter might have a compound sound, or it might correspond nearly to the Arabic *ظ* or *ذ*, or the English *dh* or *th*, or *ds*, so as easily to pass into *d* or into *s*.

It is equally clear that many Greek words have lost an initial consonant. The letter most generally lost is probably the oriental *π*, but obviously the palatals, *γ* and *κ*, have, in many instances, been dropped. There seems to be no question that the Greek *ολος* is the English *whole* and perhaps *all*. This in Welsh is *oll* or *holl*, in Saxon *al* or *geall*; and this is undoubtedly the Shemitic *ל*. So the Gr. *αλλωμι* is the Welsh *colli*, to lose; and *αλω* may be the English *coil*, Fr. *cueillir*.

In like manner, the Greek has, in many words, lost a labial initial, answering to the English *b*, *f* or *v*. The Greek *ιδω* is undoubtedly the Latin *video*; *ιργω* is from the same root as *work*; *ιδω* is from the root of *vid*, in the Latin

divido, and *individuum*, that is, separate, and from the Arabic, *ب*, *badda*, to separate.

In many instances, the Latin retained or restored the lost letter; thus *harmaxa*, for *αμαξα*; *harpago* for *απαρη*; *harmonia* for *αρμυνα*; *video* for *ιδω*. If the marks of breathing, called spiritus asper and spiritus lenis, now prefixed to Greek words, were intended to represent the letters lost, or to stand in the place of them, they answer this purpose very imperfectly. The spiritus asper may stand for a palatal or guttural letter, but it does not designate which letter, the *π*, or the *κ*; much less does this or the other spiritus justly represent the labials, *b*, *f*, *v* or *w*. Whenever the Latins wrote *h* in the place of the Greek spiritus, we may conclude that the original letter was *π* or a cognate letter; and we may conclude also that the *υ* in *video*, and in *divido*, *viduus*, *individuum*, stands for the original labial lost in *ιδω*, and *ιδω*. But there are many words, I apprehend, in which the lost letter is unknown, and in which the loss cannot be recovered, by any marks prefixed to the words. We may well suppose that *hymnus* exhibits the correct written form of *υμνος*; but what is there in the Greek *υπν*, to lead us to consider this word as the English *woof*, and *υπνω*, to be the same as *weave*? Both the Greek words have the spiritus asper.

What proportion of Greek words have been contracted by the loss of an initial or final consonant, cannot, I apprehend, be determined with any precision; at least, not in the present state of philological knowledge. It is probable the number of contracted words amounts to one fourth of all the verbs, and it may be more.

Similar contractions have taken place in all other languages; a circumstance that embarrasses the philologist and lexicographer at every step of his researches; and which has led to innumerable mistakes in Etymology. We know that the Swedish *år*, and Danish *aar*, a year, have lost the articulation *g*, and that the English *y* in *year*, is the representative of *g*, as *j* is in the Dutch *jaar*, and German *jahr*: for the *g* is found in our mother tongue; and in a multitude of words, one language will supply the means of deter-

* *Κραζω*, in Greek, is to cry like a crow or rook; but the last radical is changed from *γ*, as in the second aorist, it forms *κραγυς*. Now in Danish, *crow* is *krage*, in Ger. *krahe*, in D. *kraai*, in Sw. *kräka*; a fact that demonstrates the last radical letter to be a palatal, which in English is opened to *o*, in *crow*.

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mining the real origin or true orthography which cannot be ascertained by another. But doubtless many changes have taken place of which the evidence is uncertain; the chain which might conduct us to the original orthography being broken, and no means now remaining of repairing the loss.

In no language, has the rejection or change of consonants served so effectually to obscure the original words as in the French. So extensive have been the changes of orthography in that language, that had not the early lexicographers indicated the loss of letters by a mark, it would be impossible now to discover the original orthography, or to trace the connection of words with other languages, in a large portion of them. And it is with regret we observe the influence of the French practice of suppressing consonants, extending itself to other countries. It is owing to the most servile obsequiousness of nations, that *Basil* or *Basilea*, the elegant name of a town in Switzerland, has been corrupted to *Basle*, and pronounced most barbarously *bale*. The Germans are pursuing a like course in suppressing the palatal letters; a most unfortunate circumstance for the strength of the language.

The Italians also have a disposition to reject letters when they interfere with their habits of pronunciation, and hence we see, in their language, *piano*, written for *plano*; *flore* for *flor*; *fiocco* for *flocco*; a change that has removed a radical consonant, and thus obscured or rather destroyed the affinity between the Italian and the Latin words.

Another difference of writing and pronouncing, has been produced by the change of a sibilant letter into an aspirate: or e converso, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant. No person doubts whether the Latin *super* is the Greek *σῦπερ*; or *σμιλilis* is *sal*, *salt*. The latter in Welsh is *halen*, *hal*. So *hellyg*, a willow, is in Latin *salix*. The Greek *σπῆρα* is the Latin *septem*, English *seven*. This in Persic is *هفت* heft or haft, which approaches the Greek *σπῆρα*. It has been commonly supposed, that in this case, the aspirate in Greek has been converted into an s. There are however strong reasons for believing that the change has been the reverse, and that *s* has been dropped, and its place supplied by an

aspirate. The word *seven* is, beyond a question, the Shemitic *שבע*, whence *שבת*, Eng. *sabbath*; and the Gaelic *sean*, old, whence Latin *senex*, in Welsh *hen*, seems clearly to be the Ar. *سنان* sanna, to be old. It is then clear that in these words *s* is radical. It is probable however that the aspirate, in some cases, has been changed into *s*.

It deserves to be noticed that the radix of a word is sometimes obscured, in Greek and Latin, by the loss or change of a radical letter in the nominative case. We find in Latin *nepos*, in the nominative, is *nepotis* in the genitive; *homo*, *honoris*, &c. In these changes, I suppose the letter restored in the oblique cases to be the true radical letter. Thus *adamant* has been deduced by our etymologists from the Greek *α* negative and *δαμναω*, to subdue, on the supposition that the stone was named from its hardness. This is a good example of a great part of all etymological deductions; they are mere conjectures. It did not occur to the inquirer that *adamas*, in the nominative, becomes in the genitive *adamantis*; that *n* is radical, and that this word cannot be regularly deduced from the Greek verb. Any person, by looking into a Welsh dictionary, may see the original word.

In some words it is not easy to determine whether *n* before *d* is casual or radical. In such words as the Latin *fundo*, to pour, and *tundo*, to beat, there is reason to think the *n* is casual, for the preterit is formed without it, *fudi*, *tudi*. But in other words *n* before *d* seems to be radical, and the *d* casual; as in *fundo*, *fundare*, to found. For this word coincides with the Irish *bun*, foundation, and with the Shemitic *בנה*, banah, to build. So the English *find* is in Swedish *finna*, and in is in Danish *ind*.

Another fact of considerable consequence, is, the casual sound of *n* given to *g*, which produced the effect of doubling the *g* in Greek, and of occasioning the insertion of *n* before *g* in the Latin, as also in the Teutonic and Gothic languages. Thus we see the *g* is doubled in the Greek *αγγελος*, and we know, in this case, how the change originated; for the original word is in the Gaelic and Irish, *agalla*. So *g* is prefixed to another palatal or guttural letter in *αγγελος*, *αγγελος*, *αγγελος*.

A similar nasal sound of *g* probably introduced the *n* before *g* in *lingo*, to lick; *linguo*, to leave.

We may be confident, in all cases, that *n* is not radical, when it is dropped in the supine and participle, as in *licum*, *lictus*, from *linguo*. When *n* is retained in the supine and participle, there may be more reason for doubt; but in this case, the question may often be determined by the corresponding word in another language, or by some other word evidently of the same family. Thus we can have little doubt that *lingo* and the English *lick* are the same word, or that the Lat. *lingua* and *ligula* are of one family.

This casual insertion of *n* in words of this class must be carefully noticed by the etymologist, or he will overlook the affinity of words, which are evidently the same. We have many words in English which are written with *n* before a *g* or a *k*, when the ancient words in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, and some of them in the modern Danish and Swedish, are written without *n*. Thus *sink*, in Gothic is *sigewan*; to think, is *thagkyan*. It is not improbable that the Gothic word was pronounced with the sound of *n*

or *ng* as in English. So also in *siggwan*, to sing; *laggs*, long. In a few instances, we find the Swedes and Danes have the word written in both ways, as *thänka*, *tänker* and *tycka*, *tykker*, to think. But in general the Germans, Danes, Swedes and Dutch write words of this sort with *ng*.

To show how important it is to know the true original orthography, I will mention one instance. In our mother tongue, the word to *dye*, or color, is written *deagan*; the elements or radical letters are *dg*. To determine whether this and the Latin *tingo* are the same words, we must first know whether *n* in *tingo* is radical or casual. This we cannot know with certainty, by the form of the word itself, for the *n* is carried through all the tenses and forms of the verb. But by looking into the Greek, we find the word written with *γ*, *τιγγω*; and this clearly proves the alliance of the word with *deagan*. See *Dye* in the Dictionary.

We have many English words, in which a *d* has been inserted before *g*, as in *badge*, *budge*, *lodge*, *pledge*, *wedge*. In all words, I believe, of this class, the *d* is casual, and the *g* following is the radical letter, as *pledge* from the French *pléige*; *wedge* from the Saxon *wecg*. The practice of inserting *d* in words of this sort seems to have originated in the necessity of some mode of preserving the English sound of *g*, which might otherwise be sounded as the French *g* before *e*. And it is for this reason we still retain, and ought to retain *d* in *alledge*, *abridge*. In like manner the Teutonic *c* has been changed into the sound of *ch*, as Sax. *wacian*, *wæcian*, to wake, to watch; Sax. *thac*, thatch.

There are some nations which, in many words, pronounce and write *g* before *u* or *w*; as in the French *guerre*, for *war*; *guede*, for *wood*; *guetier*, for *wait*; in Welsh, *gwael*, for *wall*; *grain*, for *wain*; *guared*, for *guard*, which in English is *ward*, Sp. *guarda*. In some instances, the *u* or *w* is dropped in modern writing, as in the French *garenne*, a *warren*; *garde*, for *guard*. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

CHANGE OF SIGNIFICATION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinity of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, *libeo*, *libet*, or *habeo*, *lubet*, is rendered, to please, to like; *lubens*, willing, glad, cheerful, pleased; *libenter*, *lubenter*, willingly, gladly, readily. What is the primary sense, the visible or physical action, from which the idea of *willing* is taken? I find, either by knowing the radical sense of *willing*, *ready*, in other cases, or by the predominant sense of the elements *lb*, as in Lat. *labor*, to slide, *liber*, free, &c. that the primary sense is to move, incline or advance towards an object, and hence the sense of *willing*, *ready*, *prompt*. Now this Latin word is the English *love*, German *lieben*, *liebe*. "Lubet me ire." I love to go; I am inclined to go; I go with cheerfulness; but the affinity between *love* and *libeo* has been obscured by a slight difference of application, among the Romans and the Teutonic nations.

Perhaps no person has suspected that the English words *heat*, *hate* and *hest*, in *behest*, are all radically the same word. But this is the fact. Sax. *hatian*, to heat, or be hot, and to hate; *hætan*, to heat and to call; *hatan*, to call, to order, to command; *ge-hatan* or *gehatan*, to grow warm, to promise, to vow; Gothic, *gahaitan*, to call, to promise; Dutch, *heeten*, to heat, to name, to call, bid or command; German, *heitzen*, to heat; *heissen*, to call; *hitzen*, to heat, to hoist; Swedish, *hetsa*, to inflame, to provoke; Danish, *heder*, to heat, to be called. *Behest*, we have from the German or Swedish dialect. *Heat* coincides with the Latin *æstus* for *hæstus*, which is written with *s*, like the German. *Hate* coincides with the Latin *odi*, *osus*, so written for *hodi*, *hosus*, and as the Teutonic *h* often represents the Latin *c*, as in *horn*, *cornu*, the Danish orthography *heder*, coincides with the Latin *cito*, to call. Now what is the radical sense? Most obviously to stir, agitate, rouse, raise, implying a driving or impulse; and hence in Latin *æstuo*, to be hot, and to rage or storm; hence to excite, and hence the sense of the Latin *cito*, quickly, from stirring, rousing to action. In this case *hatred*, as well as *heat*, is violent excitement. We find also in the Saxon and Gothic the sense of vowing, that is, of driving out the voice, uttering, declaring, a sense allied to calling and commanding, and to this is allied the sense of the Latin *recito*, to recite.

In English *befall* signifies to fall on, to happen to; in German the same word, *befallen*, has the like signification. But in Saxon *gefeallan* signifies to fall, to rush on, while in German *gefallen* signifies to please, that is, to suit, to come to one's mind, to be agreeable. The Danish *gefælde* has the same signification as the German.

We find by the Saxon, that the English *reck*, to care, and *reckon*, and the Latin *rego*, to rule, are all the same word, varied in orthography and application. To find the primary sense of *reck*, to care, we are then to examine the various derivative senses. And we need go no farther than to the Latin *rectus* and English *right*, the sense of which is *straight*, for this sense is derived from *straining*, *stretching*. Care then is a *straining of the mind*,

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a stretching towards an object, coinciding with the primary sense of *attention*. The primary sense of *reckon* is to strain out sounds, to speak, tell, relate; a sense now disused.

The Saxon *carc*, care, *carcian*, to care, to cark, is connected in origin with the Latin *carcer*, a prison; both from the sense of straining, whence holding or restraint.

To prove how the primary general sense of a word may ramify into different senses, by special appropriation of the word among separate families of men proceeding from the same stock, let us observe the different senses in which *leap* is used by the English, and by the nations on the continent. In English, to *leap* is simply to spring; as, to *leap* a yard; to *leap* over a fence. But on the continent it signifies to *run*. Now it will be seen that this word as used by the Germans cannot always be translated by itself, that is, by the same word, into English. Take for illustration the following passage from Luther's Version of the Scriptures. 1. Sam. xvii. 17. "Nimm für deine brüder diese epha sangen, und diese zehen brod, und laufs ins heer zu deinen brüdern." "Take now for thy brethren an ephah of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and *leap* to the camp to thy brethren." *Leap*, instead of *run*, is good German, but bad English.* There are two other words in this passage, of which a like remark may be made. The German *brod*, loaves, is our *bread*, which admits of no plural; and *sangen* is our *singed*, which we cannot apply to parched corn.

So in some of the Teutonic languages, to *warp* kittens or puppies, to *warp* eggs, is correct language, though to our ears very odd; but this is only a particular application of the primary sense, to *throw*. We say to *lay* eggs, but to *lay* is to *throw* down.

By this comparison of the different uses and applications of a word, we are able, in most cases, to detect its original signification. And it is by this means, I apprehend, that we may arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the same word came to have different and even opposite significations.

It is well known, for example, that the Hebrew word בָּרַךְ, is rendered, in our version of the Scriptures, both to *bless* and to *curse*. The propriety of the latter rendering is controverted by Parkhurst, who labors to prove, that in Kings and in Job, where it is rendered, to *curse*, it ought to be rendered, to *bless*; and he cites, as authorities, the ancient versions. It is true that in 1 Kings xxi. 10. 18; and in Job i. 11, and ii. 5, the seventy have rendered the word by εὐλογῶ, to *bless*; and other ancient versions agree with the Septuagint. But let the word be rendered by *bless* in the following passages. "Put forth thy hand now, and touch his bone, and his flesh, and he will *bless* thee to thy face." "Bless God and die." How very absurd does such a translation appear. It shows the immense importance of understanding the true theory of language, and the primary sense of radical words. Let us then endeavor to discover, if possible, the source of the difficulty in the case here mentioned. To be enabled to arrive at the primary sense, let us examine the word in the several languages, first, of the Shemitic, and then of the Japhetic stock.

Heb. בָּרַךְ To *bless*; to salute, or wish a blessing to.
 2. To curse; to blaspheme.
 3. To couch or bend the knee, to kneel.
 Deriv. A blessing, and the knee.
 Chaldee, בָּרַךְ To *bless*; to salute at meeting, and to bid farewell at parting.

2. To bend the knee.
 3. To dig; to plow; to set slips of a vine or plant for propagation.
 Talm. and Rabbin.

Deriv. The knee; a blessing; a cursing; a cion; the young of fowls.
 Syriac, ܒܪܟܬܐ To fall on the knees; to fall or bow down. Judg. v. 27.

2. To issue or proceed from. Math. xv. 19.
 3. To bless.
 Samaritan, ܒܪܟܬܐ To *bless*.

Ethiopic, ቢረከ To *bless*. Deriv. the knee.

Arabic, برك To bend the knee; to fall on the breast, as a camel.
 2. To be firm, or fixed.

3. To rain violently; to pour forth rain, as the clouds. Gr. βροχω.
 4. To detract from; to traduce; to reproach or pursue with reproaches; to revile.

5. To bless; to pray for a blessing on; to prosper; to be blessed.
 6. To hasten; to rush, as on an enemy; to assail.

Deriv. The breast; the bason of a fountain; a fish pond, or receptacle of water, as in Heb. and Ch.: also increase; abundance; constancy; splendor; a flash of light.

In the latter sense, usually from برك Heb. and Ch. בָּרַךְ.

The Arabic word supplies us with the certain means of determining the radical sense; for among other significations, it has the sense of pouring

forth rain; and this is precisely the Greek βροχω. The primary sense then is to send, throw, or drive, in a transitive sense; or in an intransitive sense, to rush, to break forth.

To *bless* and to *curse* have the same radical sense, which is, to send or pour out words, to drive or to strain out the voice, precisely as in the Latin *appello*, from *pello*, whence *peal*, as of thunder or of a bell. The *two* senses spring from the appropriation of loud words to express particular acts. This depends on usage, like all other particular applications of one general signification. The sense in Scripture is to utter words either in a good or bad sense; to bless, to salute, or to rail, to scold, to reproach; and this very word is probably the root of reproach, as it certainly is of the Latin *precor*, used, like the Shemitic word, in both senses, *praying* and *cursing*, or deprecating.* It is also the same word as the English *pray*, It. *pregare*, L. *precor*, the same as *preach*, D. *preeken*, W. *pregethu*. To the same family belong the Gr. βραχω, βροχω, βροχισμα, to *bray*, to roar, to low, Lat. *rugio*. Here we see that *bray* is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and to breaking in a mortar, and both are radically the same word as *break*.

The sense of kneeling, if radical, is to throw, and if from the noun, the sense of the noun is a throwing, a bending.

The Chaldee sense of digging, if radical, is from thrusting in an instrument, or breaking the ground; but perhaps it is a sense derived from the name of a shoot or cion, and in reality, to set a shoot, to plant.

The Syriac use of this word in Matthew xv. 19, is intransitive, to issue, to shoot or break forth. So in Arabic, to rush on, to assault. The sense of firmness in Arabic is from setting, throwing down, as in kneeling; and hence the sense of breast, the fixed, firm part.

That this word has the sense both of blessing and of cursing or reproaching, we have demonstrative evidence in the Welsh language. *Rhig*, in Welsh, is בָּרַךְ, without the prefix. It signifies a sending out; utterance; a gift or present; a consigning; a ban, a curse or imprecation. *Rhegu*, to give; to consign; to curse. From *rhig* is formed *preg*, a greeting, or salutation, [the very Hebrew and Chaldee word.] *pregethu*, a sermon, and *pregethu*, to preach. Here we have not only the origin of *preach*, but another important fact, that *preg*, and of course בָּרַךְ, is a compound word, composed of a prefix, *p* or *b*, and *rhig*. But this is not all; the Welsh *greg*, a cackling, *gregar*, to cackle, is formed with the prefix *g* on this same *rhig*. [Dan. *krage*, a crow.]

In Welsh, *bregu* signifies to *break*; *brég*, a breach, a rupture. This Owen deduces from *bar*, but no doubt erroneously. It is from *rhegu*, and there is some reason to think that *break* is from בָּרַךְ, rather than from שָׁרַף, but probably both are from one radix, with different prefixes.

We observe one prominent sense of the Arabic برك baraka, is to rain violently; to pour forth water, as clouds. This is precisely the Greek βροχω; a word found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages, but written either with or without its prefix.

Saxon, *ragn* or *regn*, rain; *regnan*, to rain.
 Dutch, *regen*, rain; *regenen*, *beregenen*, to rain upon.
 German, *regen*, rain; *regnen*, to rain; *beregnen*, to rain on.
 Swedish, *regna*, to rain.
 Danish, *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain.
 Saxon, *racu*, rain; Cimbric, *raekia*, id.

Here we find that the English *rain*, is from the same root as the Welsh *rhég*, *rhegu*, and the Shemitic בָּרַךְ.

Pursuing the inquiry further, we find that the Saxon *recan*, or *reccan*, [W. *rhegu*,] signifies to speak, to tell, to relate, to reckon, the primary sense of which last is to speak or tell; also, to rule, which shows this to be the Latin *rego*; also to care, which is the English *reck*. That this is the same word as *rain*, we know from the Danish, in which language, *regner* signifies both to *rain* and to *reckon*, to tell, to count or compute. In the German, the words are written a little differently; *rechnen*, to reckon, and *regnen*, to rain. So in Dutch, *rekenen* and *regenen*; but this is a fact by no means uncommon.

Here we find that the English *reckon* and *reck*, and the Latin *rego*, are the same word. The primary sense is to strain, to reach, to stretch. Care is a stretching of the mind, like *attention*, from the Latin *tendo*, and restraint is the radical sense of governing. Hence *rectus*, *right*, that is, straight, stretched.

Hence we find that *rain* and the Latin *regnum*, *reign*, are radically the same word.

Now in Saxon *racan*, or *ræcan*, is the English *reach*, to stretch or extend, from the same root, and probably *reek*, Saxon *recan*, *reocan*, to fume or smoke; for this is, to send off.

I might have mentioned before, that the Chaldee בִּרְכָּה, a cion or branch, is precisely the Celtic word for arm; Irish *braic*, or *raigh*; Welsh *braic*; whence the Greek βραχιον, the Latin *brachium*, whence the Spanish *brazo*, whence the French *bras*, whence the English *brace*. The arm is a shoot, a branch, and *branch* is from this root or one of the family, *n* being casual; *branch* for *brach*.

* He walks, he leaps, he runs.—Cowper.

* "Improbis target iratis precibus."—Horace.

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On this word, let it be further observed, or on פִּרַק or פִּרְק, if radically different, are formed, with the prefix *s*, the German *sprechen*, to speak, *sprache*, speech; Dutch *spreken*, *spraak*; Swedish *språka*, *språk*; Danish *sprog*, speech; and Swedish *spricka*, to break; Danish *sprekker*. The same word with *n* casual is seen in *spring*, the breaking or opening of the winter; and here we see the origin of the marine phrase, to *spring* a mast, Danish *springer*, to burst, crack or spring. This in Swedish is written without *n*, *spricka*, to break, burst, split; but a noun of this family has *n*, *springa*, a crack, and *spring*, a spring, a running.

Now let us attend to other Shemitic words consisting of cognate elements. Chaldee, פִּרַק To rub or scrape; to rub out or tread out, as grain from the ear or sheaf; Latin *frico*, *frio*.

2. To collect and bind, as sheaves; perhaps English, to *rake*.
3. To break or break down.
4. To question; to doubt. In Saxon and Gothic *fragnan*, *fragan*, signifies to ask.

Deriv. Froward; perverse. Prov. ii. 12. So in English *refractory*. This verb is not in the Hebrew; but there are two derivatives, one signifying the inner veil of the temple; so called probably from its use in *breaking*, that is, interrupting access, or separation, like *diaphragm* in English. The other derivative is rendered *rigor*, or cruelty; that which strains, oppresses, breaks down, or *rakes*, harasses.

With this verb coincides the Irish *bracaim*, to break, to harrow, that is, to rake.

Syr. פִּרַק To rub, so rendered, Luke vi. 1. Lat. *frico*. A derivative signifies to comminute.

Deriv. Distortion; winding; twisting. Let this be noted.

Ar. فَرِكَ To rub, Lat. *frico*.

2. To hate, as a husband or wife; to be languid, or relaxed.

Deriv. Laxity; frangibility; friability.

Heb. פִּרַק To break, burst, or rend; to break off; to separate.

Deriv. A breaking or parting of a road.

Ch. פִּרַק To break.

2. To redeem, that is, to free, separate or deliver.
3. To explain, as a doubtful question.

Deriv. One who ransoms or delivers; a rupture; the neck or its jointure; a joint of the fingers, &c.; the ankle; the joint of a reed; a chapter, or section of a book; explanation; exposition. פִּרַק, a rupture, coinciding with the English *broke*.

Syr. פִּרַק To redeem.

2. To depart; to remove; to separate.

Deriv. A recess, or withdrawing; separation; liberation; redemption; safety; vertebra.

Sam. The same as the Syriac verb.

Ar. فَرِكَ to separate; to divide; to withdraw; to disperse, [qu. Lat. *spargo*]; to lay open; to disclose; to cast out; to immerse.

Deriv. Separation; distinction; distance; interval; dispersion; aurora, as we say, the *break* of day; also, a garment reaching to the middle of the thigh, qu. *frock*; also *breech*.

I have placed these two words together, because I am convinced they are both of one family, or formed on the same radical word. The latter coincides exactly with the Latin *frango*, *fregi*, *fractum*, for *n* in *frango*, is undoubtedly casual. Now in Welsh *bregu*, to break, would seem to be directly connected with פִּרַק, yet doubtless *bregu* is the English *break*, the German *brechen*, the Dutch *breken*, &c. In truth, the three words פִּרַק, פִּרַק and פִּרַק are probably all from one primitive root, formed with different prefixes, or rather with the same prefix differently written; the different words bearing appropriate senses, among different tribes of men.

We observe in the Chaldee word the sense of questioning. Perhaps this may be the Gothic *fragan*, to ask, and if so, it coincides with the Latin *rogo*, the latter without the prefix. In the sense of *break*, we find, in the Greek, πρηνος, without a prefix.

Most of the significations of these verbs are too obvious to need illustration. But we find in the Syriac the sense of distortion, a sense which at first appears to be remote from that of *breaking* or *bursting asunder*. But this is probably the primary sense, to strain, to stretch, a sense we retain in the phrase, to *break* upon the wheel, and by dropping the prefix, we have the precise word in the verb, to *rack*.

Now if this is the genuine sense, we find it gives the English *wreck* and *wrack*, the Danish *vrag*, Sw. *vrak*, a wreck. In Saxon, *wracan*, *wreacan*, is the English *wreck*, that is, to drive, or throw on; *wrace*, is an exile, a *wretch*. In Dan. *vrag* signifies to reject; Sw. *vråka*, to throw away; all implying a driving force, and that *wreck* is connected with *break* is probable for another reason, that the Latin *fractus*, *frango*, forms a constituent part of *naufragium*, the English *shipwreck*, which in Danish is simply *vrag*.

Now if *straining*, *distortion*, is one of the senses of this root, the English *wring*, *wrong*, Danish *wrang*, Sw. *wrång*, may be deduced from it, for undoubtedly *n* is not radical in these words. The Dutch have *wringen*, but the German drops the first letter and has *ringen*, both to twist or wind and

to ring or sound; the latter sense from straining or throwing, as in other cases. Without *n*, *wring* would be *wrig*, and *wrong*, *wrog*; *wrang*, *wrag*, Dan. *wrag*.

In Greek, πρηνος is a blanket or coverlet, and connected with πρηνος; that is, a spread, from stretching, or throwing over.

We find also among the Chaldee derivatives the sense of a neck, and a joint. Now we find this word in Irish, *braigh*, the neck; in Greek, without the prefix, πρηνος, the spine of the back, Saxon, *hracca*, English, the *rack*, and from the Greek, the *rickets*, from distortion.

Coinciding with the Greek πρηνος, to break, we find in Welsh *rhogaw*, to rend, and coinciding with πρηνος, a rock, a *crag*, Welsh, *craig*, and connected with these, the Saxon *hracod*, English *ragged*, that is, broken; evidently the participle of a verb of this family.

Hence we find the senses of *distortion* and *breaking* connected in this root, in a great variety of instances.

The Shemitic פִּרַק, to lighten, to shine or flash, is one of this family. The sense is to shoot or dart, to throw, as in all like cases. And under this root, the Arabic has the sense, to adorn, as a female; to make bright or shining; which gives the English *prank* and *prink*, D. *pragt*, G. *pracht*. *Prance* is of the same family, from leaping, starting, darting up.

In Greek πρηνος, short, stands in the Lexicons as a primary word or root. But this is from the root of *break*, which is lost in Greek, unless in πρηνος, without the prefix. From πρηνος, or the root of this word, the French language has *abreger*, to *abridge*, and what is less obvious, but equally certain, is, that from the same root the Latin has *brevis*, by sinking the palatal letter, as we do in *bow*, from *bugan*, and in *lay*, from *legan*; so that *abridge* and *abbreviate*, *brief*, are from one root.

It should have been before mentioned that the Latin *refractor*, signifies to resist, to strive against, to deny, whence *refractory*; a sense that demonstrates the primary sense to be to strain, urge, press; and *refraction*, in optics, is a *breaking* of the direct course of rays of light by turning them; a sense coinciding with that of *distortion*.

We see then that one predominant sense of *break*, is, to strain, to distort. Let us now examine some of the biliteral roots in *rg* and *rk*, which, if *b* is a prefix, must be the primary elements of all the words above mentioned.

Ch. פִּרַק To desire, to long for. This is the Greek πρηνος, and English to reach; for desire is expressed by reaching forward, stretching the mind towards the object. So in Latin *appeto*, and *expeto*, from *peto*, to move towards. This coincides nearly with the Latin *rogo*, to ask, and the Goth. *fragnan*, Sax. *fragan*.

Syr. פִּרַק; To desire; and with olaph prefixed, פִּרַק; to desire, or long; also to wet or moisten; also פִּרַק; to moisten—Latin *riro*, *irrigo*, to irrigate.

Deriv. Tender, soft, fresh, from moisture or greenness. Qu. Lat. *recens*, a derivative.

Here *desire* and *irrigation* are both from one root; desire is a reaching forward, and irrigation is a spreading of water.

This root, in Hebrew פִּרַק, signifies to weave, or connect as in texture and net work; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain.

In Arabic, the same verb فَرِكَ signifies to emit an agreeable smell; to breathe fragrance; radically to throw or send out; to eject; a mere modification of the same sense. This is the Latin *fragro*, whence *fragrant*, with a prefix; but according exactly with the English *reek*.

פִּרַק in Ch. Heb. Syr. and Sam., signifies to prolong, to extend. In Ar. as in Heb. in Hiph. to delay, or retard; that is, to draw out in time.

פִּרַק in Heb. has been differently interpreted; indeed, it has been rendered by words of directly contrary signification. The more modern interpreters, says Castle, render it, to split, divide, separate, or break; the ancient interpreters rendered it, to stiffen, to make rigid or rough, to wrinkle or corrugate. Castle and Parkhurst, however, agree in rendering it, in some passages, to quiet, still, allay. Jer. xlvii. 6. l. 34. In Job vii. 6. our translators have rendered it *broken*, my skin is *broken*, [rough, or rigid.] In Job. xxvi. 12. it is rendered by *divide*. "He divideth the sea by his power." In Vanderhooght's Bible it is in this place rendered by *commovet*—He agitates the sea. The Seventy render it by καταρυσσιν, he stilled; and this is the sense which Parkhurst gives it.

In Isaiah li. 15, and Jer. xxxi. 35, it is rendered in our version by *divide*. "But I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves roared."

In Vanderhooght's Bible it is rendered in Isaiah li. 15, "I am Jehovah thy God, qui commovens mare, ut perstrepat fluctus ejus." In Jer. xxxi. 35, commovens mare, ut tumultuenter fluctus—agitating or moving the sea, that the waves roar, or may roar. The passage in Isaiah is rendered by the seventy, οτι ο θεος σου, ο καταρυσσων την θαλασσαν, και ηχησεν τα νεματα αυτης, agitating the sea and causing its waves to roar and resound. In the French translation, the passage in Isaiah is "qui fend la mer, et ses flots bruient." [I] who divide the sea and the waves roar. In Jeremiah the passage is "qui agite la mer et les flots en bruient." Who agitates the sea and therefore the waves roar. In Italian, the passage in Isaiah is rendered "che muove il mare, e le sue onde romoreggiano." In Jeremiah, "che commuove il mare, onde le sue onde romoreggiano." Who moveth the sea, wherefore its waves roar, or become tumultuous.

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These different renderings show the importance of understanding the literal or primary sense of words; for whatever may be the real sense in the passages above mentioned, it cannot be to divide. If we are given to *vau* in the following word, its usual sense of *and*, it is difficult to make sense of the word *רָנַע*, by translating it, *he stilleth: he stilleth the sea and its waves are tumultuous*, or *he stilleth the sea that the waves may roar or be agitated!* This will not answer. The more rational version would be, *he roughens the sea, and its waters roar*, or *he drives, impels it into agitation*. In Ethiopic, the same word signifies to coagulate, to freeze, to become rigid; and this is undoubtedly the Latin *rigeo*, and with a prefix, *frigeo*, and this signification is perhaps allied to Lat. *rugo*, to wrinkle; for as a general rule, the radical sense of wrinkle is to draw, as in *contract*, *contraho*, and this seems to be the sense of *rigeo*. Both these words are allied to *rough*, which is from breaking or wrinkling. This sense would perhaps well suit the context in these two passages, as it would also that in Job vii. 5: *My skin is rough*.

Now in Arabic, the general signification of *رָנַע* is to return, to repeat, to withdraw, which may be from drawing back; a different application of the original sense, to strain, stretch, or extend.

The root *רָנַע* in Chaldee signifies to spit, and this is probably the Latin

ructo, somewhat varied in application. The same verb in Arabic *رَاقَ* signifies to drive off, to reject, to shoot or grow long as teeth, to strain, purify or make clear as wine; precisely the English to *rack*; also to spread, and to pour out. Hebrew *רָקַע*, to empty, to draw out, to attenuate or make thin, and as a noun, spittle; Syriac, to spit, to draw out, to attenuate; Samaritan, to pour out, to draw out, to extend; Ethiopic, to be fine, slender, or thin; Arabic, to be soft, tender, thin. The verb *רָקַע* has a like signification, and is perhaps from the same original root. Hebrew *רָקַע*, to spread, stretch, extend. But, says Castle, all the ancient interpreters rendered the word, to ordain, establish, make firm; to strike, to beat, as plates of metal. But the sense is to stretch, to spread, and the beating is only the means of extending. Hence *רָקַע* the firmament, which agrees well with Lat. *regio*, an extent; in Hebrew, properly an expanse. And to reconcile the ancient and modern interpretations of this word, let it be remembered that *strength* and *firmness* are usually or always from *stretching*, *tension*.

Now let us hear Ainsworth on the word *regio*. "*Regio a rego quod prorsusquam provincie fierent, regiones sub regibus erant atque ab his regebantur.*" How much more natural is it to deduce *regio* from the primary sense of *rego*, which is to stretch, to strain, to extend! *Regio* is an extent, a word of indefinite signification.

In Chaldee and Arabic this verb signifies to mend, to repair, to make whole, from extending spreading over or making strong. See the root *רָנַע* infra.

We observe that *רָנַע* and *רָקַע* agree in original signification, with the English *reach*, on the root of which or some of its derivatives was formed *stretch*. That *רָנַע*, *רָקַע*, and *רָקַע* were formed on any of the foregoing biliteral roots we may not be able to affirm; but it is certain from the Welsh that the first consonant of the triliteral root is a prefix, and it is certain from the Shemitic languages that the primary sense is the same in the biliteral and triliteral roots, or that all the applications or particular significations may readily be deduced from one general signification.

To illustrate this subject more fully, let us attend to the various applications of some other Shemitic words of extensive use.

רָנַע.

Heb. *רָנַע* To create. This, by most lexicographers, is given as the first signification, in all the Shemitic languages. Parkhurst says, to create; to produce into being. Gen. i. 1.

2. To form, by accretion or concretion of matter. Gen. i. 21.
3. In Hiph. To make fat; to fatten or batten. 1 Sam. ii. 29.
4. To do or perform something wonderful. Num. xvi. 30.
5. In Niph. To be renewed. In Kal, to renew, in a spiritual sense. Ps. li. 12.

Castle says,

1. To create from nothing, or to produce something new or excellent from another thing. Gen. i. Is. xlii. 5.
2. In Niph. To be renewed or re-created. Is. xlviii. 7. Ps. cii. 19.
3. To cut off; to take away; to bear away, or remove; also to select; to prepare. Josh. xvii. 15. 18. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

Gesenius says,

1. Strictly, to hew, to hew out. [Ar. to cut, to cut out, to plane.]
2. To form; to make; to produce. Ar. *بَرَأَ* The order of signifi-

cations is, as in the Ar. *خَلَقَ* galaka, to be smooth, to make smooth. 2.

To plane. 3. To form, make. Gen. i. 1. 21. 27.

1. Niph. passive of Kal. No. 2. Gen. ii. 4.
2. To be born. Ezek. xxi. 30. Ps. cii. 18.

Pi. *בָּרָא*, the verb differently pointed, to hew, to cut down. Josh. xvii. 15. 18.

2. To cut down with the sword; to kill. Ez. xxiii. 47.

3. To make fat. 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Thus far the Hebrew.

Chal. *בָּרָא* To create. Gen. i. 1.

2. To cut off. Is. xl. 20.

3. To make fat; to grow sound or strong. Talm.

Deriv. Fat; whole; sound; strong.

Castle.

Syr. *ܒܪܐ* To create. Gen. i. 1. Mark xiii. 19.

2. To remove to a distance, and Deriv. distance, distant.

Castle.

Sam. *ܒܪܐ* To create. Gen. i. 22. Deut. iv. 32.

Castle.

Ar. *بَرَأَ*

To create. Job xxxviii. 7. [qu. 4 and 6.]

2. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment. Num. v. 28.

31. and xxxii. 22. Rom. vii. 6.

3. To free; to absolve, from a crime; to liberate; to dismiss; to justify.

Ex. xx. 7. Num. xiv. 18.

4. To escape; to forsake.

5. To recover from disease; to be healed; to restore to health. Lev. xiii

18. Josh. v. 8. Math. iv. 23.

6. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

7. To abstain from.

Deriv. Creator; free; unobnoxious; clean; empty.

Ar. *بَرَأَ*

To create.

2. To cut off; to hew or pare.

3. To separate; to distinguish.

4. To make thin.

5. To oppose; to strive; to resist.

6. To provoke; to boast, or make a parade.

7. To distribute; to disperse.

Castle.

According to Gesenius, the primary sense of this verb is to *hew*, to *cut out*, and thus to make smooth, and thus to create; and he deduces these senses in the same order, as he does those of the Arabic verb, which gives the word *like*. But there is no ground for this opinion; and doubtless the verb originated before the use of edge tools.

The predominant senses of this word, are, to separate, to free, to remove; as we see by the Arabic and Syriac.

Now *hewing* is indeed separating, and we have the English word *pare* from this root; but we must seek for a signification which is more general than that of *paring*, or we shall not be able to account for the sense of making fat, sound, entire, and strong, nor for that of being born.

The truth undoubtedly is, this word is of the same family with the English *bear*, the Latin *pario*, and the radical sense is to *throw*, to *thrust*, to *send*, to *drive*, to *extend*; hence to throw out, to produce, as applied to the birth of children or of the world. To *throw* or *drive*, is the primary sense of separation and division, that is, to drive off. The English word *deal*, when traced to its root, presents the same fact. See *Deal*. To *create*, is to *produce* or *bring forth*, the same sense as that of *birth*, applied to a different object. The sense of *hewing* and *paring* is from driving off, separation. In Syriac, we observe the general application, in *removal*, or *departure* to a distance. The sense of fattening is derivative, and allied to that of healing or making whole, sound, strong, in the Arabic, that is, preparing, bringing to a good state, or from tension, the usual primary sense of strength and power.

To obtain a more full and satisfactory view of this subject, let us attend to the same word in the modern languages of Europe.

LATIN.

Paro, to prepare, make ready, procure, design, &c. The radical sense of *paro* is probably the same as in the Shemitic languages; to produce, to bring forward. So also *ready* implies an advancing, and so does *promptness*. But the various ways of preparing a thing for use naturally give to the word, in process of time, a variety of particular significations; each of which results in bringing the thing to the state desired. The compounds of *paro*, are *apparo*, to prepare, to furnish, accouter or set out; *comparo*, to prepare or procure, to make equal, to compare, to join, to dress or make ready; *præparo*, to prepare; *reparo*, to repair, to create anew, to regain, to compensate; *separo*, to separate. Let the Latin uses of this word be compared with the same Hebrew word in Joshua xvii. 15, where it is rendered *cut down*. "Ascend to the wood country and cut down for thyself;" Septuagint, *ἀναβαρὶς σταυρῶ*, clear for thyself. This is one mode of preparation for use. In Ezek. xxi. 19, it is rendered choose. Septuagint, *διατάξας*, appoint.

ITALIAN.

Parare, to prepare; to garnish; to adorn; to propose an occasion; to *parry*, or ward off, as a blow; to defend; to cover from or shelter; to repair;

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to teach a horse to stop, and in horsemanship, to stop; *parata*, a warding off, a garnishing; *parato*, prepared, ready, prompt, warded off or parried, shielded, defended.

Apparare, to learn; *apparato*, learned, prepared; *apparato*, preparation, garnishment.

Parecchio, a preparation; also equal, even, [L. *par*:] *parecchiare*, to prepare; *pareggiare*, to make equal, to compare; *apparecchiare*, to prepare, to ornament or garnish, to set in order; *appareggiare*, to put in competition, to match, to equal.

Comparare, to compare.

Disparare, to forget; *disparare*, *sparare*, to unfurnish, to disgarnish, to make unready, to disbowel, to separate, disjoin, unpair; to discharge, as artillery.

Imparare, to learn.

Riparare, to repair, to restore to the first state; to repair, or resort to, or have access to; to *parry*, or ward off; *riparo*, reparation, a fort, a bank, fence, mound, remedy, shelter.

SPANISH.

Parar, to prepare; to stop, detain, prevent; to end; to treat or use ill; to stake at cards; to point out the game, as pointers.

Parada, a halt or stopping, end, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay, as of horses; a dam or bank; a stake or bet; a *parade*, or a place where troops are assembled to exercise; *parado*, remis, careless, unemployed.

Par, a pair; a peer; after-birth; the handle of a bell.

Aparar, to stretch out the hands or skirts of a garment for receiving any thing; to dig and heap earth round plants; to close the upper and hind quarter of a shoe to the sole; to couple male and female animals; to dub as a ship.

Aparador, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe; *aparato*, preparation, pomp, show.

Aparear, to match; to suit one thing to another. [pair.]

Aparejo, preparation, harness, sizing of a piece of linen or board on which something is to be painted, tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship. [Apparel, parrel.]

Comparar, to compare.

Desparejar, to make unequal.

Disparar, to discharge, as fire arms.

Amparar, to shelter; to protect. [Aragon, to sequester, as goods.]

Emparedar, to confine or shut up.

Reparar, to repair; to observe carefully, to consider; to mend or correct; to suspend or detain; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recover from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, v. i. to stop, to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at the end, to touch, to be bounded; to tend, to drive at something, to aim at, to come to; to imply, involve, or comprise: "Não posso parar com fome," I cannot bear hunger. "Ninguém pode aqui parar," nobody can live or stay here. [Eng. bear.]

Parar, v. t. to stop, to hinder from proceeding; to *parry* or ward off; to turn or change with regard to inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager. *Parada*, a stopping or place of stopping; a bet or wager.

Amparar, to protect, shelter, defend, abet.

Comparar, to compare; *comprar*, to buy, to procure.

Aparar, to *pare*, as an apple; to mend or make a pen; to *parry* a blow.

Aparelhar, to prepare, to fit, to cut out or rough hew; *aparelho*, tackle in a ship for hoisting things, Eng. a *parrel*.

Disparar, to shoot, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Reparar, to repair; to *parry* in fencing; to advert; to observe; to make amends; to retrieve; to recover; to recruit; to shelter; *reparo*, in fortification, defense.

FRENCH.

Parer, to deck, adorn, trim, set off, embellish; to *parry* or ward off. "*Parer des cuirs*," to dress leather; "*parer le pied d'un cheval*," to *pare* a horse's hoof.

Parer, v. i. to stop; *paresse*, idleness.

Pari, a lay, bet or wager; *parier*, to bet or lay a wager.

Appareil, preparation, furniture, train, retinue, [Eng. apparel.] *Appareux*, tackle, sails and rigging, [Eng. parrel.]

Pair, a peer, an equal; *paire*, a pair; *apparier*, to pair, to match.

S'emparrer, to seize, to invade.

Reparer, to repair.

Separer, to separate.

ARMORIC.

Para, to dress, to trim, to stop, to *parry*, to prepare.

RUSSIAN.

Uberayu, to put in order, to adjust, to mow or reap, to cut, to dress as the hair. This word has the common prefix *u*.

PERSIC.

پريدن poridan, to cut off.

WELSH.

Par, something contiguous, or that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; a pair or couple; a fellow, match.

Par, a cause; the essence, germ or seed of a thing; a spear.

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; *parai*, that causes to be.

Parawd, prepared, ready; *parodi*, to prepare.

That all the foregoing words in the present European languages, [and several others might have been added,] are formed from one stock or radix, coinciding with the Latin *paro*, is a fact that admits of no question. The only doubt respecting the correctness of the whole preceding statement, is, whether the Latin *paro* is radically the same as the oriental *פָּרָא*; and with regard to this point, I should suppose the evidence to be convincing. Indeed there is good reason to believe that the oriental verbs *פָּרָא*, *פָּרַד*, *פָּרַח*, and *פָּרַח*, are all formed from one primitive radix. Certain it is that the English *bear* comprehends both the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and the latter corresponds nearly with *פָּרָא* and Eth. *ḫ. ḫ. ḫ.* to bear.

But admitting only what is certain, that all the foregoing European words are from one radix, we are then to seek for a primary meaning from which may be deduced the following significations; Lat. to *prepare*; Ital. to *adorn*, to *parry*, to stop, to defend, to *repair*, to learn; Span. to *prepare*, to stop, to lay or stake as a wager, a pair or couple; Port. to stop, to confine upon or be contiguous, to drive or aim at, to *parry*, to *pare*; Fr. to deck, to *parry*, to stop, to *pare*; Arm. to dress, to *prepare*, to *parry*; Russ. to adjust, to dress, to mow or reap; Welsh, *preparedness*, contiguity, a pair, a cause, to continue or endure; and several other significations.

The various significations result from throwing, sending, driving. To separate or remove is to drive or force apart; hence to *parry*, and hence to defend. Separation implies extension, a drawing out in length or time; hence the Portuguese senses of confining upon, reaching to the limit. This gives the sense of *par*, equal, that is, of the same extent, and hence coming to, and suiting, as in Latin *convenio*.

Here let it be observed that admitting the word *par*, equal, to belong to this family, as in the Welsh, we have strong reason to believe that the Shemitic *פָּרָא*, to join, or fit together, to associate, whence as a noun, an associate, is formed from the same root, or *פָּרָא*; for in the Saxon, we find not only *fera*, but *gefera*, a companion, fellow or peer; *gefera*, answering precisely to the oriental word.

The sense of betting is from throwing down, as we say, to *lay* a wager. The sense of stopping is from setting, fixing, or from parrying. The sense of adorning is from putting on, which is from sending, or from extension, enlargement, as we say, to *set off*, and hence it is allied to the sense of show, display, *parade*. Preparation is from producing, bringing forward, or adjusting, making right; and often implies advancing, like *ready*, *prompt*, and the latter word, *prompt*, from *promo*, to bring forth, affords a good illustration of the words derived from *paro*.

The senses of cutting off, *paring*, and the like, require no explanation.

The Italian, *disparare*, and the Spanish and Portuguese, *disparar*, to discharge fire arms, present the original sense of the root, to send or drive. This sense gives that of the Welsh *par*, a spear, as well as a cause, or that which impels. A *spear* is a shoot, from the sense of thrusting; and our word *spear* is probably formed from the root of *bar* and Welsh *ber*, a spit, a pike, a lance, a spear, Lat. *veru*. Now in Chaldee, a *bar* is *פָּרָא* from *פָּרַח*, to pass, a verb which is probably of the same family with *פָּרָא*. It is further to be observed that in Italian, *bar* is written both *barra* and *sbarra*.

It is observed above that *פָּרָא* is the English *bear* and the Latin *pario*; but *pario* would seem to be the Hebrew *פָּרָא*, *parah*, to be fruitful, to bear fruit, applied to plants and animals. But this word seems to denote producing in general, rather than the production of children. However this may be, it is certain that *bear* in English, as well as in Saxon, expresses the sense of both *pario* and *fero* in Latin. The Latin *fero*, and the Greek *φορέω*, signify both to carry and to produce, as young or fruit. *Pario*, does not. So in the Gothic, *bairan* is to carry, *gabairan* is to carry and to produce young. In German, *föhren* is to carry, and *gebären*, to bring forth, to bear a child. In Dutch, *beuren* is to lift; *voeren*, to carry; and *baaren*, to bring forth, as children, to bear, to beget, to cause, Danish, *bærer*, to carry, to support, and to yield or produce. Sw. *bära*, to carry; *barn*, a son. Irish, *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, and to tell or relate, like the Latin *fero*, whence Fr. *parler*, to speak.

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It appears then that the English *bear* and the Saxon from which we have received it, and the Gothic and the Danish corresponding words unite, in the same orthography, the senses of two words of different orthography in other languages. I have found other examples of a similar kind. There is therefore solid ground to believe that all these words are from one primitive root; the different modes of writing the word, and the several appropriations having originated in different families of the great races of men, before languages were reduced to writing; and when they came to be written, each word was written according to its usual pronunciation, and defined according to its use in each family. And by the intermixture of tribes, two or three derivatives of the same stock might have become a part of the same national language. Unquestionably the Greek $\phi\epsilon\omega$, and $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$, are branches of the same stock.

We have, in the modern languages, decisive evidence that different verbs may have, and in fact have a common radix. Thus in English *list* and *lust*, are different modes of writing the same word; both are united in the other Teutonic dialects. So in Latin *libet* and *lubet*; and similar instances I have found in almost every language which I have examined.

The Latin *pareo*, to appear, to come to light, if not a compound word, may be of this family. *Paries*, a wall, if primarily a partition wall, is of the same stock. *Per*, belongs to this family, as its signification is *passing*. The Saxon *faran*, to fare, Gr. $\rho\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, seems to be from one branch of this stock, probably $\phi\epsilon\rho$. See the word *pass* in the Dictionary, in the derivative senses of which there are some resemblances to those of $\phi\epsilon\rho$.

כִּסֵּר

This verb, says Lowth, means to *cover*, to cover sin, and so to expiate; and it is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *dissolving* a covenant, though that notion occurs so often in the Scriptures; nor can it be forced into this sense, but by a great deal of far fetched reasoning. See Isaiah xxviii. 18. *Lowth on Isaiah. Prelim. Diss.*

כִּסֵּר , says Castle, "texuit, operuit, Anglice, to cover; per metathesis, $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, peculiariter bitumine, sive glutinosa aliqua materia obdixit; pica-vit." Gen. vi. 14.

Parkhurst gives to this verb the sense of *covering* or *overspreading*, as primary; and deduces from it the Greek $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, and English *cover* and *coffer*. He however admits that in Isaiah xxviii. 18, it signifies, to annul, as a covenant. He also considers the sense of atonement or expiation to be radically that of *covering*.

Gesenius agrees with the English Lexicographers, in assigning to this verb the primary sense of *covering* or *overlaying*, as in Gen. vi. 14. He admits that this word has the sense, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, of *blotting out*, *obliterating*. But he gives to it the sense of *forgiving*, in some passages, in which our version has that of *purging away*. Ps. lxxv. 3, and lxxix. 9. In these passages, Castle renders the word, to be *merciful* or *propitious*.

In all these authors, there is, I conceive, a radical mistake, in supposing the primary sense to be to *cover*, and in the opinion that this Hebrew word is the English verb to *cover*. A still greater mistake is in the supposition of Castle and Parkhurst, that this, by a metathesis, gives the Greek $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

The English word *cover* comes to us through the French *couverir*, from the Italian *coprire*, a contraction of the Latin *co-operio*, whence *co-opertus*, Italian *coperto*, covered, Eng. *covert*. The Latin *aperio*, is to open, and *operio*, is to cover, both from *pario*, or one of the roots in *Br*, which has just been explained. The root in these words is *per* or *par*, and the sense is varied by prefixes; perhaps *ad-pario* or *ab-pario* and *ob-pario*. Now *cover* can have no connection with כִּסֵּר , unless this latter word is a compound, with כ for a prefix. This may be the fact, but the connection, even in that case, is very remote.

Let us see if we can gain any light upon the subject of the primary sense of כִּסֵּר from the cognate languages.

Chaldee, כִּסֵּר To deny, to reject. Prov. xxx. 9.

2. To wipe; "She eateth and *wipeth* her mouth." Prov. xxx. 20.

3. To wash or cleanse. Matt. xxvii. 24.

Castle.

Syriac, ܕܢܝܐ To deny. Gen. xviii. 15. Luke xii. 9.

2. To wipe, to wipe away, to disannul, to abolish. Prov. xxx. 20. Is. xxviii. 18.

Castle.

Arabic, كسر To deny; to disbelieve; to be an infidel; to be impious; to blaspheme. Acts iii. 13, 14. 2 Pet. ii. 1. 5. Jude 15.

2. To cover; to conceal.

3. To expiate; to make expiation for one, and free him from crime.

Castle.

Now the senses of the Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, to *deny*, to *reject*, to *disannul*, to *wipe*, *wash*, or to *cleanse* by these acts, cannot be deduced from *covering*.

In Hebrew, the word has the sense of *covering*, as the ark, with bitumen or pitch, in Gen. vi. 14; that is, to *smear*, or *pay over*, as our seamen now

express it. But it should be considered that the sense of *covering* is rarely or never primary; it is usually, from the sense of *putting on*, which is from the sense of *throwing* or *pressing*, or it is from *overspreading*, which is a *spreading*, *stretching* or *throwing over*; hence the derivative senses of *covering* and *hiding*. These latter senses are sometimes derived from others; but these are the most general. And in this passage of Genesis, the literal sense is probably to put on, or to *rub* or *spread over*, a sense which coincides with that of the Chaldee and Syriac, Prov. xxx. 20, though differently applied.

The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove, to separate, by thrusting away or driving off. Hence its application, in the Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, to denial, the rejection of God or truth. To *deny* or *reject*, is to thrust away. Hence from the Arabic, *casser*, an infidel, one who denies and rejects the Mohammedan religion; hence *Caffraria*, the southern part of Africa, the country of infidels; so called by the followers of Mohammed, just as the christians gave the name of *paganis*, to the inhabitants of villages, [*pagus*.] who rejected the christian religion.

This signification explains the Hebrew uses of this word. Its literal sense is applied to the cleansing or purification of sacred things, as the altar. Lev. xvi. 18. In a spiritual sense, to the purification of the soul, a type of the purification by the blood of Christ; hence it is rendered *atonement*, or *expiation*. Hence probably the sense of appeasing, Gen. xxxii. 21. Prov. xvi. 14, though this may be from removing, or smoothing.

The sense of forgiveness is from thrusting away or giving back, precisely as in the modern languages; Lat. *remitto*, to send back or away; *forgive*, to give back or away: *pardon*, in French, Spanish, and Italian, has a like sense, which is more clearly exhibited by the Dutch *vergeeren*, German *vergeben*; *ver* being the English *far*, to *give far*, to *give away*, hence, to reject, and remember no more. The sense of *give* and of the French *donner*, is nearly the same as that of כִּסֵּר . To *give*, is to send, to cause to pass; and so of *donner*.

Now it is a question of some moment whether the opinion that כִּסֵּר is the same as the English *cover*, has not inclined lexicographers and commentators to render it by this word, in several passages, where the true sense is to *forgive*, or to purify by cleansing from sin.

However this may be, the interpretation given above will fully disprove Lowth's assertion, that this word is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *disannulling* a covenant. So confident is the learned Bishop on this point that he ventures to call in question the reading, Isaiah xxviii. 18; and to suppose the true word to be חָסַר from חָסַר to break. With respect to the reading I shall offer no opinion; but if the present reading is correct, I am confident that no word in the Hebrew language is better fitted to express the sense. Your covenant with death shall be *ripped away*, *abolished*, or as in the version, *disannulled*. And so is the rendering in the Syriac.

If כִּסֵּר is a compound word and the first letter a prefix, it may be from the

same root as the Arabic كسر *gafara*, whose signification is to cover. But the primary sense is to throw or put on. It signifies also to *forgive*, but to forgive is to send back or away, *remitto*, and not to cover. And I apprehend that for want of knowing the primary sense of such verbs, the word *cover* has been often substituted for *forgive*, in the translating of this verb.

כָּל

No. 1. Heb. כָּל *kol* To hold, to contain; Sw. *hålla*. כָּלֵל To hold, to sustain, to maintain, to comprehend.

Ch. כָּל To measure, that is, to ascertain the contents, or to stretch, and comprehend the whole.

Pah. To feed, to nourish. See אָכַל .

Deriv. A measure; also, custom, rite, manner, probably from holding or continued practice.

Syr. In Aph. To measure. Deriv. A measure.

Eth. ከፊት To follow; to go behind; Gr. $\alpha\sigma\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega$; that is, to hold to, or to press after.

Deriv. The hinder part; the poop of a ship; behind. French, *cul*.

No. 2. Heb. כָּלֵל To finish; to complete; to make perfect. Gr. $\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. כָּל all; the whole; Gr. $\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Eng. *all*, by the loss of the first letter; but in Welsh, *holl*, or *oll*; and in Saxon *al*, *æl* and *geall*.

Ch. כָּלֵל To crown; to adorn

Pih. To perfect; to complete; to comprehend; to embrace.

Deriv. Comprehending; universality; a general rule, &c.

Syr. ܕܢܝܐ To crown. Deriv. a crown; all; every one.

Sam. כָּלֵל As the Chaldee.

Eth. ከፊት The same; also, to cover.

Ar. كس To be weary or dull; to be languid; to tire: also, to crown; to shine.

Deriv. All; dullness; heaviness.

No. 3. Heb. כָּלֵל To hold; to restrain; to shut or confine; to check; Gr. $\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$; Sw. *hålla*.

* In this deduction of *cover* from the Latin, I am supported by Lunier, the ablest French etymologist, whose works I have seen.

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Deriv. A place of confinement; Lat. *caula*.

Ch. כָּלַה, כָּלָה, כָּלָה To hold; to restrain; also, to trust; to confide in, or rely on; to hope. (See No. 6.) Also, to finish; to perfect; also, to consume; to cause to fail.

In Aph. To call; to cry out; to thunder; Gr. καλεω; Lat. *calo*; W. *galw*; Eng. to call; Lat. *gallus*, from crowing.

Syr. כָּלַ To hold; to restrain; to forbid; to deny.

Deriv. *all*; a cork, bar or bolt.

Sam. כָּלַ To hold, or restrain.

Eth. ከለክ To hold, restrain, or prohibit.

Deriv. Lat. *alius*; a fellow, or companion.

Ar. كَس To keep; to preserve; to turn the face towards a thing and look repeatedly. So in English, to *behold*. Also, to come to the end, as of life; also, to feed, to devour food; also, to abound in pasture; also, to hinder, or detain; also, to look attentively; also, to sprout; also, to take upon a pledge, or upon trust; supra, Chaldee. (See No. 6.)

No. 4. Heb. כָּלַה To finish; to consume; to bring to naught; to waste; to fail. (See No. 8.)

No. 5. Ch. כָּלַה To eat; to consume; also, to take; to hold; to contain. In Aph. to feed; to give food; also, to call; to thunder; to roar, or bellow; also, to publish; to accuse; to defame.

Heb. to eat; to consume.

Sam. כָּלַה To eat.

Syr. כָּלַ To publish; to divulge, as a crime; to accuse.

Eth. ከለክ To suffice, as we say, it is well, Lat. *valeo*; also, to be or exist; that is, to be held, or to be fixed or permanent, to continue.

Ar. to eat; to devour; to corrode; Lat. *helluo*.

No. 6. Ar. كَس To trust; to commit to another in confidence. (See No. 3.)

Eth. ከለክ with a prefix; to trust, as above.

No. 7. Heb. כָּלַ To be able; to prevail; Lat. *calleo*; W. *gallu*; Eng. *could*.

No. 8. Ch. כָּלַ To digest; to consume. (No. 5.)

Ar. كَس To collect; to tie; to bind; to unite; also, to divide, impel, or compel. This is the primary sense of the word, or rather of this root; to press; to strain; to urge, or impel; also, to extend. These verbs are different modifications of one radix; and hence the English *hold*, *call*, *hollow*, *heal*, *hale*; the Latin *calo*, *caulis*, *calleo*, *callus*; Greek, καλλειν, καλος or καλλος; and a multitude of words in all the modern languages of Europe.

The sense of holding, restraining, forbidding, hindering, and keeping, are too obvious to need any explanation. They are from straining. To this sense is nearly allied the sense of measuring, or ascertaining what is held or contained. That which is contained is *all*, the whole that is comprehended, from the sense of extension.

The signification of finishing or perfecting, seems, in a good sense, to be from that of soundness; a sense which is from stretching or strength. Or it may be from *coming* to the end, like *finish* and *achieve*, or from *shutting*, *closing*. And the sense of consuming, wasting, failing, may be from *bringing* to an end. In Latin, to *consume* is to *take all*; and possibly this may be the sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

The sense of eating may be from consuming, or taking apart, but from some of the derivatives of No. 5, I am inclined to think the primary sense is to feed, to crowd, to stuff; the primary sense of the root applied to this particular act; for under the Chaldee root we find words which signify the nut of a species of oak, the Gr. ακυλος, and a collection or crowd of people, [Gr. ακυλος] both of which are from collecting or pressing together.

The sense of seeing and looking is from reaching or casting and striking, or from holding or fixing the eyes on.

The sense of trusting seems also to be that of holding to or resting on. The English *hold* in *behold* is from this root.

The sense of calling, roaring, and thunder, is from impelling the voice or sound; a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin *appello*, from *pello*. Hence the sense of publishing, accusing and defaming.

The sense of sprouting, in the Arabic, is a shooting or pushing out, as in other cases; Lat. *caulis*.

The sense of ability, power, strength, in No. 7, is from straining, stretching, or holding, as in other words of the like sense. Hence Lat. *calleo*, to be skilled, and to be hard, *callus*.

On this root כָּלַ is probably formed כָּלַ, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies in Hebrew to pervert, to err, to be foolish or infatuated, to act foolishly.

In Chaldee, to understand, know, or consider; to look or behold; to cause to understand; Rabbinic, to be ignorant; whence its derivatives, knowl-

edge, wisdom, ignorance. These different significations may result from the different effects of the prefix on the original verb.

In Syr. כָּלַ the same word, signifies to be foolish, or mad; to cause to know, or to give understanding; to observe; to search or know thoroughly; to ask or seek to understand; to discern or distinguish; also to err, to sin, to be foolish, or perverse.

In Sam. the same word signifies to look, and to be accustomed. See Castell. col. 2523.

That כָּלַ is formed on the same root with a different prefix, is obvious and certain, from the correspondence of significations. This word in Hebrew signifies to understand, or know; to cause to understand; to be wise, or to act wisely; corresponding with the Ch. כָּלַ above; and being a mere dialectical orthography of the word. It signifies also to deprive, strip, bereave; and to waste, scatter and destroy; also, to cast, as fruit or offspring; also, to prosper.

Ch. to understand, and Ch. כָּלַ to complete, to finish; also, to found, to lay the foundation. This is כָּלַ with ו prefixed.

Syr. to found, to finish, to adorn.

Ar. كَس shackala, to bind under the belly; to gird; to bind the feet; to fetter; to *shackle*; to form, or fashion; to be dubious, obscure, and intricate; to agree, suit or answer to; to be like; to have a beautiful form; to know, perceive, or comprehend; to hesitate; to be ignorant. Derivative, a *shackle*. See Castell. Col. 3750.

To this root Castle refers the English *skill*; and it is certain the words correspond both in elements and in sense. Now in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, the verbs corresponding to these Shemitic verbs, signify in Saxon, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Icelandic and Swedish, *skilia*, to divide, separate, sever; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel, or pare; whence *scale* and *shell*. To this root our lexicographers refer *skill*. The prefix in this word would seem to have the force of a negative, like L. *ex*. Now is it possible to suppose that these words can be formed from a common root?

The sense of *sin* and *folly* is probably from wandering, deviating, as in delirium; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of כָּלַ, to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. Or the ו has, in these senses, the force of a negative.

The sense of *knowing*, *understanding*, is usually or always from *taking*, *holding*, or *extending* to; as we say, I *take* your meaning. In this application these words would seem to be directly from the Eth. and Ch. כָּלַ to be able; the Latin *calleo*, to be hard, and to know or be well *skilled*.

That this word כָּלַ is from the same root as כָּלַ, כָּלַ, כָּלַ, we know by the Samaritan כָּלַ which signifies *all*, and which is a mere dialectical spelling of the Heb. and Ch. כָּלַ.

The sense of depriving and wasting, in the Hebrew, is from separation, the sense of the Gothic and Teutonic words; but it is to be noticed that this sense seems to imply throwing, as one mode of parting, and this is also the direct act of founding, laying the foundation.

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is to *bind*, to gird, to *shackle*, and hence the English word. The radical sense of *bind* is to strain, the sense of *hold*. And here we arrive at the origin and primary sense of *shall*, *should*; Saxon *scealan*, to be obliged; that is, to be bound or constrained. Hence we see why the words *scale*, *shell* and *shall* are all written alike in Saxon, *seal*; for *scale* and *shell* are from peeling, or covering, binding.

From this verb the Saxon has *scyld*, a crime, or guilt, Lat. *scelus*, and *scyld*, a shield. The German has the same word in *schuld*, guilt, culpability, debt; Dutch, *schuld*; Danish *skulde*, should, and *scyld*, a debt, a fault, a crime; Sw. *skuld*, the same. This word *scyld*, *skuld*, and *schuld*, is the English *should*, the preterit of the verb *shall*; and it is the word used in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swiss Lord's prayer, to express what is rendered in English *debts*; forgive us our *debts*. Here we see the primary sense of the word is to be held, or bound; hence, liable. The English word *guilt* may be from the same root, without a prefix; but whether it is or not, we observe the word expresses more than the English word debt, trespass or offense; it comprehends the sense of *fault*, or *sin*, with that of being held, or liable to answer or to punishment. *Debt*, in the modern use of the word, implies the latter, but not the former; *trespass* and *offense* imply the *sin*, but not the liability to answer. We have no English word that includes both senses, except *guilt*, and this seems to be hardly adequate to express the full sense of *scyld*.

To account for the various significations of the same word, in different languages, and often in the same language, it is necessary to find the primary action expressed by the root; and in compound words it is necessary to observe or ascertain the different effects produced on the original word by the prefixes. Thus the verb *inculpo* in Low Latin signifies to *excuse*; but some modern writers use *inculcate* in a directly different sense; that is, to *blame*.

In like manner *impartible* has two different significations; *that may be imparted*; and in law, *not partible*, or divisible. Such is the fact also with

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impassionate. I am persuaded a vast number of instances of similar diversities in the application of prefixes may be found in the Shemitic languages; and this will account for differences which otherwise seem utterly irreconcilable.

We find in our mother tongue, that the same word signifies to *heal*, and to *conceal*, Lat. *celo*; Saxon *hæl*, health; *hælan*, *helan*, to heal, to conceal; *ge-hælan* and *ge-helan*, to heal and to conceal; Old English *hele*. Hence we see that the English *heal* and the Latin *celo* are the same word, differently applied, but from a common signification, which is to make strong or fast, or to hold, from the sense of pressing. Or perhaps the Latin *celo* may have this sense of holding, restraining; and *heal* may rather be from making perfect. No. 2. Supra.

We may now also see the radical sense of *holy*; Saxon *hal* and *ge-hal*, whole, sound, safe; *halig*, holy; *halgian*, to hallow. If this word contains the sense of separation, or driving off, like Latin *sacer*, as it may, it is from shutting, confining, or restraining intercourse. But I am inclined to believe the primary sense of *holy* is sound, entire, coinciding with the radical sense of *heal*.

Clod, Laudo, Claudio.

In Welsh *clod* is praise, from *llod*, a forcible utterance. This is the English *loud*, and Lat. *laudo*, which with a prefix becomes *plaudo*. In Welsh, *llodi* signifies to reach out, to crave, from the radical sense of *llod*, to thrust out or extend; but according to Owen, *llodi* is from *llawd*, which signifies a shooting out, or a going onward, productiveness, a *lad*, and as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*; *llodig*, craving, brimming; *llodineb*, lewdness. Now, beyond all question, these words are the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Samaritan *לד* to beget; to bring forth; to cause to be born; and as a noun, a child of either sex, a *lad*. The Arabians and Ethiopians use *vau* or *wau*, where the Hebrews use *yod*. The Arabic

corresponding word is *لَد*, the Ethiopic *ወለደ* to beget, to bring forth.

But this is not all. In Greek, the verb *λαῖω*, a contraction of *λαῖσθαι*, signifies to praise, to celebrate. Here we have precisely the Welsh *llod*, above, corresponding with the Latin *laudo* and *plaudo*. But the same Greek word *λαῖω*, *λαῖσθαι*, signifies to shut or make fast. This is the Latin *cludo*, *claudo*. The Saxons used *h* for the Greek *κ* and the Latin *c*; and with these words accords the Saxon *hlid*, a cover; English a *lid*; that which shuts or makes fast. That these words are all from one root, is a fact, apparent beyond any reasonable doubt; nor is there the least difficulty in ascertaining the affinity, for the radical sense, to reach forward, to thrust, to strain, solves the whole mystery. To *thrust*, gives the sense of begetting and producing; to strain or throw out the voice, gives the sense of praise; and to thrust or press together, gives the sense of closing and making fast. In this manner, words, which, at first view, appear to have no connection, will, when pursued through different languages, assimilate and unite, not only without forced analogies, but in defiance of all preconceived opinions; and the reluctant mind is at last compelled to admit their identity.

There is another set of words whose derivation from the same root is very certain, though perhaps less obvious. These are the Danish *slutter*, to shut, close, conclude, finish, determine; *slutter*, a key-keeper, a jailor; Swedish, *sluta*, claudere, obserare, to shut, or shut up, or end; *slott*, a castle; D. *slutel*, a key; *slot*, a lock, a castle, a conclusion; *sluiten*, to shut, lock, close, stop, conclude; G. *schloss*, a lock; *schliessen*, to close, conclude, finish, fetter, shackle; *schleuse*, a sluice; D. *sluis*, id. Eng. *sluice*, that is, which shuts or fastens; Low Latin, *exclusa*. See *Spelman's Glossary*. These words are unequivocally formed from the root of *claudio*, *clausi*, by the prefix *s*, just as the Welsh *yslac*, slack, loose, is formed on *llac*, and *yspeliaw*, on *yspail*, spoil, and this on the root of *peel*. We observe all the Teutonic dialects use the dental *t*, as the final radical, except the German. The Latins use both the dental and a sibilant, *claudio*, *clausi*, *clausus*.

If the Danish *lyd*, sound, Sw. *lyda*, to sound, is the same word as English *loud*, these words belong to this family.

Cradle.

Another example. The English word *cradle*, Saxon *cradel*, is in Welsh *cryd*, a rocking, a shaking, a *cradle*. In Welsh, the verbs *crydu*, *crydiaw*, *crydian*, signify to shake, to tremble. These correspond to the Irish *creatham*, to shake; Greek *κραῖω*, to shake, to swing. The Welsh verbs are by Owen, deduced from *rhyd*, which signifies a moving. Now *רד* in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Ethiopic, signifies to shake or tremble. The same

word in Arabic *رَد*, signifies to thunder; to impress terror; to tremble; to shake. This coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, to bray; and we know from the voice of the ass, that roughness or shaking is an ingredient in the sense of this word. We know it also from *rudis*, one of the af-

finities of *rudo*. There is also in Arabic *رَد*, which is rendered to run hither and thither; to move one way and the other; to tremble; to shake. In Hebrew *רדד* signifies to tremble or shake, and to palpitate; in Syriac and Eth. to rub or scrape. This connects the word directly with

cradle, through the Hebrew; and through the Syriac, with the Latin *rudo*. Here again we find the sense of roughness or grating. Then turning to the Welsh, we find *grydiaw*, which signifies to utter a rough sound; to shout, hoop or scream; *grydiust*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout or hoop, and this from *rhyd*, the word above mentioned; so that *crydu*, to shake, whence *cradle*, is from the same root as *grydiaw*, to shout, and this is the Italian *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; Saxon *grædan*; Sw. *gråta*; Dan. *græder*; Dutch *kryten*; German *greiten*. This word in French is contracted, by the omission of the last radical, into *crier* for *crider*; whence, probably, we have *cry*, W. *eri*. Hence we find that the sense of *cry* is to utter a rough sound; and this is connected with the braying of the ass, with shaking, trembling, and with roaring, murmuring, and thunder. The connection in this example, is so marked as to preclude all hesitation as to the identity of the words.

The Shemitic roots *רדד*, *רד*, *רדד*, and *רד*, all, in some of the languages of that stock, coincide in sense and elements with the English *grate*, French *gratter*; and if the first letter is a prefix, they would seem to unite with the Latin *rudo*. But this is a point I would not undertake to determine.

One fact more. The Welsh *eri*, above mentioned, signifies a *cry*; and as an adjective, rough, raw. Now this coincides with the Latin *crudus*, in sense; and *crudus* with the Welsh *cryd*, above mentioned.

The Dan. *brægger*, English to *brew*, are probably connected with *break*, with *freckle*, and with *rough*. So under this root, the Welsh *grediau*, signifies to heat, scorch, parch, whence *grydyll*, a griddle, from *graid*, that shoots in rays, heat, ardency, from *gra*, that shoots, or rises, as the nap or frize of cloth. The latter is probably a contracted word, of the same family, but not the root, as Owen supposes. But the radical sense implies a shaking, agitation and roughness.

Meet, mete, measure.

SAXON.—*Matan*, to put, to place; Fr. *mettre*, It. *mettere*, Sp. Port. *meter*, Lat. *mitto*.

Matan, *metan*, to find, to meet, or meet with; to paint; to dream; to measure, to mete, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. *μετρον*, *μετρος*, Lat. *mensus*, with a casual *n*, that is, *mesus*, Fr. *mesure*.

Ametan, *gemetan*, to meet, to find, to measure.

Gemetan, *gemetung*, a meeting.

Gemet, *gemete*, fit, suitable, Eng. *meet*; also, painted or portrayed.

Gemetegan, *gemetian*, to moderate; *gemetic*, moderate, modest.

Mete, measure, mode, Lat. *modius*, *modus*.

Meter, measure in verse, meter. [Not *metre*.]

Metere, an inventor, a painter.

Mate, middling, [mediocris,] modest, moderate.

Mot, *gemot*, a meeting, a council.

Witena-gemot, a council of wise men.

Motian, to meet, especially for debate. Eng. to *moot*.

GOthic.—*Molyan*, *gamotyān*, to meet, to find.

Mota, a place for the receipt of toll or customs.

Dutch.—*Ontmoeten*, to meet, to encounter.

Meeten, and *toemeeten*, to measure.

Meeter, a measurer.

Gemoeten, to meet; *gemoet*, a meeting.

GERMAN.—*Mass*, measure, meter; *musse*, moderation.

Messen, *vermessen*, to measure; *messer*, a measurer.

Gemass, measure; also conformable, suitable; Eng. *meet*, suitable; German *gemässigt*, temperate, moderate.

SWEDISH.—*Möta*, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. [This is the sense of finding.]

Möte, a meeting.

Mot, and *emot*, towards, against; as in *motså*, to stand against, to resist.

Möta, to measure; *mätt*, measure, meter, mode.

Mättelig, moderate, middling, frugal, temperate.

Mätta, to be sufficient, to satisfy, to cloy.

DANISH.—*Møder*, to meet, to convene; *møde* or *mode*, a meeting; *mod*, contrary, opposite, against, to, towards, for, on, by, aside, abreast, as in *modsetter*, to set against, to oppose; *modsiget*, to say against, to contradict; *mod-vind*, a contrary wind.

Moed, *moden*, ripe, mellow, mature. [Qu. Lat. *mitis*.]

Mode, manner, fashion. [Probably from the Latin.]

Maade, measure, form, style of writing, way, mode, manner, fashion.

[This is the native Danish word corresponding to the Lat. *modus*.]

Maadelig, moderate, temperate.

Mæt, enough, sufficient; *mætte*, to satisfy, or sate, to glut.

From the same root are the G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *med*, Gr. *μετρον*, signifying *with*.

By the first signification of the Saxon *matan*, or *metan*, we find that this word, which is the English *meet*, is also the French *mettre* and Lat. *mitto*, the sense of which is to throw or send, to put, to lay. *Meet* is only a modification of the same sense, to come to, to fall, to reach, hence to find; as we say, to *fall on*.

The sense of painting or portraying is peculiar to the Saxon. I am not confident that this sense is from finding; but we observe that *metere* is ren-

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dered an inventor and a painter. The sense of *paint* then may be to find out, to devise or contrive.

The sense of dreaming is also peculiar to the Saxon. The sense may be to devise or imagine, or it may be to *rove*, as in some other words of like signification. If so, this sense will accord with the Syriac ܡܪܝܬܐ infra.

The other significations present no difficulty. To *meet*, is to come to, to reach in proceeding or in extending; hence to find. The primary sense of *measure* is to extend, to stretch to the full length or size of a thing.

Meet, fit, suitable, like *par*, *peer*, *pair*, is from extending or reaching to. So *suit* is from the Latin *sequor*, through the French, to follow, to press or reach toward. See *par*, under ܡܪܝܬܐ, supra.

The English *meet* and *mete* appear to be from the Saxon dialect, but *moot* from the Gothic.

Let it be remarked that in the Saxon, *meet* and *mete*, are united in the same orthography; and in the Dutch the orthography is not very different; *ontmoeten*, *gemoeten*, to meet, and *meten*, to measure. Not so in the other languages.

In German, *mass* is measure, and *messen*, to measure; but the sense of *meet*, does not occur. Yet that *mass* is the same word as *meet*, fit, varied only in dialect, appears from this, that *gemäss*, with a prefix, is suitable, answering to the English *meet*.

The Swedish and Danish words follow the Gothic orthography; Swedish *möta*, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. These significations give the sense of finding, and are closely allied to the senses of the Arabic verb ܡܪܝܬܐ infra.

The Danish verb is *möder*, to meet, but in both the Swedish and Danish, the sense of measure is expressed by a different orthography. Sw. *måta*, to measure; *mätt*, measure; Dan. *maade*, measure, mode. In these two languages we find also the sense of sufficiency, and to satisfy. See infra, the

Ar. ܡܪܝܬܐ and Heb. and Ch. ܡܪܝܬܐ.

But in these Gothic dialects, there is one application of *meeting*, which deserves more particular notice. In Swedish, *mot* and *emot* is a preposition of the same signification as the English *against*. It is rendered toward, against. So in Danish, *mod* is contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, by, aside, abreast. This preposition is the simple verb, without any addition of letters, prefix or suffix. We hence learn that the sense of such prepositions is a meeting or coming to, which gives the sense of *to* or *toward*; but when one meets another in front, it gives the sense of opposition, or contrary direction. This coming to or meeting, may be for a friendly purpose, and hence in one's favor, like *for* in English. Thus in Danish, "Guds godhed *mod* os," God's goodness or mercy *towards* us. In other cases, *mod* signifies against and implies counteraction or opposition; as *modgift*, an antidote; *modgang*, adversity. So *for* in English signifies towards, or in favor of; and also opposition and negation, as in *forbid*.

In the Danish we find *moed*, *moden*, ripe, *mature*. We shall see this sense in the Chaldee ܡܪܝܬܐ. The sense is to reach, extend, or come to.

The Latin *modus* is from this root, and by its orthography, it seems to have been received from the Gothic race. The sense is measure, limit, from extending, or comprehending. This then becomes the radix of many words which express limitation or restraint, as *moderate*, *modest*, *modify*; a sense directly contrary to that of the radical verb.

This leads us a step further. In Saxon, Gothic, and other northern languages, *mod*, *moed*, signifies mind, courage, spirit, anger, whence English *moody*. The primary sense is an advancing or rushing forward, which expresses mind or intention, that is, a setting or stretching forward, and also spirit, animation, heat, and lastly, anger. So the Latin *animus*, gives rise to animosity; and the Greek μῆτις, mind, signifies also, strength, force, vehemence, and anger. *Mania* is from the same radical sense.

Let us now connect this root or these roots, with the Shemitic languages.

In Hebrew and Chaldee, ܡܪܝܬܐ signifies to measure; ܡܪܝܬܐ, a measure. This coincides with the Latin *metior*, and Gr. μετρεω, as well as with the Saxon, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, which all write the word with a dental, but the German is *mass*.

In Syriac ܡܪܝܬܐ signifies to escape, to get free, that is, to depart, a modification of the sense of extending in the Arabic. A derivative in Syriac signifies a duty, toll or tribute; and we have seen in the Gothic, that *mota* is a toll-house. It may be from measuring, that is, a portion, or perhaps income.

This word in Arabic ܡܪܝܬܐ madda, signifies,

1. To stretch or extend, to draw out, to make or be long, to delay or give time, to forbear, to bring forth. To extend is the radical sense of *measure*.

2. To separate, or throw off or out; to discern, secrete or discharge. Hence to become *matter* or sanies, to produce pus, to *maturate*. Here we have the origin of the word *matter*, in the sense of *pus*. It is an excretion, from throwing out, separating, freeing, discharging. Here we have the sense of the Latin *mitto*, *emitto*.

3. To assist, to supply. This sense is probably from coming to, that is, to approach or visit. "I was sick and ye visited me. I was in prison and ye came to me." Math. xxv.

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This application coincides with the English *meet*, but particularly with the Swedish and Danish sense of the word.

4. To make thin, to attenuate; probably from stretching.

Among the Arabic nouns formed under this root, we find a *measure*, or *modius*, showing that this verb is the same as the Chaldee and Hebrew; we find also *matter* or pus, and lenity. Qu. Lat. *mitis*.

In Chaldee, ܡܪܝܬܐ or ܡܪܝܬܐ, signifies to come to, to happen, to reach, [to *meet*,] to be ripe or *mature*, to cause to come, to bring or produce. The first sense gives that of finding, and the latter gives that of maturing, and

we observe that *matter*, or pus, is from the Arabic ܡܪܝܬܐ madda, and the sense of *mature* from the Chaldee ܡܪܝܬܐ mita. Yet in the use of *maturate* from the Latin *maturus*, we connect the words, for to *maturate*, is to ripen, and to generate *matter*.

In Syriac, this verb signifies the same as the Chaldee, to come to; and also to be strong, to prevail, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense of power.

In Hebrew, ܡܪܝܬܐ has the sense of the foregoing verb in the Chaldee, to find, to come to, to happen.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to find, and to be strong, to prevail; hence both in Hebrew and Chaldee, to be sufficient. Here we see the Danish and Swedish, *matter*, and *mätta*, to be sufficient. This is also *meet*, dialectically varied.

In Syriac also this verb signifies to be strong or powerful; also in Pahl. to bring or press out, to defecate, which sense unites this word with the Heb. ܡܪܝܬܐ, to press, to squeeze. In Ethiopic, this verb signifies to come, to happen, to cause to come, to bring in, to bring forth. Now it is evident that ܡܪܝܬܐ, and the Chaldee ܡܪܝܬܐ, are dialectical forms of the same word; the former coinciding with the German *mass*, in orthography, but with the other languages, in signification.

In Chaldee, ܡܪܝܬܐ signifies the *middle*, and as a verb, to set in the middle, to pass the middle, in Syriac, to be divided in the middle. Qu. Is not this a branch of the family of *meet*?

The Chaldee ܡܪܝܬܐ, *amad*, to measure, is evidently from ܡܪܝܬܐ, with a prefix or formative *N*. This word, in Syriac, signifies like the simple verb, to escape, to be liberated. In Pael, to liberate.

In Arabic, this verb ܡܪܝܬܐ amida, signifies, to be terminated, to end,

whence the noun, an end, limit, termination, Latin *meta*, which, Ainsworth informs us, signifies, in a *metaphorical* sense, a limit. The fact is the reverse; this is its primary and literal sense, and that of a pillar and goal are particular appropriations of that sense.

In Hebrew, ܡܪܝܬܐ signifies a cubit, a measure of length.

The same in the Rabbinic, from ܡܪܝܬܐ, with a prefix.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to be contracted, to shrink.

Is not this sense from ܡܪܝܬܐ, measure, modus, a limit, or a drawing.

That the Shemitic words, ܡܪܝܬܐ, ܡܪܝܬܐ, ܡܪܝܬܐ and ܡܪܝܬܐ, are words of the same stock with *meet*, *mete*, Lat. *metior*, there can be no doubt, but it is not easy to understand why the different significations of *meeting* and *measuring*, should be united in one word, in the Saxon language, when they are expressed by very different words in the Shemitic, and in most of the Teutonic languages. We know indeed that in German a sibilant letter is often used, in words which are written with a dental in all the other kindred languages. But in this case the German *mass*, measure, must coincide with ܡܪܝܬܐ, as must the Swedish *måta*, and Dan. *maade*, and the Saxon *metan*, Dutch *gemoeten*, Goth. *motyan*, Sw. *möta*, Dan. *möder*, with the Chaldee ܡܪܝܬܐ, but not with the word ܡܪܝܬܐ.

It may not be impossible nor improbable that all these words are from one stock or radix, and that the different orthographies and applications are dialectical changes of that root, introduced among different families or races of men, before languages were reduced to writing.

In the Latin *mensus*, from *metior*, the *n* is probably casual, the original being *mesus*, as in the French *mesure*. I have reason to think there are many instances of this insertion of *n* before *d* and *s*.

From this exhibition of words and their significations, we may fairly infer the common origin of the following words. Lat. *mitto*, French *mettre*, English *meet*, to come to, *meet*, fit, and *mete*, to measure, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. μετρον, μετρεω, Lat. *mensura*, Fr. *mesure*, Eng. *measure*, Lat. *modus*, mode, Sax. and Goth. *mod*, mind, anger, whence *moody*, Eng. *moot*, Lat. *maturus*, mature, and Eng. *matter*.

In Welsh, *madu* signifies, to cause to proceed; to send, [Lat. *mitto*;] to suffer to go off; to render productive; to become beneficial; and *mad* signifies, what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and *mad*, the adjective, signifies, proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial. This word then affords a clear proof of the radical sense of *good*. We have like evidence in the English *better*, *best*, and in *prosperity*, which is from the Greek εὐπορεω, to advance.

In Welsh also we find *madrez*, *matter*, pus; *madru*, to dissolve, to putrefy, to become pus. That these words are from the same root as the Arabic

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supra, I think to be very obvious; and here we observe that the Welsh have one important sense derived from the root, that of *good*, which occurs in none of the other languages. But the primary sense is the same as that of the other significations, to go forward, to advance; hence to promote interest or happiness. Here we have undeniable evidence that the sense of good, Welsh *mad*, and the sense of *matter*, pus, proceed from the same radix.

LEGO.

The Greek *legō* is rendered, to speak or say; to tell, count, or number; to gather, collect, or choose; to discourse; and to lie down. This last definition shows that this word is the English *lie* and *lay*; and from this application, doubtless, the Latins had their *lectus*, a bed, that is, a spread, a lay.

The Latin *lego*, the same verb, is rendered, to gather; to choose; to read; to steal, or collect by stealing; and the phrase, *legere oram*, signifies to coast, to sail along a coast; *legere vela*, is to furl the sails; *legere halitum*, to take breath; *legere littus*, to sail close to the shore; *legere milites*, to enlist or muster soldiers; *legere pugno*, to strike, perhaps to lay on with the fist.

It would seem, at first view, that such various significations cannot proceed from one radix. But the fact that they do is indubitable. The primary sense of the root must be to throw, strain or extend, which in this, as in almost all cases, gives the sense of *speaking*. The sense of collecting, choosing, gathering, is from throwing, or drawing out, or separating by some such act; or from throwing together. The sense of lying down is, probably, from throwing one's self down. The sense of reading, in Latin, is the same as that of speaking in the Greek, unless it may be from collecting, that is, separating the letters, and uniting them in syllables and words; for in the primitive mode of writing, diacritical points were not used. But probably the sense of *reading* is the same as in *speaking*.

The phrases *legere oram*, *legere littus*, in Latin, may coincide with that of our seamen, to stretch or lay along the shore or coast, or to hug the land; especially if this word *lay* in Sanscrit signifies to cling, as I have seen it stated in some author, but for which I cannot vouch. If this sense is attached to the word, it proves it closely allied to the L. *ligo*, to bind.

That the sense of throwing, or driving, is contained in this word, is certain from its derivatives. Thus, in Greek, *legō* signifies to select, to collect; and also to reject, to repudiate, and to forbid; which imply throwing, thrusting away.

Now, if throwing, sending, or driving, is the primary sense, then the Latin *lego*, to read, and *lego*, *legare*, to send, are radically the same word; the inflections of the verb being varied, arbitrarily, to designate the distinct applications, just as in *pello*, *appello*, *appellere*, to drive, and *appello*, *appellare*, to call.

And here it may be worth a moment's consideration, whether several words with prefixes, such as *slay*, *flog*, and the Latin *plico*, W. *plygu*, are not formed on the root of *lay*, that is, *lag* or *lak*. The sense of *slay*, Sax. *slagan*, *slaan*, is properly to strike, to beat; hence in Saxon, "Hig slo-gon heora wedd," they slew their league, or contract; that is, they struck a bargain. It signifies also to throw, as to *slag* one into prison; also to fall; to set or lay. The sense of killing is derivative from that of striking, a striking down.

Flog, Lat. *fligo*, signifies primarily to rush, drive, strike, Eng. to lick; and if formed on the root of *lay*, is precisely the popular phrase, to lay on.

If *plico* is formed with a prefix on *lay* or its root, it must have been originally *pelico*, that is, *belico*, belay. Then to fold, would be to lay on or close; to lay one part to another. Now this word is the Welsh *plygu*, to fold, which Owen makes to be a compound of *py* and *lly*. The latter word must be a contraction of *llyg*.

We know that the word *reply* is from the French *repliquer*, the Latin *replico*. Now, to *reply*, is not to fold back, but to send back, to throw back, as words, or an answer; and this gives the precise sense of *lay*, to throw, to send, which must be the sense of the radical word.

It is no inconsiderable evidence of the truth of my conjecture, that we constantly use the phrase to lay on, or lay to, as synonymous with *ply*, a word belonging to this family. To *pledge*, another of this family, is to lay down, to deposit; and the primary sense of *play*, Sax. *plegan*, Dan. *leger*, Sw. *leka*, is to strike or drive.

In Welsh, *lluçiau* signifies to throw, fling, cast, or dart; to pelt; to drift; from *lluç*, a darting, a flash, glance, or sudden throw; hence *lluçed*, lightning. *Llug* signifies also, that breaks, or begins to open, a gleam, a breaking out in blotches; the plague. *Llug* signifies also, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, eruption. These words coincide with English *light*, Lat. *luceo*; the primary sense of which is to throw, shoot, or dart; and these words all contain the elements of *flog* and *fling*.

In Welsh, *llygu* signifies to fall flat, to lie extended, or to squat. This is evidently allied to *lay* and *lie*.

These senses agree also with that of *luck*, to fall, or come suddenly; that is, to rush or drive along.

In Russ. *vlagayu* is to lay, or put in; equivalent to the German *einlegen*. The Latin *fluo* is contracted from *flugo*; and the radical sense of *flow* is

the same as that of *light*. So the river *Mar*, in Europe, is doubtless from the same source as the Oriental *מַר*, to shine, whence *air*. And *מַר*, which, in Hebrew, signifies to flow as water, as well as to shine, chiefly signifies in Chaldee and Syriac, to shine.

To show the great importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of ascertaining the primary sense of words, in order to obtain clear ideas of the sense of ancient authors, more particularly of difficult passages in dead languages, let the reader attend to the following remarks.

In commenting on certain parts of Isaiah xxviii, Lowth observes in his Preliminary Dissertation, the difficulty of determining the meaning of *לִי*, in verse 15th. In our version, as in others, it is rendered *agreement*; but, says Lowth, "the word means no such thing in any part of the Bible, except in the 18th verse following; nor can the lexicographers give any satisfactory account of the word in this sense." Yet he agrees with Vitringa, that in these passages it must have this signification. The difficulty, it seems, has arisen from not understanding the primary sense of *seeing*, for the verb generally signifies to see; and as a noun the word signifies sight, vision; and so it is rendered in the Latin version annexed to Vanderhooght's Bible. The seventy render it by *συνθήκη*, a covenant or league; and they are followed by the moderns. "Nous avons intelligence avec le sépulchre." French. "Noi habbiam fatta lega col sepolcro." Italian of Diodati.

Parkhurst understands the word to signify, to fasten, to settle, and he cites 2 Sam. xx, 9, *לִי*, "Joab took Amasa by the beard." Here the sense is obvious; and from this and other passages, we may infer with certainty, that the radical sense is to reach to, or to seize, hold, or fix. If the sense is to reach to, then it accords with *covenant*, conveniens, coming to; if the sense is to fix, or fasten, then it agrees with *league*, Lat. *ligo*, and with *pact*, *pactum*, from *pango*, to make fast; all from the sense of extension, stretching, straining. Hence the meaning of *לִי*, the breast; that is, the firm, fixed, strong part. And if the English *gaze* is the same word, which is not improbable, this determines the appropriate sense of *seeing* in this word, to be to fix, or to look or reach with the eye fixed.

But we have other and decisive evidence of the primary signification of this word in the obvious, undisputed meaning of *לִי*, the same word with a prefix, which signifies to catch, or lay hold on; to seize; hence, behind, following, as if attached to; and hence drawing out in time, to delay.

Now it is not improbable that the Arabic *هَاضَ* *hauz*, may be a word of the same stock; and this signifies among other senses, to collect, contract or draw together, to accumulate, to have intercourse or commerce with another. The latter sense would give nearly the signification of the Hebrew word.

Lexicographers are often embarrassed to account for the different signification of words that are evidently derived from the same root. Thus, in Hebrew, *שָׁרָה* is rendered to sing; to look, behold, or observe; and to rule; and its derivatives, a ruler, a wall, the navel-string, a chain or necklace, &c. How can a word signify to rule, and to sing, and to look? Nothing can be more easy or natural. The sense is in both cases to stretch or strain, to reach. To sing is to strain the voice; to rule is to restrain men; and to see is to reach, or to hold in view.

In Latin *sero*, signifies to sow, to plant, to beget, to spread; *consero*, to sow, and to close or join; *desero*, to leave off, to desert; *assero*, to plant by or near, and to assert, affirm, and pronounce; *dissero*, to discourse; *insero*, to insert, to implant; *resero*, to unlock, to open, to disclose. *Desero*, to desert, Ainsworth says, is a compound of *de* and *sero*, "ut sit desertum quod non seritur nec colitur." And *dissero* he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles I have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of *sero* is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting; *consero* is to thrust or drive together; *desero* is to throw from; *assero* is to throw, in words, or to throw out, as in *appello*; *dissero* is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; *insero* is to throw or thrust in; *resero* is to throw or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

It is by resorting to the primary idea of words that we are able to explain applications, apparently, or in fact, diverse and even contrary. A very common example of this contrariety occurs in words which signify to guard or defend. For instance, the Latin *arceo* signifies to drive off, and to protect, secure, hold, restrain, or keep from departing or escaping; two senses directly opposite. This is extremely natural; for *arceo* signifies to thrust off, repel, drive back; and this act defends the person or object attacked. Or if we suppose the sense of *straining* to be anterior to that of repulsion, which is not improbable, then the act of straining or holding produces both effects; to repel or stop what advances to assault, and protect what is inclosed or assaulted. The words *guard* and *warren* present a similar application of the primary idea; and all languages which I have examined, furnish a multitude of similar examples.

These examples illustrate the utility of extensive researches in language; as all cognate languages throw light on each other; one language often retaining the radical meaning of a word which the others have lost. Who, for instance, that is acquainted only with the English use of the verb to have, would suspect that this word and *happen* are radically one, and that the primary sense is to fall or rush, hence to fall on and seize? Yet nothing

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is more certain. In the Spanish language the senses of both verbs are retained in *haber*; and the Welsh *hapiaw* gives us the true original signification.

In like manner the primary sense of *venio* in Latin, cannot be certainly determined without resorting to other words, and to kindred languages. In Latin, the word signifies to *come* or *arrive*; but in Spanish, *venida*, from *venir*, the Latin *venio*, signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack in fencing. *Venio* coincides in origin with the English *find*; Saxon *findan*; German and Dutch *finden*, to find, to fall or light on; Danish *finde*; Swedish *finna*, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against [offendere.] The primary sense of *venio* then is not merely to come or arrive, but to rush or move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to *coming* or *going*.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin *ventus*, and English *wind*, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the word *venom*, which in Welsh is *gwenwyn*; *gwen*, white, and *gwyn*, rage, smart, whence *gwynn*, wind. *Venom* is that which frets or excites a raging pain. Hence we may infer that *L. venor*, to hunt, to chase, is of the same family; and so is *venia*, leave, or leave to depart, or a departure, a leaving, coinciding in signification with *leave*.

The latter word, *venia*, proves another fact, that the primary sense of *venio* is, in general, to move in any direction, and that the Latin sense, to *come*, is a particular appropriation of that sense.

In ascertaining the primary sense of words, it is often useful or necessary to recur to the derivatives. Thus the Latin *lædo* is rendered to *hurt*; but, by adverting to *allido*, *elido*, and *collido*, we find that the original signification is to *strike*, *hit*, or *dash* against. *Hurt* then is the secondary sense; the effect of the primary action expressed by the verb.

So the Latin *rapio*, to seize, does not give the sense of *rapidus*, rapid, but the sense of the latter proves the primary sense of *rapio* to be to *rush*, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

These examples will be sufficient to show how little the affinities of language have been understood. Men have been generally satisfied with a knowledge of the *appropriate* sense of words, without examining from what visible or physical action, or *primary* sense, that particular application has been derived. Hence the obscurity that still rests on the theory of language. It has been supposed that each word, particularly each verb, has an original specific sense, or application, distinct from every other verb. We find, however, on a close examination and comparison of the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a verb expressing some action, in a general sense, gives rise to various appropriate senses, or particular applications. And in the course of my researches, I have been struck with the similarity of manner in which different nations have appropriated derivative and figurative senses. For example, all nations, as far as my researches extend, agree in expressing the sense of *justice* and *right*, by *straightness*, and *sin*, *iniquity*, *wrong*, by a deviation from a straight line or course. Equally remarkable is the simplicity of the analogies in language, and the small number of radical significations; so small indeed, that I am persuaded the primary sense of all the verbs in any language, may be expressed by thirty or forty words.

We cannot, at this period of the world, determine, in all cases, which words are primitive, and which are derivative; nor whether the verb or the noun is the original word. Mon. Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, maintains that the noun is the root of all other words. Never was a greater mistake. That some nouns may have been formed before the verbs with which they are connected, is possible; but as languages are now constructed, it is demonstrably certain, that the verb is the radix or stock from which have sprung most of the nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech belonging to each family. This is the result of all my researches into the origin of languages. We find, indeed, that many modern verbs are formed on nouns; as to *practice* from *practice*; but the noun is derived from a Greek verb. So we use *wrong* as a verb from the adjective *wrong*; but the latter is primarily a participle of the verb to *wring*. Indeed a large part of all nouns were originally participles or adjectives, and the things which they denote were named from their qualities. So *pard*, *pardus*, is from *ברד* barad, hail; and the animal so named from his spots as if sprinkled with hail, or rather from the sense of separation. *Crape*, the Fr. *crêpe*, is from *crêper*, to *crisp*. *Sight* signifies, primarily, seen; it being the participle of *seon* contracted from *sigan*. *Draught* is the participle of *draw*, that which is drawn, or the act of drawing; *thought* is the participle of *think*.

As the verb is the principal radix of other words, and as the proper province of this part of speech is to express *action*, almost all the modifications of the primary sense of the verb may be comprehended in one word, to *move*.

The principal varieties of motion or action may be expressed by the following verbs.

1. To drive, throw, thrust, send, urge, press.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or throwing down.
3. To strain, stretch, draw, whence holding, binding, strength, power, and often health.
4. To turn, wind, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.

7. To swell, distend, expand, spread.
8. To stir, shake, agitate, rouse, excite.
9. To shoot as a plant; to grow; allied to No. 1.
10. To break, or burst; allied sometimes to No. 3.
11. To lift, raise, elevate; allied to No. 9.
12. To flee, withdraw, escape; to fly; often allied to No. 1.
13. To rage; to burn; allied to No. 7 and 8.
14. To fall; to fail; whence fading, dying, &c.
15. To approach, come, arrive, extend, reach. This is usually the sense of *gaining*. No. 34.
16. To go, walk, pass, advance; allied to No. 6.
17. To seize, take, hold; sometimes allied to No. 31.
18. To strike; to beat; allied to No. 1.
19. To swing; to vibrate. No. 29.
20. To lean; to incline; allied to the sense of wandering, or departing.
21. To rub, scratch, scrape; often connected with driving, and with roughness.
22. To swim; to float.
23. To stop, cease, rest; sometimes at least from straining, holding, fastening.
24. To creep; to crawl; sometimes connected with scraping.
25. To peel, to strip, whence spoiling.
26. To leap, to spring; allied to No. 9 and 1.
27. To bring, bear, carry; in some instances connected with producing, throwing out.
28. To sweep.
29. To hang. No. 19.
30. To shrink, or contract; that is, to draw. See No. 3.
31. To run; to rush forward; allied to No. 1.
32. To put on or together; to unite; allied to No. 1 and 3.
33. To knit, to weave.
34. To gain, to win, to get. See No. 15.

These and a few more verbs express the literal sense of all the primary roots. But it must be remarked that all the foregoing significations are not distinct. So far from it, that the whole may be brought under the signification of a very few words. The English words to *send*, *throw*, *thrust*, *strain*, *stretch*, *draw*, *drive*, *urge*, *press*, embrace the primary sense of a great part of all the verbs in every language which I have examined. Indeed it must be so, for the verb is certainly the root of most words; and the verb expresses *motion*, which always implies the application of force.

Even the verbs which signify to hold or *stop*, in most instances at least, if not in all, denote primarily to strain or restrain by exertion of force; and to *lie* is primarily to throw down, to lay one's self down. So that intransitive verbs are rarely exceptions to the general remark above made, that all verbs primarily express motion or exertion of force. The substantive verb has more claims to be an exception, than any other; for this usually denotes, I think, permanence or continued being; but the primary sense of this verb may perhaps be to *set* or *fix*; and verbs having this sense often express *extension* in time or *duration*. So *τενω* in Greek is to stretch, but the same word *teneo* in Latin, is to hold; hence *continuance*.

Let us now attend to the radical sense of some of the most common verbs.

Speaking, *calling*, *crying*, *praying*, *utterance of sounds*, is usually from the sense of *driving* or *straining*. Thus in Latin, *appello* and *compello*, though of a different conjugation from *pello*, *depello*, *impello*, are from the same root; and although the Latin *repello* does not signify to *recall*, yet the corresponding word in Italian *rappellare*, and the French *rappeler*, signify to *recall*, and hence the English *repeal*. Hence also *peal*, either of a bell or of thunder. This is the Greek *βαλλω*, and probably *βαλλω* is from the same root. The sense of *striking* is found in the Greek verb, and so it is in the Lat. *loquor*, Eng. *clock*. But in general, speaking, in all its modifications, is the straining, driving, or impulse of sounds. Sometimes the sense coincides more exactly with that of *breaking* or *bursting*.

Singing is a driving or straining of the voice; and we apply *strain* to a passage of music, and to a course of speaking.

I am not confident that I can refer the sensation of *hearing* to any visible action. Possibly it may sometimes be from striking, hitting, touching. But we observe that *hear* is connected in origin with *ear*, as the Latin *audio* is with the Greek *αωω*, the ear; whence it appears probable that the verb to *hear*, is formed from the name of the ear, and the *ear* is from some verb which signifies to shoot or extend, for it signifies a limb.

The primary sense of *seeing*, is commonly to extend to, to reach; as it were, to reach with the eye. Hence the use of *behold*, for the radical sense of *hold* is to strain; and hence its signification in *beholden*, held, bound, obligated. See the verb *See* in the Dictionary.

The sense of *look* may be somewhat different from that of *see*. It appears in some instances to have for its primary signification to *send*, *throw*, *cast*; that is, to send or cast the eye or sight.

The primary sense of *feeling* is to touch, hit, or strike; and probably this is the sense of *taste*.

Wonder and astonishment are usually expressed by some word that signifies to *stop* or *hold*. Hence the Latin *miror*, to wonder, is the Armoric *miret*, to stop, hold, hinder; coinciding with the English *moor*, and Spanish *amarrar*, to *moor*, as a ship.

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To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin *incipio*, *in* and *capio*; for *capio* is primarily to fall or rush on and seize. See *Begin* in the Dictionary.

Attempt is expressed by straining, stretching, as in Latin *tento*. See *Assay* and *Essay*.

Power, *strength*, and the corresponding verb, *to be able*, are usually expressed by *straining*, *stretching*, and this is the radical sense of *ruling* or *governing*. Of this the Latin *rego* is an example, which gives *rectus*, *right*, that is, *stretched*, *straight*.

Care, as has been stated, is usually from *straining*, that is, a *tension* of the mind.

Thinking is expressed by *setting*. *To think* is to set or fix or hold in the mind. It approaches to the sense of *suppose*, Lat. *suppono*.

And under this word, let us consider the various applications of the Latin *puto*. The simple verb *puto* is rendered to prune, lop or dress, as vines, that is, according to Ainsworth, *putum*, i. e. *purum reddo*, *purgo*, by which I understand him to mean, that *putum* is either a change of *purum*, or used for it; a most improbable supposition, for the radical letters *t* and *r* are not commutable. *Puto* is rendered also, to make even, clear, adjust, or cast up accounts; also to think or consider; to suppose; to debate. Its compounds are *amputo*, to cut off, prune, amputate, to remove; *computo*, to compute, to reckon, to think or deem; *disputo*, to make clear, to adjust or settle, to dispute or debate, to reason; *imputo*, to impute, to ascribe or lay to, to place to account; *reputo*, to consider, to revolve, to reckon up, to impute. The Latin *deputo* signifies to think, judge or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian *deputare*, Spanish *diputar*, and French *deputer*, from the Latin word, all signify, to send. How can the sense of *think*, and that of *lop* or *prune*, be deduced from a common root or radical sense? We find the solution of this question in the verb *depute*. The primary sense is to throw, thrust or send, or to set or lay, which is from throwing, driving. To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to *think* is a setting in the mind; to *compute* is to throw or put together, either in the mind or in numbers; to *dispute* is to throw against or apart, like *debate*, to beat from; to *impute*, is to throw or put to or on; and to *repute*, is to think or throw in the mind, repeatedly. To *amputate*, is to separate by cutting round. *Puto* then in Latin is from the same root probably, as the English *put*, or the same word differently applied; and also the Dutch *poeten*, to plant; *poot*, a paw, a twig or shoot, Gr. *ποτα*, &c.

In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the moderns employ. The English verb *cut*, signifies ordinarily to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if so, how can *cut*, the stroke of a whip, which is a legitimate sense of the word, be deduced from the act of severing by an edged tool? We have, in this popular use of the word, a clew to guide us to the primary sense, which is, to drive, urge, press, and applied to the arm, to strike. But we have better evidence. In the popular practice of speaking in New England, it is not uncommon to hear one person call to another when running, and say, *cut on*, *cut on*; that is, hurry, run faster, drive, press on; probably from striking a beast which one rides on. This is the original sense of the word. Hence we see, that this verb is the Latin *cado*, to strike, to cut down, somewhat differently applied, and *cado*, to fall, is only a modified sense of the same root, and the compounds *incido*, to cut, and *incido*, to fall on, are of one family. To *cut*, is therefore primarily to strike, or drive, and to *cut off*, if applied to the severing of bodies, before edged tools were used, was to force off, or to strike off; hence the sense of separating in the phrase *to cut off* a retreat or communication.

So the Latin *carpo* is the English *carve*, originally to separate by plucking, pulling, seizing and tearing, afterwards, by cutting.

Asking is usually expressed by the sense of *pressing*, *urging*. We have a clear proof of this in the Latin *peto* and its compounds. This verb signifies primarily to rush, to drive at, to assault, and this sense, in Dictionaries, ought to stand first in the order of definitions. We have the force of the original in the words *impetus* and *impetuous*. So the Latin *rogo*, coincides in elements with *reach*.

The act of *understanding* is expressed by *reaching* or *taking*, *holding*, *sustaining*; the sense of *comprehend*, and of *understand*. We have a popular phrase which well expresses this sense, "I take your meaning or your idea." So in German, *begreifen*, to *begripe*, to apprehend.

Knowing seems to have the same radical sense as *understanding*.

Pain, *grief*, *distress*, and the like affections, are usually expressed by *pressure* or *straining*. *Affliction* is from *striking*.

Joy, *mirth*, and the like affections, are from the sense of *rousing*, *exciting*, *lively action*.

Covering, and the like actions are from spreading over or cutting off, interruption.

Hiding, is from covering or from withdrawing, departure; or concealment may be from withholding, restraining, suppressing, or making fast, as in the Latin *celo*.

Heat usually implies excitement; but as the effect of heat as well as of cold is sometimes to contract, I think both are sometimes from the same radical. Thus *cold* and the Lat. *calco*, to be warm, and *callus* and *calleo*, to be

hard, have all the same elementary letters, and I suppose them all to be from one root, the sense of which is, to draw, strain, shrink, contract. I am the more inclined to this opinion, for these words coincide with *calleo*, to be strong or able, to know; a sense that implies straining and holding.

Hope is probably from reaching forward. We express strong desire by *longing*, reaching towards.

Earnestness, boldness, daring, peril, promptness, readiness, willingness, love and favor, are expressed by *advancing* or *inclining*.

Light is often expressed by opening, or the shooting of rays, radiation; and probably in many cases, the original word was applied to the dawn of day in the morning. *Whiteness* is often connected in origin with light. We have an instance of this in the Latin *caneo*, to shine and to be white.

And that the primary sense of this word, is to shoot, to radiate, that is, to throw out or off, we have evidence in the verb *canto*, to sing, whence *canto*, the sense of which is retained in our popular use of *cant*; to *cant* a stone; to *cant* over a cask; give the thing a *cant*; for all these words are from one stock.

The Latin *virtus*, the English *worth*, is from the root of *vireo*, to grow, that is, to stretch forward, to shoot; hence the original sense is strength, a sense we retain in its application to the qualities of plants. Hence the Latin sense of *virtus*, is bravery, coinciding with the sense of *boldness*, a projecting forward.

Pride is from swelling or elevation, the primary sense of some other words nearly allied to it.

Fear is usually from *shrinking* or from *shaking*, *trembling*; or sometimes perhaps from *striking*, a being struck, as with surprise.

Holiness and *sacredness* are sometimes expressed by *separation*, as from common things. The Teutonic word *holy* however seems to be from the sense of *soundness*, *entireness*.

Faith and *belief* seem to imply a resting on, or a *leaving*. It is certain that the English *belief* is a compound of the prefix *be* and *leaf*, leave, permission. To *believe* one then is to *leave* with him, to rest or suffer to rest with him, and hence not to dispute, contend or deny.

Color may be from spreading over or putting on; but in some instances, the primary sense is to dip. See *Dye* and *Tinge*.

Spots are from the sense of *separating* or from *sprinkling*, *dispersion*.

The radical sense of *making* is to press, drive, or force. We use *make* in its true literal sense, in the phrases, *make your horse draw*, *make your servant do what you wish*.

Feeding is from the sense of *pressing*, *crowding*, *stuffing*, that is, from *driving* or *thrusting*. Eating seems to have a somewhat different sense.

Drinking is from *drawing*, or from wetting, plunging. *Drench* and *drink* are radically one word.

Anger, and the like violent passions imply excitement, or violent action. Hence their connection with *burning* or *inflammation*, the usual sense of which is *raging* or *violent commotion*.

Agreement, *harmony*, are usually from meeting, or union, or from extending, reaching to.

Dwelling, *abiding*, are from the sense of throwing or setting down, or resting, or from stretching; as we see by the Latin *continuo*, from *teneo*, Gr. *τενω*, to extend.

Guarding and *defending*, are from roots that signify to *stop*, or to *cut off*; or more generally, from the sense of *driving off*, a repelling or striking back. In some cases perhaps from holding.

Opposition is usually expressed by meeting, and hence the prepositions which express opposition. Thus the Danish preposition *mod*, Swedish *mot* or *emot*, against, contrary, is the English word to *meet*.

Words which express *spirit* denote primarily *breath*, *air*, *wind*, the radical sense of which is to *flow*, *move* or *rush*. Hence the connection between *spirit* and *courage*, *animus*, *animosus*; hence passion, *animosity*. So in Greek *φρενις*, frenzy, is from *φρη*, the mind, or rather from its primary sense, a moving or rushing.

So in our mother-tongue, *mod* is mind or spirit; whence *mood*, in English, and Sax. *modig*, moody, angry. Hence *mind* in the sense of *purpose*, its primary signification, is a setting forward, as *intention* is from *intendo*, to stretch, to strain, the sense that ought to stand first in a Dictionary.

Reproach, *chiding*, *rebuke*, are from the sense of scolding, or throwing out words with violence.

Sin, is generally from the sense of deviating, wandering, as is the practice of lewdness.

Right, *justice*, *equity*, are from the sense of stretching, making straight, or from laying, making smooth.

Falsehood is from *falling*, *failing*, or from *deviation*, *wandering*, *drawing aside*.

The primary sense of *strange* and *foreign*, is distant, and from some verb signifying to *depart*. *Wild* and *fierce* are from a like sense.

Vain, *vanity*, *wane*, and kindred words, are from *exhausting*, *drawing out*, or from *departing*, *withdrawing*, *falling away*.

Paleness is usually from *failure*, a departure of color.

Glory is from opening, expanding, display, or making clear.

Binding, making fast or close, is from pressure, or straining.

Writing is from scratching, engraving, the sense of all primitive words which express this act.

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A *crowd*, a *mass*, a *wood*, &c., are from collecting or pressing, or some allied signification.

Vapor, *steam*, *smoke*, are usually from verbs which signify to exhale or throw off.

Stepping seems to be from opening, expanding, stretching. Thus *passus* in Latin is from *pando*, to open, but this agrees in origin with *pateo*, and with the Greek *παύω*. *Gradus* in Latin coincides with the Welsh *rhawd*, a way, and this, when traced to its root, terminates in the oriental *רדח*, Chaldee, to open, stretch or expand: in Syriac *רדח* radah, to go, to pass. Walking may be sometimes from a like source; but the word *walk* signifies primarily to roll, press, work and full, as a hat, whence *walker* signifies a fuller.

Softness and *weakness* are usually named from *yielding*, *bending*, *withdrawing*, as is relaxation. Softness however is sometimes connected with smoothness, and perhaps with moisture.

Sweetness seems to have for its primary sense, either softness or smoothness.

Roughness is from sharp points, wrinkling or breaking; and *acidity* is from sharpness or pungency, and nearly allied to roughness.

Death is expressed by falling or departure; *life* by fixedness or continuance, or from animation, excitement.

Selling is primarily, a passing or transfer. *Sellan*, in Saxon, signifies to give as well as to sell.

A *coast* or *border*, is usually the extreme point, from extending.

Law is from setting, establishing.

The primary sense of son, daughter, offspring, is usually a *shoot*, or as we say, *issue*. Hence in Hebrew *בן* ben, signifies both a son, a cion, a branch, and the young of other animals. A son, says Parkhurst, is from *בנה* banah, to build, and hence he infers that a son is so called, because he builds up or continues his father's house or family. But if so, how does the word apply to a branch, or an arrow? What do these build up? The mistake of this author, and of others, proceeds from their not understanding the original meaning of the verb, which is *not to erect*, or *elevate*, but to throw, to set, to found; and this verb is probably retained in our word *found*. A son is that which is thrown or shot out, a cion or branch is the same, an *offset*, one an *offset* of the human body, the other of a plant, and an arrow is that which is shot or thrown. Hence probably the Hebrew *בן* eben or even, a stone, *W. maen*, or *vaen*, that which is set, so named from its compactness or hardness.

And in Arabic *أبى* abana, signifies to think, Lat. *opinor*, that is, to set in the mind.

Few and *small* are senses often expressed by the same word. Thus, although *few* in English expresses merely a small number, yet the same word in French, *peu*, and in the Italian, *poco*, signifies little in quantity, as well as *few* in number.

Cause is from the sense of *urging*, *pressing*, *impelling*. Hence it well expresses that which produces an effect; and hence it is peculiarly expressive of that by which a man seeks to obtain a claim in law. A *cause* in court is properly a *pressing for right*, like *action* from *ago*; and *prosecution* from the Latin *sequor*, which is our word *seek*. Hence the Latin *accuso*, to accuse, to throw upon, to press or load with a charge. The Saxon *saca*, contention, suit in law, is synonymous with cause, and from the root of *seek*, *sequor*. It is the English *sake*.

The word *thing* is nearly synonymous with *cause* and *sake*. See *Thing* in the Dictionary.

The primary sense of *time*, *luck*, *chance*, *fortune*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, to happen. *Tide*, *time* and *season*, have a like original sense. *Tide* in Saxon is *time*, not a flow of the sea, the latter being a secondary and modern application of the word. This primary signification of time will unfold to us what I formerly could not understand, and what I could find no person to explain, that is, why the Latin *tempora* should signify times and the *temples*. It seems that *tempora* are the falls of the head. Hence also we understand why *tempest* is naturally deducible from *tempus*, as the primary sense is to fall, to rush. Hence *tempestivus*, seasonable, that comes in good time. *Season* has a like sense.

Hence also we are led to understand, what has seemed inexplicable, how the French *heureux*, lucky, happy, can be regularly deduced from *heure*, an hour. We find that in Greek and Latin, the primary sense of *hour* is *time*, and *time* is a coming, a falling, a happening, like the English *luck*, and hence the sense of lucky; hence fortunate and happy. The word *fortunate* is precisely of the same character.

The primary sense of the Shemitic *דבר* davar, or thavar, corresponds almost precisely with that of *cause* and *thing* in English, that is, to strain, urge, drive, fall or rush. Hence it signifies, to speak, and in Ch. and Syr. to lead, to direct, to govern. As a noun, it signifies a word, that which is uttered; a thing, cause or matter, that is, that which happens or falls, like *event* from *evenio*; also a plague, or great calamity, that is, that which falls, or comes on man or beast, like *plague*, a stroke or affliction, from striking. And it may be observed, that if the first letter is a prefix answering to the Gothic *du*, Saxon and English *to*, in the Saxon *to-drifan*, to drive, then the root *ד* coincides exactly with the Welsh *peri*, to command, which is retained in composition in the Lat. *impero*. Indeed if the first syllable of

guberno is a prefix, the root of this word may be the same. The object however for which this word is here mentioned, is chiefly to show the uniformity which men have observed in expressing their ideas; making use of the same visible physical action to represent the operations of the mind and moral ideas.

Silence, *deafness*, *dumbness*, are from *stopping*, *holding*, or *making fast*.

War is from the sense of *striving*, *driving*, *struggling*.

Good is generally from *enlarging*, or *advancing*, like *prosperous*.

Evil is from wandering, departing, or sometimes from softness, weakness, flowing or fluxibility, as is the case with the Latin *malum*, from the Welsh *mall*.

The primary sense of the names of natural and material objects cannot always be ascertained. The reasons are obvious. Some of these names are detached branches of a family of words, which no longer form a part of our language, the verb and all the derivatives, except a single name, being extinct or found only in some remote country. Others of these names have suffered such changes of orthography, that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus *tumors* are named from *pushing*, or *swelling*; and *redness*, or *red*, seems, in some instances at least, to be named from *eruptions* on the body. The human body is named from *shaping*, that is, *setting*, *fixing*, or *extending*, and hence sometimes, the general name of the human race. The arm is a *shoot*, a *push*, as is the branch of a tree. A board, a table, a floor, is from *spreading*, or *expanding*, *extending*. Skin, and bark are from *peeling*, *stripping*, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find animals to be generally named from some striking characteristic of external appearance, from the voice, from habits of life, or from their office. There is reason for believing that the Greek *σπούδα* and Latin *struthio*, or ostrich, is from the same root as the English *strut*, the strutter; the primary sense of which root is, to stretch, which explains all the senses of the Greek and Latin words of this family. It is certain that the *crow* is named from its cry, and the *leopard* from his spots.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their growth. The English *root*, Lat. *radix*, is only a particular application of *rod* and *ray*, *radius*; that is, a shoot. *Spurge* is undoubtedly from the root of the Latin *purgo*.

There is reason to think that many names of plants were originally adjectives, expressing their qualities, or the name was a compound used for the same purpose, one part of which has been dropped, and the other remaining as the name of the plant. Thus *pine*, *pinus*, is from *pin*, *pinna*, *penna*; for in Welsh *pin* is a *pin* and a *pen* or style for writing, and *pinbren* is a pine-tree. The tree then was named from its leaf.

Fir has a similar origin and signification.

It is probable or rather certain that some natural objects, as plants and minerals, received their names from their *supposed* qualities; as in ages of ignorance and superstition, men might ascribe effects to them, by mistake. The whole history of magic and enchantment leads us to this conclusion.

Minerals are, in many instances, named from their obvious qualities, as *gold* from its yellowness, and *iron* from its hardness. The names can, in some cases, be traced to their original, as that of *gold* and of the Latin *ferum*; but many of them, are not easily ascertained. Indeed the greatest part of the specific names of animals, plants and minerals appear to be obscure. Some of them appear to have no connection with any family of words in our language, and many of them are derived to us from Asia, and from roots which can be found only, if found at all, in the Asiatic languages.

These observations and explanations will be sufficient to show the importance of developing, as far as possible, the origin of words, and of comparing the different uses of the same word in different languages, in order to understand either the philosophy of speech, or the real force and signification of words in their practical application.

If it should be found to be true, that many of the Shemitic verbs are formed with prefixes, like those of the European languages, this may lead to new illustrations of the original languages of the scriptures. In order to determine this fact, it will be useful to examine whether the Chaldee and Hebrew *נ* is not often a prefix answering to *be* in the Teutonic languages; whether *נ* and *נ* are not prefixes answering to the *ga* and *ge* of the Gothic and Teutonic; whether *נ*, *נ* and *נ*, and *נ*, a dialectical form of *נ*, do not coincide with the Gothic *du*, the Saxon *to*, the Dutch *toe*, and the German *zu*; whether *נ* does not answer to the Russ. and Dutch *na*, the German *nach*; and whether *נ* and *נ* do not answer to *s*, *sh*, and *sch* in the modern English and German.

If many of the Shemitic trilateral verbs are compound, it follows that the primary radix has not been detected. At any rate, I have no hesitation in affirming that the primary sense of many of the roots in the Shemitic lan-

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languages, that sense which is almost indispensable to an understanding of many obscure passages in the scriptures, has been hitherto overlooked or mistaken. In order fully to comprehend many uses of the words, it will be necessary to compare them with the uses of the words of the same family in the modern languages, and this comparison must be far more extensive than any hitherto made, and conducted on principles which have not been before duly appreciated and applied.

I have introduced the foregoing comparative view of the several significations of the same word in different languages, not merely to illustrate the general principles of language, but with a special reference to an explanation of the etymologies which occur in this work. Should my synopsis ever be published, the learned enquirer might pursue the subject at his pleasure.

The results of the foregoing remarks and illustrations may be thus recapitulated.

1. The nations which now constitute the distinct families or races of Japhet and Shem, are descendants of the common family which inhabited the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

2. The families at the dispersion retained a large proportion of the words which were in common use, before that event, and the same were conveyed to their posterity. In the course of time, some of these words were dropped by one family or tribe, and some by another, till very few of them are retained in their original form and signification by all the nations which have sprung from the main stock. A few of them however are still found in all or nearly all the languages which I have examined, bearing nearly the same signification and easily recognized as identical.

3. Although few of the primitive words can now be recognized, as existing in all the languages, yet as we better understand the changes which have been made in the orthography and signification of the same radical words, the more affinities are discovered; and particularly, when we understand the primary sense, we find this to unite words whose appropriate or customary significations appear to have no connection.

4. A great number of the primitive radical words are found in compounds, formed in different languages, with different affixes and prefixes, which obscure the affinity. Thus *veritas* in Latin is *wahrheit* in German; the first syllable in each is the same word, the last, different. In other instances, both difference of orthography, of formation and of application concur to obscure the affinity of words. Thus, the English word *strong* is in Danish *streng*, signifying stern, severe, rigid, strict; and *strenged* [stronghood] is severity, rigor, strictness. Now, *n* in these words is not radical; remove this letter and we have *strog*, *streg*, which coincide with the Latin *stringo*, *strictus*; and these words are found to be from the same radix, which signifies to draw, to strain, to stretch.

5. It appears that *b*, *p* and *f* are often prefixes, either the remains of prepositions, or casual additions to words, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, which prefixes now precede consonants with which they readily coalesce in pronunciation, as *l* and *r*, forming trilateral words on biliteral roots; as in *block* from *lloc*, or *lock*; *play*, Saxon *plegan*, from *leg* or *lek*. Swedish *leka*, Dan. *leger*; *flow*, Lat. *fluo*, from *lug*, or *luc*, which appears in *light*, *lux*, *luceo*, and in *lug*, a river, retained in *Lugdunum*.

6. It appears also that *c* or *k* and *g*, are often prefixes before the same consonants, *l* and *r*, as in Lat. *clunis*, Eng. *loin*; W. *clod*, praise, from *lod*, Latin, *laus*, *laudo*; German *gluck*, English *luck*; Lat. *gratia*, W. *rhad*.

7. It appears also that *s* is a prefix in a vast number of words, as in *speed*, *spoil*, *swell*, *sweep*; and it is very evident that *st* are prefixed to many words whose original, radical, initial consonant was *r*, as in *straight*, *strict*, *strong*, *stretch*, from the root of *right*, *rectus*, *reach*, and in *stride*, from the root of the Latin *gradior*, W. *rhaz*.

If these inferences are just, as I am persuaded they are, it follows that there is a more near resemblance and a much closer affinity between the languages of Europe and of Western Asia, than has hitherto been supposed to exist. It follows also that some of the most important principles or rudiments of language have hitherto escaped observation, and that philology is yet in its infancy. Should this prove, on further examination, to be the state of philology, it is reserved for future investigators to examine the original languages of the scriptures on new principles, which may serve to illustrate some obscure and difficult passages, not hitherto explained to the general satisfaction of critics and commentators.

If any persons should be disposed to doubt or contradict these facts, let them first consider that my conclusions are not *hasty* opinions, formed on isolated facts; but that they have been forced upon me, in opposition to all my former habits of thinking, by a series of successive proofs and accumulating evidence, during a long course of investigation, in which I have compared most of the radical words, in more than twenty languages, *twice* and some of them *three times*.

No part of my researches has given me more trouble or solicitude, than that of arriving at the precise radical signification of moral ideas; such for example, as *hope*, *love*, *favor*, *faith*. Nor has it been with much less labor that I have obtained a clear knowledge of some of our physical actions. It is literally true that I have sometimes had a word under consideration for two or three years, before I could satisfy my own mind, as to the primary signification. That I have succeeded at last, in every instance, can hardly be supposed—yet, in most cases, I am perfectly satisfied with the results of my researches.

Progress and Changes of the English Language.

It has been already observed that the mother tongue of the English is the Anglo-Saxon. The following are specimens of that language as it was spoken or written in England before the Norman conquest. The first is from the Saxon Chronicle. The original is in one column, and the literal translation in the other. The English words in italics are Saxon words. The number of these will show how large a proportion of the words is retained in the present English.

An. DCCCXCI. Her for se here east, and Earnulf cyning gefeah with thæm ræde-here ær tha scipu comon mid East-Francum, and Scaxum, and Bægerum, and hine gelymde. And thry Scottas cwomon to Ælfrede cyninge on anum bate, butan ælcum gerethum, of Hibernia; and thenon hi hi besta-lon, forthon the hi woldon for Godes lufan on eltheodinesse bion, hy ne rohton hwær.

An. 891. Here [this year] fared the army east and Earnulf, the king, fought with the cavalry [ride army] ere the ships come, with the East-Franks, and Saxons and Bavarians, and put them to flight. And three Scots come to Ælfred, the king, in a [an] boat, without any rowers, from Hibernia, and thence they privately withdrew [bestole] because that they would, for God's love be [or live] where they should not be anxious—[reck, care.]

Se bat was geworht of thriddan healfre hyde, the hic on foron, and himamon mid him that hie had-lon to seofon nihtum mete, and tha comon hie ymb seofon niht, to londe on Cornwealum, and foran tha sona to Ælfrede cyninge.

The boat was wrought of two hides and a half [third half hide,] in which they fared [came] and they took with them that they had for seven nights meat, and they come about the seventh night, to land in Cornwall, and fared [went] soon to Ælfred, the king.

The following specimen is from the Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, supposed to be made by King Alfred.

Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede kyninge, thæt he ealra North-manna north mest bude. He cwæth thæt he bude on thæm lande north-weardum with tha west sæ. He sæde theah thæt thæt land sy swythe north thanon; ac hit is eall west buton on seawum stowum sticce mælum wiciath Finnas, on huntathe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscothe be there sæ. He sæde thæt he æt sunum cyrre wolde fandian hu lange thæt land north right læge.

Othere told [said] his lord, king Alfred, that he lived north most of all the north men. He quoth that he dwell in the [them] land northward, opposite [with] the west sea. He said though, that that land is due north from thence, and that it is all waste except [but] in a few places [stows] where the Finns for the most part dwell, for hunting in winter, and in summer for fishing in that sea, [by the sea.] He said that he, at some time, would find how long that land lay right north.

Laws of King Æthelbert.

Gif Cyning his leode to him gehatath, and heom mon thær yfel gedo, II bote and cyning L. scillinga.

If the King shall call [cite] his people to him, and any one [man] shall there do evil, let double compensation be made, and fifty shillings to the King.

Gif in Cyniges tune man mannan ofsleah, L. scill. gebete.

If in the King's town a man slay a man, let him compensate [boot] with fifty shillings.

Gif on Eorles tune man mannan ofsleah, XII Scil. gebete.

If in an Earl's town one man slayeth another man, let him pay twelve shillings for reparation.

Gif man thone man ofsleahth, XX scil. gebete.

If man, [any one] slayeth any man, let him compensate with twenty shillings.

Gif thuman (of a slæhth) XX scil. gebete. Gif thuman nægl of weordeth III scil. gebete. Gif man scytfinger (of a slæhth) VIII scil. gebete. Gif man middle finger (of a slæhth) IV. scil. gebete. Gif man gold-finger (of a slæhth) VI scil. gebete. Gif man thon litan finger (of a slæhth) XI scil. gebete.

If the thumb shall be cut off, twenty shillings. If the thumb nail shall be cut off, three shillings shall be the compensation. If any one [off slayeth, striketh off,] cutteth off the fore finger [shoot finger,] let him compensate with eight shillings. If one cutteth off the middle finger, let him pay four shillings. If any one cutteth off the gold finger [ring finger,] let him pay six shillings. If any one cutteth off the little finger, let him pay eleven shillings.

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Laws of King Eadgar.

We læraþ that eac cristen man his bearn to cristendome geornlice wenige and him pater noster and eredon tæce.

We order or instruct that each christian man earnestly accustom [wean] his children to christianity [Christendom] and teach him the Pater Noster and Creed.

We læraþ that preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere; ac plegge on his bocum swa his hade gebirath.

We direct that a priest be not a hunter, nor hawker, nor a gamester; but that he apply to his books, as it becomes his order.

We observe by these extracts that rather more than half the Saxon words have been lost, and now form no part of our language.

This language, with some words introduced by the Danes, continued to be used by the English, till the Norman conquest. After that event, great numbers of Saxon words went into disuse, not suddenly, but gradually, and French and Latin words, were continually added to the language, till it began to assume its present form, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Yet the writings of Gower and Chaucer cannot now be fully understood without a glossary.

But it was not in the loss of native Saxon words and the accession of French and Latin words alone that the change of our language consisted. Most important alterations were made in the sounds of the vowels. It is probable, if not certain, that our first vowel *a* had usually or always the broad sound, as we now pronounce it in *fall*, or in some words perhaps the Italian sound, as it is now called, and as we pronounce it in *ask*. The sound of *e* was probably nearly the same as it is in French and Italian, and in the northern languages on the continent of Europe; which is nearly that of *a* in *favor*. The Saxon sound of *i* was probably the same as it is still on the continent, the sound of *ee* or long *e*. The sound of *u* was that of our present *oo*, French *ou*, the sound it still has in Italian, and in most countries on the European continent. It is probable that the change of the sound of *u* happened in consequence of the prevalence of the French pronunciation after the conquest; for the present sound of *u* may be considered as intermediate, between the full sound of *oo*, or French *ou*, and the French sound of *u*.

These changes, and the various sounds given to the same character, now serve to perplex foreigners, when learning English; and tend, in no small degree, to retard or limit the extension of our language. This is an unfortunate circumstance, not only in obstructing the progress of science, but of christianity.

The principal changes in the articulations are the use of *k* for *c*, as in *look* for *locian*; the loss of *h* before *l*, as in *loaf* from *hlaf*, *lot* for *hlot*, *lean* for *hlinian*; and the entire loss of the prefix *ge* or *ga*, as in *deal* for *ge-dalan*, *deem* for *ge-deman*; and of *to* as a prefix, as in *to-helpen*, to help; *to-dalian*, to deal. In no instance do we feel more sensibly the change of sounds in the vowels, than in that of *i*, which in French, Spanish and Italian, is *e* long; for in consequence of this, persons, who are not acquainted with these foreign languages, mispronounce such words as *marino*, *Messina*, *Lima*, giving to *i* its English sound, when in fact the words are to be pronounced *mareeno*, *Messeena*, *Leema*.

In grammatical structure, the language has suffered considerable alterations. In our mother tongue, nouns were varied to form cases, somewhat as in Latin. This declension of nouns has entirely ceased, except in the possessive or genitive case, in which an apostrophe before *s* has been substituted for the regular Saxon termination *es*. Some of our pronouns retain their declensions, somewhat varied. The plural termination in *en* has been dropped, in a number of words, and the regular plural termination been substituted, as *houses* for *housen*.

In most cases, the Saxon termination of the infinitive mode of verbs, has been dropped, and for *gifan*, we now write, *to give*. The variations of the verb, in the several persons, have been materially changed. Thus for the Saxon—

we now write—	Ic lufige,	We lufiath,
	Thu lufast,	Ge lufiath,
	He lufath.	Hi lufiath.
	I love,	We love,
	Thou lovest,	Ye love,
	He loveth or loves.	They love.

In the Saxon plural however we see the origin of the vulgar practice, still retained in some parts of England and of this country. *We loves*, they *loves*, which are contractions of *lufiath*.

In the substantive verb, our common people universally, and most persons of better education, unless they have rejected their traditionary language, retain the Gothic dialect, in the past tense.

I was,	We was,
Thou wast,	Ye was,
He was.	They was.

However people may be ridiculed for this language, it is of genuine origin, as old as the Saxon word *were*. In Gothic, the past tense runs thus—

Ik was,	Weis wesum,
Thu wast,	Yus wesuth,
Is was.	Eis wesun.*

In the present tense of the substantive verb, our common people use *a'nt* as in this phrase: "he *a'nt* present." This is evidently a contraction of the Swedish and Danish, *är*, *er*, present, indicative, singular, of the substantive verb, *vara* or *værer*, to be, which we retain in *are* and *were*.

In Swedish, *han är*, and in Danish, *han er*, he is. Hence he *er* not or *ar* not, contracted into he *a'nt* or *e'nt*.

These facts serve to show how far the Gothic dialect has been infused into the English language.

It would be tedious and to most readers uninteresting, to recite all the changes in the forms of words or the structure of sentences which have taken place, since the Norman conquest. Since the invention of printing, changes in the language have been less rapid, than before; but no art nor effort can completely arrest alterations in a living language. The distinguished writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, improved the language, but could not give it stability. Many words then in common use are now obsolete or have suffered a change of signification. In the period between Queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the language was improved in grammar, orthography, and style. The writers in the reign of Queen Ann and of George I, brought the language nearly to perfection; and if any improvement has since been made, it is in the style or diction, by a better selection of words, and the use of terms in science and philosophy with more precision.

In regard to grammatical construction, the language, for half a century past, has, in my apprehension, been suffering deterioration, at least as far as regards its written form. This change may be attributed chiefly to the influence of the learned Bishop Lowth, whose grammar made its appearance nearly sixty years ago. I refer particularly to his form of the verb, which was adjusted to the practice of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, instead of the practice of authors in the age of William and Mary, Queen Ann, and George I. Hence he gives for the form of the verb in the subjunctive mode, after the words which express a condition, *if*, *though*, &c. *I love*, *thou love*, *he love*, observing in a note, that in the subjunctive mode, the event being spoken of under a condition or supposition, or in the form of a wish, and therefore doubtful and contingent, the verb itself in the present, and the auxiliary both of the present and past imperfect times, often carry with them somewhat of a future sense; as "if he come to-morrow, I may speak to him"—"If he should come, I should speak to him." This is true; but for that very reason, this form of the verb belongs to the future tense, or should be arranged as such in Grammars. *If he come*, would be in Latin *si venerit*, in the subjunctive future.

But the learned author has entirely overlooked the important distinction between an event or fact, of uncertain existence in the present time, and which is mentioned under the condition of present existence, and a future contingent event. "If the mail that has arrived contains a letter for me, I shall soon receive it," is a phrase that refers to the present time, and expresses an uncertainty in my mind, respecting the fact. "If the mail contain a letter for me," refers to a future time, that is, "if the mail of to-morrow contain [shall or should contain] a letter for me." The first event, conditional or hypothetical, should be expressed by the indicative mode, and the latter by the subjunctive future. The Saxon form of the verb, *if he slay*, *if he go*, is evidently a contingent future, and is so used in the laws.

This distinction, one of the most important in the language, has been so totally overlooked, that no provision has been made for it in British Grammars; nor is the distinction expressed by the form of the verb, as used by a great part of the best writers. On the other hand, they continually use one form of the verb to express both senses. The fact is the same in the common version of the scriptures. *If he go*, *if he speak*, sometimes express a present conditional tense, and sometimes a contingent future. In general this subjunctive form of the verb in scripture, expresses future time. "If he thus say, I have no delight in thee," expresses a future contingent event. 2 Sam. xv. 26. "If iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away," expresses a fact, under a condition, in the present time. Job xi. 14.

In many instances, the translators have deviated from the original, in using the subjunctive form of the English verb to express what in Greek, is expressed in the indicative. Thus Matthew iv. 6. *Εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ Θεοῦ*, if thou be [art] the son of God.

Ch. v. 29 and 30. *Εἰ δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς σου ὁ δεξιὸς σκανδαλίζει σε*; if thy right eye offend, [offendeth] thee; *εἰ ἡ δεξιὰ σου χεὶρ σκανδαλίζει σε*, if thy right hand offend, [offendeth] thee.

So also in Chapter xviii. 8 and 9.

* This is probably the Latin *esse*. The Latins dropped the first articulation *e*, which answers to our *u*.

The present tense indicative mode of the Latin verb, with the *e* restored, would be written thus.

Ego vesum,	nos vesumus, [was,]
tu ves,	vos vestis, [was,]
ille vest.	illi vesunt, [was,]

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Ch. xii. 26. *Εἰ ὁ σατανᾶς τὸν σατανᾶν ἐκβάλλει*, if Satan *cast* [casteth] out Satan.

Ch. xix. 10. *Εἰ οὕτως εἰνῇ ἡ αἰτία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μετὰ τῆς γυναῖκος*, if the case of the man *be* [is] so with his wife.

Ch. xxii. 45. *Εἰ οὖν Δαβὶδ καλεῖ αὐτὸν Κύριον*, if David then *call* [calleth] him Lord.

2 Cor. iv. 16. *Εἰ ὁ ἐξω ἡμῶν ἀνθρώπος διαφθείρεται*, though our outward man *perish*, [perishes or is perishing.]

In all these passages, the English verb, in the subjunctive, properly expresses a conditional, contingent or hypothetical future tense, contrary to the sense of the original, except in the last passage cited, where the apostle evidently speaks of the perishing of the outward man as a fact admitted, which renders the translation still more improper.

Let us now attend to the following passages.

Matthew vii. 9. *Ἢ τίς ἐστὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν ἀνθρώπος, ὃν τὰν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀπὸν*, or what man is there of you, whom if his son *ask* [shall ask] bread, *will* he give him a stone.

Καὶ τὰν ἐχθρὸν αἰτήσῃ, if he *ask* [shall ask] a fish, *will* he give him a serpent.

Here the original tense is varied to express a future or hypothetical event, yet the verb in English is in the same tense as in the first class of examples; and what renders the version more objectionable, is, that the verb in the first clause, does not correspond with that in the second clause. There is no possible way of making good English of the translation, but by supposing the verb in the first clause *ask*, to be in the future tense. So it would be in Latin, and so it is, "*si petierit*." If thy son shall ask (or should ask) a fish, will he give, (or would he give) him a serpent?

This fault runs through the whole English version of the scriptures, and a distinction of tenses clearly marked in the original languages, is generally neglected in the translation.

Now the most unlettered man in this country, would express the sense in English, with the same marked distinction of tenses, which appears in the Greek. If thou *art* the son of God; if thy right eye *offends* thee; if the case of the man is *such*; if David *calls* him Lord; or if the sense is understood to be future and contingent, if thy son *shall ask* bread, or if he *should ask* bread, would be the uniform language of any of the common people of our country. There would not probably be a single exception, unless in the use of the substantive verb, which is often used in the subjunctive form. And the most unlettered man would use the corresponding verbs in the two clauses, if he *shall ask*, *will* he give; or if he *should ask*, *would* he give. The use of the verb in all similar phrases, is perfectly well settled in this country, and perfectly uniform among the higher and lower classes of men; unless when the practice has been varied by the influence of Grammarians, in which the conjugation of the verb is according to the antiquated practice of the age of Elizabeth.

1 Tim. v. 4. *Εἰ δὲ τις χήρα τέκνα ἢ ἐκγόνα ἔχει*, if any widow, have [has] children or nephews.

Verse 8. *Εἰ δὲ τις τῶν ἰδίων καὶ μαλίστα τῶν οὐκῶν οὐ προνοεῖ*, if any provide [provideth] not for his own, and especially for those of his own house.

This subjunctive form of the verb, *if he be*; *if he have*; *if he go*; *if he say*; *if thou write*; *whether thou see*; *though he fall*, which was generally used by the writers of the sixteenth century, was, in a great measure, discarded before the time of Addison. Whether this change was in consequence of the prevalence of colloquial usage over grammar rules, or because discerning men perceived the impropriety and inconsistency of the language of books, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that Locke, Watts, Addison, Pope, and other authors of the first distinction, who adorned the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, generally used the indicative mode to express condition, uncertainty, and hypothesis in the present and past tenses. Thus Locke writes—"If these two propositions *are* by nature imprinted." "If principles *are* innate." "If any person *hath* never examined this notion." "Whether that substance *thinks* or no." "If the soul *doth* think in sleep." "If one *considers* well these men's way of speaking." "If he *does* not reflect." "Unless that notion *produces* a constant train of successive ideas." "If your Lordship *means*." Such is the language of Locke.

Now what is remarkable, the learned Dr. Lowth, the very author who has, by his grammar, done much to sanction the subjunctive form of the verb, in such cases, often uses the indicative in his own writings. "If he *does* not carefully attend to this—if this pleasure *arises* from the shape of the composition—if this is not firmly and well established." These verbs are in contradiction of his own principles. On *Isaiah*. Prelim. Diss.

Addison. "If the reader *has* a mind to see a father of the same stamp." "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities—if it *clears* the vessels—if it *dissipates* a growing distemper." Such is the language of Addison, the most elegant writer of the genuine English idiom in the nation.

"If the thief is poor—if it *obliges* me to be conversant with scenes of wretchedness."

"If America *is* not to be conquered."

"If we *are* to be satisfied with assertions." "If it gives blind confidence to any executive government." "If such an opinion *has* gone forth."

"If our conduct *has* been marked with vigor and wisdom."

"If my bodily strength *is* equal to the task." "A negro, if he *works* for himself and not a for master, will do double the work." "If there *is* any aggravation of our guilt." "If their conduct *displays* no true wisdom." "The honorable gentleman may, if he *chooses*, have the journals read again." "Whether this *is* a sufficient tie to unite them." "If this measure *comes* recommended." "If there *exists* a country which contains the means of protection."

"If the prudence of reserve and decorum *dictates* silence." "If an assembly *is* viciously or feebly composed." "If any persons *are* to make good deficiencies." "If the King of the French *has* really deserved these murderous attempts." "If this representation of M. Neckar *was* false." "Whether the system, if it *deserves* the name." "The politician looks for a power that our workmen call a *purchase*, and if he *finds* the power."

"If he *feels* as men commonly feel." "If climate *has* such an effect on mankind." "If the effects of climate *are* casual."

"If he *finds* his collection too small." "If he *thinks* his judgment not sufficiently enlightened." "Whether it *leads* to truth." "If he *learns* others against his own failings." This is generally the language of Johnson.

In regard to this distinguished author, I would observe that, except the substantive verb, there is in his Rambler but a single instance of the subjunctive form of the verb in conditional sentences. In all other cases the use of the indicative is uniform.

Such also is the language of the most distinguished men in the United States, particularly of those who wrote their native language as they received it from tradition, and before grammars had made any impression on its genuine construction.

"The prince that acquires new territory, if he *finds* it vacant." "If we *are* industrious we shall never starve." "If one *has* more corn than he can consume, and another *has* less." Such is the language of Franklin.

"If any persons thus qualified *are* to be found." "If it is thought proper." "If the congress *does* not choose to point out the particular regiment." "If I *am* rightly informed." "If the army *has* not removed." "If a proposition *has* not been made." Such is the language of Washington.

"If any philosopher *pretends*." "If he *has* food for the present day." "If a revelation *is* not impossible." "If the Christian system *contains* a real communication to mankind." "If the former of these facts *opposes* our reception of the miraculous history of the gospel." "If the preceding reflections *are* just." Such is the language of the late President Smith.

"If any government *deems* the introduction of foreigners or their merchandize injurious." "Unless he *violates* the law of nations." "If a person *has* a settlement in a hostile country." "If he *resides* in a belligerent country." "If a foreign Consul *carries* on trade as a merchant." Such is the language of the ex-Chancellor Kent.

But neither the authors here mentioned, nor most others, even the most distinguished for erudition, are uniform and consistent with themselves in the use of the tenses. In one sentence we find the indicative used, "If it *is* to be discovered only by the experiment." "If other indications *are* to be found." In the next sentence, "If to miscarry in an attempt *be* a proof of having mistaken the direction of genius."

"If the former *be* refined—if those virtues *are* accompanied with equal abilities."

"If love *rewards* him, or if vengeance *strike*."

"Or if it *does* not brand him to the last."

"If he *is* a pagan—if endeavors *are* used—if the person *hath* a liberal education—if man *be* subject to these miseries."

The following expressions occur in Pope's Preface to Homer's Iliad, in the compass of thirteen lines.

"If he *has* given a regular catalogue of an army."

"If he *has* funeral games for Patroclus."

"If Ulysses *visit* the shades."

"If he *be* detained from his return."

"If Achilles *be* absent."

"If he *gives* his hero a suit of celestial armor."

I recollect one English author only, who has been careful to avoid this inconsistency; this is Gregory, who, in his *Economy of Nature*, has uniformly used the indicative form of the verb in conditional sentences of this kind.

The like inconsistency occurs in almost all American writings. "If moral disposition *lie* here." "If preference necessarily *involves* the knowledge of obligation." "If the proposition *is* true." "If the proposition *be* confirmed." "If he *refutes* any thing."

In a pamphlet now before me, there are no less than fifty of these inconsistencies in the compass of ninety pages; and three of them in one sentence.

*The substantive verb is often used in the subjunctive form by writers who never use that form in any other verb. The reason doubtless is that *be* is primarily the indicative as well as the subjunctive mode of that verb. *I be, we be*, as used in Scripture. So in German *Ich bin*.

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Now, in this case, is a foreigner to understand the author? and how can such sentences be translated into another language without a deviation from the original?

The propriety of using the indicative form of the verb to express a present or past event conditionally, does not rest solely on usage; it is most correct upon principle. It is well known, that most of the words which are used to introduce a condition or hypothesis, and called most improperly conjunctions, are *verbs*, having not the least affinity to the class of words used to connect sentences. *If* is the Saxon *gif*, give, having lost its first letter; *if* for the ancient *gif*. *Though* is also a verb now obsolete, except in the imperative mode. Now let us analyze this conditional tense of the verb. "If the man *knows* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel." Here is an omission of the word *that* after *if*. The true original phrase was "If *that* the man *knows* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel"—that is, *give that* [admit the fact which is expressed in the following clause] *the man knows his true interest*, then the consequence follows, he will avoid a quarrel. *That* in this sentence is a relative or demonstrative substitute for the following clause. This will more plainly appear by transposing the clauses. "The man *knows* his true interest; *give that* [admit that:] he will then avoid a quarrel. Now let the subjunctive form be used. "The man *know* his true interest; *give that*; he will avoid a quarrel."

Here the impropriety of this form of the verb appears in a strong light. It will appear more clearly by the use of other words of equivalent signification. *Grant* the man *know* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel. *Allow* the man *know* his true interest. *Suppose* the man *know* his true interest. We never use the subjunctive form after the three last verbs which introduce the condition. *Though* is sometimes followed by the indicative; sometimes by the subjunctive; but it ought always to be followed by the indicative, for it supposes the fact to be given; and so does *admit*, when used in hypothetical sentences. Admit that the man *knows* his interest. We have then decisive proof that the use of the indicative form of the verb after *if*, when it expresses a conditional event in present time, is most correct; indeed it is the only correct form. This remark is equally applicable to the past tense, conditional.

The language of Addison, Johnson, and other distinguished writers of the last century, in the use of the indicative, is therefore, more correct than the language of the writers in the age of Elizabeth; and their practice is principally the common usage of our country at this day.

I have, therefore, constructed a grammar on this usage; bringing down the standard of writing a century and a half later than Bishop Lowth. I have done this, *first*, on the authority of strict analogical principles, as above stated; *secondly*, on the authority of the best usage of that cluster of distinguished writers who adorned the beginning of the last century; and *thirdly*, on the authority of universal colloquial practice, which I consider as the *real and only genuine language*. I repeat this remark, that *general and respectable usage in speaking* is the genuine or legitimate language of a country to which the *written* language ought to be conformed. Language is that which is uttered by the tongue, and if men do not write the language as it is *spoken* by the great body of respectable people, they do not write the *real* language. Now, in colloquial usage, the subjunctive form of the verb, in conditional sentences, is rarely used, and perhaps never, except when the substantive verb is employed. Our students are taught in school the subjunctive form, *if thou have, if he come, &c.* and some of them continue, in after life, to *write* in that manner; but in the course of more than forty years, I have not known three men who have ventured to use that form of the verb in conversation. We toil in school to learn a language which we dare not introduce into conversation, but which the force of custom compels us to abandon. In this respect, the present study of grammar is worse than useless.

This colloquial custom accords with other languages. The French say and write *s'il est*, if he is. The Latins often used the same form, "*si quid est* in me ingenii, judices;" but the use of the Latin subjunctive depends on certain other words which precede; as "*cum sit civis*," as he is a citizen, or, since he is a citizen; and the present tense is often used to express what we express by an auxiliary. That the Greeks used the indicative to express a conditional present tense, we have seen by citations above.

By this arrangement of the verb, the indicative form after *if* and other verbs introducing a condition or hypothesis, may be used uniformly to express a fact or event under a condition or supposition, either in the present or past tenses; the speaker being uncertain respecting the fact, or representing it as doubtful.

If the man *is* honest, he will return what he has borrowed. If the ship *has* arrived, we shall be informed of it tomorrow. If the bill *was* presented, it was doubtless paid. If the law *has* been passed, we are precluded from further opposition.

On the other hand, when it is intended to speak of a future contingent event, I would always use the auxiliaries that are proper for the purpose. "If it *shall* or *should* rain tomorrow, we shall not ride to town." I would never use the subjunctive form *if it rain* in prose; and in poetry, only from necessity, as an abridged phrase for *if it shall or should rain*. In this manner, the distinction between the tenses, which are now constantly confounded, may be preserved and made obvious, both to natives and foreigners.

The effect of the study of Lowth's principles, which has been greatly ex-

tended by the popularity of Murray's grammar,* has been to introduce, or establish a form of the verb in writing, which is obsolete in colloquial language; to fill our books with a confusion of tenses, and thus to keep the language unsettled. Nothing can be more perplexing to the student than every where to meet with discrepancies between rules and practice.

There is another erroneous manner of writing, common to the best authors in the language, which seems to have escaped notice. This is, to connect a verb in the past tense with a preceding one in the same tense, when the latter verb is intended to express a very different time from the former. Thus, "Then Manasseh *knew* that the Lord, he *was* God." 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

The Latins, in this case, would probably have used the infinitive; Manasseh novit Jehovah deum esse. In English we ought to write and say, "Manasseh *knew* Jehovah *to be* God," or, Manasseh *knew* that Jehovah he is God. In most similar cases, the use of the infinitive in English is as elegant as in Latin. But there are many cases where the infinitive cannot be used. We cannot use it after *say*; "he *said* him *to be* a good man," is not English; though he *declared*, or *affirmed*, or *believed* him *to be* a good man, is elegant.

In order to understand the impropriety of the common mode of using the latter verb, as in the example above cited, it may be remarked, that the present tense is that which is used to express what exists at all times. Thus we say, God *is* or *exists*, whenever we speak of his permanent existence; we say, gold *is* yellow or ductile; iron *is* a most valuable metal; it *is* not convertible into silver; plants and animals *are* very distinct living beings. We do not say, gold *was* yellow; iron *was* a valuable metal; for we mean to express permanent qualities. Hence, in the passage cited from Chronicles, the first verb *knew*, referring to a fact past, is correct; but the last, which is intended to express the permanent being or character of God, should be in the infinitive or the indicative present tense. The following are examples of correct language: "His master had *taught* him that happiness *consists* in virtue." Anacharsis, ii. 120.

"Sabellius, who openly *taught* that there *is* but one person in the God-head." Encyclopedia.

"Our Savior *taught* that eternal death *is* the proper punishment of sin." Emmons.

But very different is the following: "Having believed for many years, that water *was* [is] an elastic fluid." The following would be still better: "Having believed water *to be* an elastic fluid."

So the following: "We *know* not the use of the epidermis of shells. Some authors *have supposed* that it *secured* [secures] the shells from being covered with vermes." Edin. Encyc.

"It *was* just *remarked*, that marine fossils *did* not [do not] comprise vegetable remains." Ib.

"If my readers will turn their thoughts back on their old friends, they will find it difficult to call a single man to remembrance who *appeared* to know that life *was* short [is short,] till he was about to lose it."

"They considered the body as a hydraulic machine, and the fluids as passing through a series of chemical changes; forgetting that animation *was* [is] its essential characteristic." Darwin.

"It *was* declared by Pompey, that if the Commonwealth *was* [should be] violated, he could stamp with his foot and raise an army out of the ground."

Rambler, No. 10.

In the foregoing sentence, the past tense is used for the future contingent. "It *was* affirmed in the last discourse, that much of the honorable practice of the world *rested* [rests] on the substratum of selfishness; that society *was* [is] held together, in the exercise of its relative virtues, mainly by the tie of reciprocal advantage; that a man's own interest *bound* [binds] him to all those average equities which *obtained* [obtain] in the neighborhood around him; and in which if he *proved* [should prove] himself glaringly deficient, he would be abandoned by the respect, and the confidence, and the good will of the people with whom he *had* [might have, or should have] to do."

Chalmers's Com. Dis. 4.

"In the last discourse, I observed that love *constituted* [constitutes] the whole moral character of God," Dwight's Theology.

"And he said, nay, father Abraham; but if one *went* [shall or should go] to them from the dead, they will repent. And he said to him, if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one *rose* [shall or should rise] from the dead." Luke, xvi. 30, 31.

"Independent of parties in the national legislature itself, as often as the period of discussion *arrived*, the state legislatures, who *will* always be not

* Lindley Murray, in the introduction to his grammar, "acknowledges, in general terms, that the authors to whom the grammatical part of this compilation is principally indebted for its materials are, Harris, Johnson, Lowth, Priestley, Beattie, Sheridan, Walker, and Coote." But on examination, it appears that the greatest portion of the grammatical part is from Lowth, whose principles form the main structure of Murray's compilation. Some valuable notes and remarks are taken from Priestley's grammar. I studied grammar in the originals long before Murray's compilation appeared, and, in citing authorities, deem it proper to cite the originals.

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only vigilant, but suspicious and jealous guardians of the rights of the citizens, against encroachments from the federal government, will constantly have their attention awake to the conduct of the national rulers, and will be ready enough, if any thing improper *appears*, to sound the alarm to the people."

Let any man attempt to resolve the foregoing sentence, if he can, or render it into another language.

"Cicero vindicated the truth, and inculcated the value of the precept, that nothing *was* [is] truly useful which *was* [is] not honest."

"He undertook to show that justice *was* [is] of perpetual obligation."

"The author concedes much of his argument, and admits that the sea *was* [is] susceptible of dominion." [Better still; he admits the sea to be susceptible of dominion.]

"A nation would be condemned by the impartial voice of mankind, if it voluntarily *went* [should go] to war, on a claim of which it *doubted* [should doubt] the legality."

"The Supreme Court observed that they were not at liberty to depart from the rule, whatever doubt might have been entertained, if the case *was* [had been] entirely new."

"He held that the law of nations *prohibited* [prohibits] the use of poisoned arms."

"He insisted that the laws of war *gave* [give] no other power over a captive than to keep him safely."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander *makes* a compact with the enemy, and it *be* of such a nature that the power to make it *could* be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it *would* be valid and binding, though he *abused* his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some consistency.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States *were* [are] entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, *were* [are] constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States *was* [is] one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which *were* future." [This is an odd combination of words.]

"Jesus knowing that the father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and *went* to God." John xiii. 3.

"Alexander dispatched Eumenes with three hundred horse to two free cities—with assurance that if they *submitted* and *received* him, [should or would submit and receive,] as a friend, no evil *should* befall them."

"The apostle *knew* that the present season *was* [is] the only time allowed for this preparation."

"What would be the real effect of that overpowering evidence, which our adversaries *required*, [should require,] in a revelation, it is difficult to *foretell*."

"It could not otherwise have been known that the word *had* [has] this meaning."

I told him if he *went* [should go] to-morrow, I would go with him.

This fault occurs in our hearing every hour in the day.

A like fault prevails in other languages; indeed the English may have been led into it by reading foreign authors. "Mais on a remarqué avec raison, que l'espace conchoïdal *était* infini." *Lunier*. It has been remarked with reason that the conchoïdal space *was* [is] infinite.

But whatever may be the practice of other nations, there would be no difficulty in correcting such improprieties in our own language, if as much attention were given to the study of its true principles, as is given to other subjects of literature and science. But if in this particular, there is a British or American author who writes his vernacular language correctly, his writings have not fallen under my inspection.

There is another fault very common among English writers, though it is less frequent in the United States; this is the conversion of an intransitive verb into a passive one. It is surprising that an error of this kind should have gained such an established use, in some foreign languages, as to be incurable. Barbarous nations may indeed form languages; but it should be the business of civilized men to purify their language from barbarisms.

In the transitive verb, there is an agent that performs some action on an object, or in some way affects it. When this verb becomes passive, the agent and the object change places in the sentence. Thus, *John loves Peter*, is transitive, but *Peter is loved by John*, is passive. In the intransitive verb, the case is different; for the action is limited to the agent; and when it is stated that a thing is done, there is no agent by which it is done. *I perish* is intransitive; *I am perished* is the passive form; but the latter neither expresses nor implies an agent by which I perish.

This fault occurs frequently in the common version of the Scriptures.

"Yea, whereto might the strength of their hands profit me, in whom old age *was* [had] perished." Job xxx. 2.

"Their memorial *is* [has] perished with them." Ps. ix. 6.

"The heathen *are* [have] perished out of this land." Ps. x. 16.

"Israel *is* [has] fled before the Philistines." 1 Sam. iv. 17.

"David *is* [has] fled." 2 Sam. xix. 9.

"The days *were* [had] not expired." 1 Sam. xviii. 26.

"And when the year *was* [had] expired." 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10.

"I only *am* [have] escaped alone to tell thee." Job i. 15.

"And it came to pass, when he *was* [had] returned." Luke xix. 15.

Return is sometimes a transitive verb, and sometimes intransitive. When a sum of borrowed money *is returned*, the phrase is correct, for this is the passive form of a transitive verb. But when a man *is returned*, we may ask, who has returned him? In this case, the man returns by his own act, and he cannot be said to be returned.

"He found the Empress *was* [had] departed." *Core*.

"They *were* [had] arrived within three days journey of the spice country." *Gibbon*, Ch. i. Note.

"Neither Charles nor Diocletian *were* [had] arrived at a very advanced period of life." *Ib.* Ch. xiii.

"The posterity of so many gods and heroes *was* [had] fallen into the most abject state." *Ib.* Ch. ii.

"Silver *was* [had] grown more common." *Ib.*

"He *was* [had] risen from the dead, and *was* [had] just ascended to heaven." *Milner*, i. 20.

"Hearing that they *were* [had] arrived." *Ib.* 211.

"Claudius—vexed because his wife *was* [had] become a christian." *Ib.* 274.

"Does not the reader see how much we *are* [have] already departed from christian simplicity?" *Ib.* 299.

"My age *is* [has] departed." *Isaiah* xxxviii. 12.

"The man out of whom the demons *were* [had] departed." *Luke* viii. 35.

"Workmen *were* [had] arrived to assist them." *Mitford*.

"A body of Athenian horse *was* [had] just arrived." *Ib.*

This fault is common in *Mitford's History of Greece*. In the writings of *Roscoe*, which are more elegant, it occurs, but less frequently.

"The time limited for the reception of the cardinal *was* expired." *Roscoe*, Leo. X.

"He inquired whether the report was true, that a legate *was* arrived." *Ib.* L. Med.

"The nation *being* [having] once more got into a course of borrowing." *Price on Liberty*.

"When he *was* [had] retired to his tent." *Core's Russ*.

"He *was* [had] not yet arrived." *Ib.*

The intransitive verb *grow* is constantly used by the English as a transitive verb, as to *grow* wheat. This is never used in the northern states, unless by persons who have adopted it recently from the English.

It seems almost incredible that such errors should continue, to this time, to disfigure the language of the most distinguished writers, and that they should escape animadversion. The practice has evidently been borrowed from the French or Italian; but surely no lover of correctness can excuse such violation of the best established principles in our language.

This fault occurs in a few instances, in the writings of the best American authors, as in the writings of *Ames* and *Hamilton*. It is however very rare, either in books or in colloquial usage. Even our common people are remarkably accurate in using the auxiliary *have* with the participles of intransitive verbs. They always, I believe, say, a ship *has* arrived, a plant *has* perished, the enemy *had* fled, the price *had* fallen, the corn *has* or *had* grown, the time *has* expired, the man *has* returned, the vessel *had* departed. Such also is the language of our most eminent writers.

"The Generals *Gates* and *Sullivan* *have* both arrived." *Washington's Letters*.

"The Indians of the village *had* fled." *B. Trumbull*.

"Our Tom *has* grown a sturdy boy." *Progress of Dullness*.

"Our patriots *have* fallen." *Discourse of D. Webster*, Aug. 1826.

"Our commissary *had* not arrived." *Ellicott*.

The exceptions to this correct practice are chiefly in the use of the participles of *come* and *go*. It is very common to hear the expressions *he is come* or *is gone*, in which case, the participle seems to take the character of an adjective; although in most instances, the regular form of expression, *he has come* or *has gone*, is to be preferred. So *dead*, originally a participle, is used only as an adjective; and *deceased* and *departed* are often used in the like manner. We say, a *deceased*, or *departed* friend; but it should be remarked that the original expression was, our friend *has* deceased, or *has* departed this life; and this phraseology, by an easy but heedless transition, became *is* deceased or *is* departed. In general, however, the conversion of an intransitive verb or form of expression into the passive form, is very rare among the people of New England.

There is a grammatical error running through the writings of so respectable a writer as *Mitford*, which ought not to be passed unnoticed; as it seems to be borrowed from the French language, whose idioms are different from the English, but which the English are too apt to follow. This fault is, in using the preterit or perfect tense, instead of the past tense indefinite, usu-

* On this use of intransitive verbs, as the ship *was* departed, it may be asked, who departed it? The mail *is* arrived, who has arrived it? The tree *is* perished, who has perished it? The enemy *was* fled, who fled them? The time *was* expired, who expired it?

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ally called most improperly, the *imperfect*. Take the following sentences for examples. "The conduct of Pelopidas towards Arcadia and its minister at the Persian court—*has scarcely been* the result of mere caprice or resentment." The verb here ought to be *was*.

"The oration [of Isocrates] *has been* [was] a favorite of Dionysius of Halicarnassus."

This form of expressing the time would be good in French, but is very bad in English. And it may be here remarked, that the tense *he was, he arrived, he wrote*, is not properly named *imperfect*. These verbs, and all verbs of this form denote actions finished or perfect, as "in six days God created the heaven and the earth." Imperfect or unfinished action is expressed in English in this manner, *he was reading, they were writing*. The error of calling the former tense *imperfect* has probably proceeded from a servile adoption of the Latin names of the tenses, without considering the difference of application.

There are some errors in all the English Grammars, that have been derived to us from antiquity. Such is the arrangement of *that* among the conjunctions, like the Greek *οτι*, and the Latin *ut*. *Και παρρησια η πνευματος οτι εσται τελευτως τοις λελασμενοις αυτη παρα Κυριον*. And blessed is she who believed *that* there shall be a performance of the things which were told her from the Lord. Luke i. 45. In our version, *οτι* is rendered *for*, but most erroneously. The true meaning and character of *οτι* will best appear, by a transposition of the clauses of the verse. "There shall be a performance of the things told her from the Lord; blessed or happy is she who believed *that*." Here *οτι*, *that*, appears to be what it really is, a relative or substitute for the whole clause in Greek succeeding it. So in Luke xxii. 18. *Λεγω γαρ υμιν οτι ου μη πινω*, &c. I say to you *that* I will not drink. I will not drink, I say to you *that*. It is the same in Latin, "Dico enim vobis *quod* non bibam." *Quod* is here a relative governed by *dico*, and referring to the following clause of the sentence.

So also Matthew ix. 28. *Πιστευετε οτι δυναμαι τουτο ποιησαι*; Do ye believe *that* I am able to do this? [I am able to do this, do ye believe *that*?]

This error runs through all Grammars, Greek, Latin, French, English, &c. But how such an obvious fact, that the word *that* and its corresponding words in other languages, refer to the clause of a sentence, should escape observation, age after age, it is not easy to explain. How could it be supposed that a word is a conjunction which does *not* join words or sentences? *That* is used, in the passages cited, not to *unite two* sentences, but to *continue the same sentence*, by an additional clause.

The relative, when referring to a sentence or the clause of a sentence, is not varied, for a variation of case is not wanted.

So *notwithstanding* and *provided* in English, and *pourvu que* in French, are called conjunctions: but most improperly; as they are participles, and when called conjunctions, they always form, with a word, clause or sentence, the case absolute or independent. Thus, "it rains, but notwithstanding *that*, [it rains,] I must go to town." That fact, (it rains,) not opposing or preventing me, that is, in opposition to that, I must go to town; hoc non obstante.

"I will ride, *provided* you will accompany me." That is, I will ride, the fact, *you will accompany me*, being provided.

Such is the structure of these sentences. See my Philosophical and Practical Grammar. It is the same in French, *pourvu que*, that being provided, *que* referring to the following clause.

There are other points in grammar equally faulty. Not only in English grammar, but in the grammars of other languages, men stumble at the threshold, and teach their children to stumble. In no language whatever can there be a part of speech properly called an *article*. There is no word or class of words that falls within the signification of *article*, a joint, or that can otherwise than arbitrarily be brought under that denomination. The definitive words called *articles*, are all *adjectives* or *pronouns*. When they are used with nouns, they are *adjectives*, modifying the signification of the nouns, like other adjectives; for this is their proper office. When they stand alone, they are *pronouns*, or *substitutes* for nouns. Thus *hic, ille, ipse* in Latin, when used with nouns expressed, are adjectives; *hic homo*, this man; *ille homo*, that man. When they stand alone, *hic, ille*, they stand in the place of nouns. The fact is the same in other languages.

The English *the* is an adjective, which, for distinction, I call a *definitive adjective*, and for brevity, a *definitive*, as it defines the person or thing to which it refers, or rather designates a particular person or thing. But why this should be selected as the only definitive in our language, is very strange; when obviously *this* and *that* are more exactly definitive, designating more precisely a particular person or thing than *the*. These words answer to the Latin *hic* and *ille*, which were always used by the Romans, when they had occasion to specify definite persons or things.

As to the English *an* or *a*, which is called in grammars, the *indefinite article*, there are two great mistakes. *A* being considered as the original word, it is said to become *an* before a vowel. The fact is directly the reverse. *An* is the original word, and this is contracted to *a* by dropping the *n* before a consonant.

But *an* is merely the Saxon orthography of *one, un, unus*, an adjective found in nearly all the languages of Europe, and expressing a single person or thing. It is merely a word of number, and no more an *article* than *two*,

three, four, and every other number in the language. Take the following examples.

Bring me *an* orange from the basket; that is, any *one* of the number.

Bring me *two* oranges from the basket; that is, any *two* of the number.

Bring me *three* oranges from the basket; that is, any *three* of the number; and so on to any number ad infinitum.

When thus used, *an, two, three*, are all indefinite; that is, they are used with nouns which are indefinite, or expressing things not particularly designated. But this is not owing to the essential character of the adjectives, *an, one, two, three*; for any of them may be used with definite nouns; and *an* is continually thus used.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries."

"The angel stood for *an* adversary against Balaam."

"Make this fellow return, lest in the battle he be *an* adversary to us."

"Rezon—was *an* adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon."

"And he spake *a* parable to them to this end."

"And there was *a* widow in that city."

"And seeing the multitude, he went up into *a* mountain."

"I will be *a* God to thee and thy seed after thee."

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon."

Now let any of these phrases be tested by the common definition of *an* or *a*, "that it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind; in other respects indeterminate."

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries;" that is, "I will be *any* adversary, one of the kind, but vague or indeterminate."

"Rezon was *an* adversary to Israel;" that is, in a vague sense *any* adversary, indeterminate.

"And he spake *a* parable to them;" that is, *any* parable, indeterminate.

"Thou art *a* God, ready to pardon;" that is, *any* God, one of the kind, in a vague sense, indeterminate!

If it should be said, the noun is rendered determinate, by other words in the sentence, and not by *an* or *a*, this may be and generally is true; but this shows that *an* does not give to the noun its character of definiteness or indefiniteness; it always retains its proper signification, which is *one*, and nothing more; and it is used indifferently before nouns definite or indefinite.

This mistake of the character of *an* is found in other languages; but I was gratified to find a French Grammar in Paris, recommended by the Institute, the author of which had discarded the indefinite article.

In English, *an* or *a* is, for the most part, entirely useless. Used with a noun in the singular number, it serves no purpose, except that which the form of the word, in the singular number, is intended to answer. It expresses *unity* only, and this is the province of the singular number. Were it not for habit, "give me orange," would express the sense of "give me *an* orange," with precision and certainty. In this respect the Latin language has the advantage over the English. But the use of such a short word is not very inconvenient, and the usage cannot be changed. Other languages are subject to the same inconvenience; even the definite articles, or definitives, in Greek and in French, are very often useless, and were it not for usage, would be improper.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

From the period of the first Saxon writings, our language has been suffering changes in orthography. The first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment or fancy; and hence a great portion of Saxon words are written with different letters, by different authors; most of them are written two or three different ways, and some of them, fifteen or twenty. To this day, the orthography of some classes of words is not entirely settled; and in others, it is settled in a manner to confound the learner and mislead him into a false pronunciation. Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation, than the history of English orthography, unless it is that of orthoepey.

1. The Saxon diphthong *æ*, which probably had a specific and uniform sound or combination of sounds, has been discarded and *ea* generally substituted in its place, as *bræth*, breath. Now *ea* thus united have not a uniform sound, and of course they are no certain guide to pronunciation. In some instances, where the Saxon spelling was not uniform, the modern orthography follows the most anomalous and difficult, instead of that which is regular. Thus the Saxons wrote *fæther* and *fether*, more generally the latter, and the moderns write *feather*.

2. The letter *g* in Saxon words, has, in many English words, been sunk in pronunciation, and either wholly lost, or it is now represented by *y* or *w*. Thus *dag*, or *dag*, has become *day*; *gear* is *year*, *bugan* is *bow*, and *sæger* is *fair*.

3. The Saxons who adopted the Roman alphabet, with a few alterations, used *c* with its hard sound like that of *k*. Thus *lic*, like; *locian*, to look. But after the Norman conquest, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, took the sound of *s*; hence arose the necessity of changing this letter in words and syllables, where it was necessary to retain the sound of *k* before these vowels. Thus the Saxon *liccan*, pronounced originally *likean*, becomes, with our present sound of *c* before *e*, *liscan*; and *locian* becomes *losian*. To remedy this

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evil, our ancestors introduced *k* from the Greek, writing it generally after *c*, as in *lick*, *stick*, though in some instances, omitting *c*, as in *like* and *look*. Hence in all monosyllables in which a syllable beginning with *c* or *i* is added to the word, as in the past time and participles of verbs, we use *k* in the place of the Saxon *c*, as in *licked*, *licking*.

Our early writers attempted to extend this addition to words introduced from the Latin and Greek, in which no such reason exists for the use of *k*. Thus they wrote *publick*, *musick*, *rhetorick*. In these and similar words the Latins used *c* for the Greek *κ*, as *musicus*, for *μουσικός*, and the early English writers took both letters, the Roman *c* and Greek *κ*. This was absurd enough; but they never proceeded so far as to carry the absurdity through the derivatives; never writing *publickation*, *musickal*, *rhetorickal*. After a long struggle with the force of authority, good sense has nearly banished this pedantic orthography from use; and all words of this kind now appear in most of our public acts and elegant writings, in their proper simplicity: *public*, *publication*, *music*, *musical*.

In many words, formerly ending in *ie*, these letters have been discarded from the singular number, and *y* substituted. Thus *remedie*, *memorie*, are now written *remedy*, *memory*. But what is very singular, the plural of these words retains the *ie*, with the addition of *s*, as in *remedies*. This anomaly however creates no great inconvenience, except that it has been extended by negligent writers to words ending in *ey*, as in *attornies*. But words ending in *ey* properly make the plural by simply taking *s*, as in *surveys*, *attorneys*. The same rule applies to verbs when an *s* is added, as in *conveys*.

5. In a vast number of words, the vowel *e* has been discarded as useless; as in *eggs* for *eggies*; *certain* for *certainie*; *empress* for *empresse*; *goodness* for *goodnesse*. This is an improvement, as the *e* has no sound in modern pronunciation. But here again we meet with a surprising inconsistency; for the same reason which justifies this omission, would justify and require the omission of *e* final in *motive*, *pensive*, *juvenile*, *genuine*, *sanguine*, *doctrine*, *examine*, *determine*, and a multitude of others. The introduction of *e*, in most words of these classes, was at first wrong, as it could not plead any authority in the originals; but the retaining of it is unjustifiable, as the letter is not merely useless, but, in very numerous classes of words, it leads to a false pronunciation. Many of the most respectable English authors, a century ago or more, omitted *e* in such words as *examin*, *determin*, *famin*, *ductil*, *fertil*, *definit*, &c. but these improvements were afterwards rejected to the great injury of orthography. In like manner, a final *e* is inserted in words of modern coinage, as in *alumine*, *chlorine*, *chloride*, *oxyde*, &c. without the least necessity or propriety.

6. A similar fate has attended the attempt to anglicize the orthography of another class of words, which we have received from the French. At a very early period, the words *chambre*, *desastre*, *desordre*, *chartre*, *monstre*, *tendre*, *tigre*, *entre*, *fievre*, *diametre*, *arbitre*, *nombre*, and others were reduced to the English form of spelling; *chamber*, *disaster*, *disorder*, *charter*, *monster*, *tender*, *tiger*, *enter*, *fever*, *diameter*, *arbitr*, *number*. At a later period, Sir Isaac Newton, Camden, Selden, Milton, Whitaker, Prideaux, Hook, Whiston, Bryant, and other authors of the first character, attempted to carry through this reformation, writing *scepter*, *center*, *sepulcher*. But this improvement was arrested, and a few words of this class retain their French orthography; such are *metre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *spectre*, *sceptre*, *theatre*, *sepulchre*, and sometimes *centre*. It is remarkable that a nation distinguished for erudition, should thus reject improvements, and retain anomalies, in opposition to all the convenience of uniformity. I am glad that so respectable a writer as Mitford has discarded this innovation, and uniformly written *center*, *scepter*, *theater*, *sepulcher*. In the present instance, want of uniformity is not the only evil. The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, *centred*, *sceptred*, *sepulchred*; whereas Milton and Pope wrote these words as regular derivations of *center*, *scepter*, *sepulcher*: thus, "Sceptered King." So Coxe, in his travels, "The principal wealth of the church is *centered* in the monasteries." This is correct.

7. Soon after the revival of letters in Europe, English writers began to borrow words from the French and Italian; and usually with some little alteration of the orthography. Thus they wrote *authour*, *embassadour*, *predecessour*, *ancestour*, *successour*; using *our* for the Latin termination *or*, and the French *eur*, and writing similar words, in like manner, though not of Latin or French origin. What motive could induce them to write these words, and *errour*, *honour*, *favour*, *inferiour*, &c. in this manner, following neither the Latin nor the French, I cannot conceive. But this orthography continued down to the seventeenth century, when the *u* began to be rejected from certain words of this class, and at the beginning of the last century, many of these words were written, *ancestor*, *author*, *error*, &c. as they are now written. But *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *candor*, *ardor*, *terror*, *vigor*, *inferior*, *superior*, and a few others, were written with *u*, and Johnson introduced this orthography into his dictionary. Nothing in language is more mischievous than the mistakes of a great man. It is not easy to understand why a man, whose professed object was to reduce the language to some regularity, should write *author* without *u* and *errour* and *honour* with it! That he should write *labour* with *u* and *laborious* without it! *Vigour*, with *u*, and *vigorous*, *invigorate*, without it! *Inferiour*, *superiour*, with *u*, but *inferiority*, and *superiority*, without it! Strange as it is, this inconsistency runs through his work, and his authority has been the means of continuing it, among his admirers, to this day.

In this country, many of our best writers have rejected the *u* from all words of this class, and reduced the whole to uniformity.* This is a desirable event; every rejection of an anomaly being a valuable improvement, which sound judgment approves, and the love of regularity will vindicate and maintain. I have therefore followed the orthography of General Washington, and the Congress of the United States, of Ash in his Dictionary, of Mitford in his History of Greece, &c.

8. There is another class of words the orthography of which is not uniform, nor fully settled, such as take the termination *able* to form an adjective. Thus Johnson writes *proveable* with *e*, but *approvable* and *reprovable*, without it. So *moveable*, but *immovable* and *removable*; *tameable*, but *blamable*, *censurable*, *desirable*, *excusable*; *salable*, but *ratable*.

With like inconsistency Walker and Todd write *daub* with *u* and *bedaub* with *ie*, deviating in this instance, from Johnson. Todd writes *abridgement* and *judgement* with *e*, but *acknowledgment* without it. Walker writes these words without *e*, but adds it to *lodgement*. I have reduced all words of this kind to uniformity.

9. Johnson writes *octoedrical*; Todd *octoedral*; Sheridan, Walker and Jones follow Johnson; but Jones has *octahedron*, which is not in the other Dictionaries. The Greek, in words of this kind, is inconsistent, for *οκτώ* is changed, in compound words, to *οκτα*. I have followed the Greek compounds, and have inserted *h* which I consider as almost indispensable in the English orthography, as *octahedron*.

10. Johnson introduced *instructor*, in the place of *instructer*, in opposition to every authority which he has himself adduced to exemplify his definitions; Denham, Milton, Roscommon, Locke, Addison, Rogers, and the common version of the Scriptures. But what is more singular, this orthography, *instructor*, is contrary to his own practice; at least, in four editions of his Rambler which I have examined, the word is uniformly written *instructer*. The fact is the same with *visitor*.

This is a point of little importance in itself; but when *instructor* had been from time immemorial, the established orthography, why unsettle the practice? I have in this word and in *visitor* adhered to the old orthography. There is not a particle of reason for altering *instructor* and *visitor*, which would not apply to *collector*, *cultivator*, *objector*, *projector*, and a hundred other words of similar termination.

11. Most of these and some other inconsistencies have been of long continuance. But there are others of more recent date, which admit of no apology, as they are changes from right to wrong. Such is the change of the old and correct orthography of *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, *pretense*, and *recompense*, by substituting *c* for *s* as in *defence*. This change was probably made or encouraged by printers, for the sake of avoiding the use of the old long *s*; but since this has been discarded, that reason no longer exists. The old orthography, *defense*, &c. is justified, not only by the Latin originals, but by the rule of uniformity; for the derivatives are always written with *s*, *defensive*, *extensive*, *offensive*, *pretension*, *recompensing*.

12. No less improper was the change of *sceptic* into *skeptic*. In favor of this innovation, it is alleged that the word is from the Greek *σκηπτικός*. True; but is not *scene* derived from the Greek *σκηνη*, and *scepter* from *σκηπτρον*, and *ascetic* from *ασκητικός*, and *ocean* from *ωκεανος*? Are not all these words in exact analogy with each other, in their original orthography? Were they not formerly analogous in the English orthography? Why violate this analogy? Why introduce an anomaly? Such innovations, by dividing opinions and introducing discrepancies in practice, in classes of words of like formation, have a mischievous effect, by keeping the language in perpetual fluctuation.

13. In like manner, *dispatch*, which had, from time immemorial, been written with *i*, was changed into *despatch*, on the wonderful discovery, that the word is derived from the French *depêcher*. But why change one vowel and not the other? If we must follow the French, why not write *despech*, or *depech*? And why was this innovation limited to a single word? Why not carry the change through this whole class of words, and give us the benefit of uniformity? Is not *disaster* from the French *desastre*? Is not *discharge* from *decharger*? Is not *disarm* from *desarmer*? Is not *disobey* from *desobeir*? Is not *disoblige* from *desobliger*? Is not *disorder* from *desordre*? The prefix *dis* is more properly English than *de*, though both are used with propriety. But *dispatch* was the established orthography; why then disturb the practice? Why select a single word from the whole class, and introduce a change which creates uncertainty where none had existed for ages, without the smallest benefit to indemnify us for the perplexity and discordance occasioned by the innovation?

It is gratifying to observe the stern good sense of the English nation, presenting a firm resistance to such innovations. Blackstone, Paley, Coxe, Milner, Scott and Mitford, uniformly use the old and genuine orthography of *instructor*, *visitor*, *sceptic* and *dispatch*.

14. The omission of one *l* in *befall*, *install*, *installment*, *recall*, *enthral*, &c., is by no means to be vindicated; as by custom, the two letters *ll*, serve as a guide to the true pronunciation, that of broad *a* or *aw*. According to the established rules of English pronunciation, the letter *a* in *instal-*

* The reformation commenced or received its most decided support and authority at the revolution. See *Washington's Letters*, in two volumes, 8vo, 1795.

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ment would have the sound it has in *balance*; it is therefore expedient to retain both letters in all words of this class.

15. It is an established rule, in the English language, that monosyllabic verbs, ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant, in all the derivatives, which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel. Thus, *fit*, *blot*, *bar*, when they take the terminations, *ed*, *eth*, *ing*, are written *fitted*, *blotted*, *fitting*; *blotted*, *blotteth*, *blotting*; *barred*, *barreth*, *barring*. *Abet*, *compel*, form the like derivatives; *abetted*, *abetteth*, *abetting*; *compelled*, *compelleth*, *compelling*. The reason of this rule is, that without this duplication of the last consonant, the vowel of the primitive word would, in the derivative, be naturally pronounced wrong, that is, with its long sound; *fitted*, *blotted*, *barred*, *compelled*. Hence we see the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant, as *fear*, *repaid*, *repeated*.

The converse of this rule is, that verbs, ending in a single consonant, but having the accent on the first syllable, or on a syllable preceding the last, ought not to double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus *limit*, *labor*, *charter*, *clatter*, *pardon*, *deliver*, *hinder*, have for their derivatives, *limited*, *laboreth*, *chartered*, *pardoning*, *delivering*, *hindereth*. But strange as it may seem, the rule is wholly neglected and violated, in most of the words of this class in the language. Thus we observe, in all authors, *ballotting*, *beveling*, *levelled*, *travelled*, *cancelled*, *revelling*, *rivalling*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*, *apparelled*, *embowelled*, *libelling*, and many others, in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best established rules in the language. Perry, in his Dictionary, lays down the rule for guidance, but has not been careful, in all cases, to observe it. I have endeavored to reduce these classes of words to a regular and uniform orthography. In like manner, nouns formed from such verbs are written with a single consonant, as *jeweler*, *traveler*, *worshiper*, for the purpose of establishing a general rule, to which there may be no exception. What should we say to a man who should write *auditor*, *alterer*, *barterer*, *batterer*, *gardenner*, *laborer*? Yet no good reason can be assigned why the final consonant should not be doubled in these words as well as in *jeweller*, *traveller*, *enameller*. The truth is, the syllable to be added is the usual termination *er* or *or*, and nothing more.

Not less remarkable is the practice of doubling the last consonant in *equalled*, *equalling*, but not in the verb *equalize*. And to add to the inconsistency, the last consonant is sometimes doubled in *tranquillize*, a word in exact analogy with *equalize*.

With regard to words which recent discoveries have introduced into the sciences, there may be some apology for differences of orthography, as writers have not established usage for a guide. Hence we find *oxyd* is written also *oxide* and *oxyde*; *oxygen* and *hydrogen*, are written also *oxigene*, *oxygene* and *hydrogene*. *Sulphate*, *nitrate*, &c., are written also *sulphat*, *nitrat*.

In this case, what course is the Lexicographer to pursue? Shall he adopt the method by which Walker attempts to settle pronunciation, and cite authorities in favor of each mode of spelling? Then the result is, so many names appear on one side, and so many on the other. But who, it may be asked, will undertake to graduate the scale by which the weight of authorities is to be determined? Numbers will not always decide questions of this sort to the satisfaction of the public.

In this case, I have determined to conform the orthography to established English analogies; the only authority from which there can be no legitimate appeal. Now, no rule in orthography is better established, than that which we have adopted from the Latin language, of representing the Greek *upsilon* by the letter *y*. In the orthography of *oxygen* and *hydrogen*, from *oxys* and *hypos*, this rule has been observed; and why should *oxyd* be an exception?

With regard to *sulphate*, *nitrate*, and other names of that class of compounds, I consider the final *e* as essential to the words, to prevent a false pronunciation; the vowel *a* having its first sound as in *fate*, though slightly pronounced.

The word *chemistry* has undergone two or three changes, according to fancy or to conjectural etymology. Men have blundered about the plainest thing imaginable; for to determine its true orthography, nothing was necessary but to open an Arabic Lexicon. The inhabitants of the South of Europe, who introduced the word, doubtless knew its origin, and wrote it correctly with *i*, not with *y* or *e*; and had the English been contented to take it as they found it, the orthography would have been correct and uniform.

In introducing words from other languages, it is desirable that the orthography should be conformed, as nearly as may be, to established English analogies. For this reason I must approve of the practice of Darwin who drops the Latin termination of *pyrites*, writing *pyrite*, with the accent on the first syllable. *Botanic Garden*, Canto 2. 350.

Stalactite has in like manner, been anglicized; and *barytes*, it is hoped, may suffer the like change. In this manner, the words, in the English form, become susceptible of a regular plural; *barytes* and *pyrites* in two syllables, and *stalactites* in three: and further they admit of regularly formed adjectives, *pyritic*, *barytic*, *stalactitic*, which cannot be regularly formed from the Greek terminations.

The word *talc* is also ill-formed. The original word on the continent of Europe is *talk* or *talq*; and the change of *k* into *c* is not merely needless, but worse, for it precludes the use of the regular adjective, *talc*. Hence we see the adjective used is *talcose*, an awkward compound of a Teutonic word with a Latin termination. This word should be written *talk* or *talck*, which would admit regular derivatives, *talcky*, *talckiness*. In like manner, *zinc*, if written *zink*, would admit the regular adjective *zinky*, as written by Kirwan.

In botany, as the sexual system of the celebrated Swedish naturalist is now generally received, it seems proper to make the new terms, by which the classes and orders of plants are designated, a part of our language. Hitherto these names have not been anglicized; but from the technical terms, English and American writers have begun to form adjectives which are at variance with the analogies of our language. We see in books such words as *hexandrous*, *monogamous*, *polygamous*, and *syngenesious*. The writers who use these words, seem not to be aware of the importance of pursuing settled rules in the coining of words, as uniformity aids both in learning and in recollecting new names. The regular mode of forming adjectives from nouns ending in *a* or *ia*, is to add *n* to the noun, not *ous*. So we form *Italian* from *Italia*; *American* from *America*. In some cases, the termination *ic* is used, but rarely or never *ous*; or if it is, it is an anomaly.

To arrest, if possible, the progress of these irregularities, and at the same time, to make the more important botanical terms really English, by giving them appropriate English terminations, and further to abridge the language of description, I have ventured to anglicize the names of all the classes and orders, and insert them in this work.

Thus from *monandria*, the name of the class containing plants with flowers having one stamen, I form *monander*, the name of an individual plant of that character. From *monogynia*, the name of the order containing plants with flowers which have one pistil, I form *monogyn*, [pronounced *monogyn*] to express an individual plant of that order. The adjectives are formed from the nouns with regular English terminations; *monandrian*, *monogynian*, *syngenesian*, *diccian*, *monecian*, &c.

In describing a plant technically, according to this nomenclature, instead of saying, it is of the class monandria and order monogynia, the botanist will call it a *monogynian monander*, a *digynian pentander*, a *trigynian octander*, a *pentandrian diadelph*. These terms designate the class and order, as perfectly as the use of the Latin technical names: and in this manner we unite, in our botanical language, technical precision, with brevity, correctness and elegance.

It is with no small regret, that I see new terms formed, without a due regard to regular English analogies. New terms are often necessary, or at least very useful; but they ought to be coined according to the settled principles of the language. A neglect of these principles is observable in the word *systematize*, which, not being borrowed from the Greek, ought to follow the general rule of English formation, in agreement with *legalize*, *modernize*, *civilize*, *animalize*, and others, and be written *systemize*. This is the more important, as the derivatives *systemizing*, *systemization*, are of more easy utterance, than those of *systematize*, and particularly the noun *systematization*.

I observe in modern works on Natural History, the words *crustaceology*, and *testaceology*; terms that are intended to designate the science of different kinds of shells, from *crustacea*, *testacea*. But who can countenance the use of such words? Where do we find another instance of similar terms formed from adjectives? Why should we violate an established principle in coining words of this family? Besides, who can endure the derivatives, *crustaceological*, *testaceological*, and much less the adverbs, if they should ever be wanted? I have not admitted these anomalous words into this vocabulary; but have inserted the proper words, *crustalogy*, *testalogy*, which are regularly formed, like *mineralogy*.

On this head I would subjoin a remark or two on the mode of writing Indian names of rivers, mountains and places in America, which we have adopted.

The French were the first Europeans who explored the country between the great lakes and the gulf of Mexico, and of course, the first to commit to writing the Indian names which occurred to them in their travels. In doing this, they attempted to express the sounds in letters, according to the French manner of pronunciation. Hence it happened that they wrote *ch*, where we should have written *sh*, had we first reduced those names to writing. Thus we have *Chenango*, *Michigan* and *Michillimackinac*,* in the French orthography. And as the French have no *w* in their language, they could not express the proper sound of the first syllable of *Wabash*, *Wisconsin*, *Wachita*, otherwise than by writing them *Ouabache*, *Ouisconsin*, *Ouachita*, and *Missouri* in French is *Missouri*. All this is very proper for Frenchmen, for the letters used express the true sounds of the words. But in English, the letters used lead to a false pronunciation, and for this reason, should not be used in English compositions. It is to be deeply regretted that our language is thus doomed to be a heterogeneous medley of English and foreign languages; as the same letters representing

* This word is, I believe, customarily pronounced *Mackinaw*, and the original may well be suffered to fall into disuse.

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different sounds, in different languages, serve to embarrass the reader who understands only his own.

The irregularities in the English orthography have always been a subject of deep regret, and several attempts have been made to banish them from the language. The first attempt of this kind was made by Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State, to Queen Elizabeth; another was made by Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School in London; another by Charles Butler; several attempts were made in the reign of Charles I.; an attempt was made by Elphinstone, in the last century; and lastly, another effort was made by Dr. Franklin. The latter gentleman compiled a dictionary on his scheme of reform, and procured types to be cast, which he offered to me, with a view to engage me to prosecute his design. This offer I declined to accept; for I was then, and am still convinced, that the scheme of introducing new characters into the language, is neither practicable nor expedient. Any attempt of this kind must certainly fail of success.

But that some scheme for expressing the distinct sounds of our letters by visible marks, ought to be adopted, is a point about which there ought to be, and I trust there can be, but one opinion. That such a scheme is practicable as well as expedient, I should presume to be equally evident. Such is the state of our written language, that our own citizens never become masters of orthography, without great difficulty and labor; and a great part of them never learn to spell words with correctness. In addition to this, the present orthography of some classes of words leads to a false pronunciation.

In regard to the acquisition of our language by foreigners, the evil of our irregular orthography is extensive, beyond what is generally known or conceived. While the French and Italians have had the wisdom and the policy to refine and improve their respective languages, and render them almost the common languages of all well-bred people in Europe; the English language, clothed in a barbarous orthography, is never learned by a foreigner but from necessity; and the most copious language in Europe, embodying an uncommon mass of science and erudition, is thus very limited in its usefulness. And to complete the mischief, the progress of arts, science and christianity among the heathen, and other rude or uncivilized nations, is most sensibly retarded by the difficulties of mastering an irregular orthography.

The mode of ascertaining the proper pronunciation of words by marks, points and trifling alterations of the present characters, seems to be the only one which can be reduced to practice. This mode resembling the use of points in the Hebrew, has been adopted by some of the nations on the continent; and I have pursued it, to a certain extent, in designating distinctions in the sounds of letters, in this work. The scheme I have invented is not considered as perfect; but it will accomplish some important purposes, by removing the most numerous classes of anomalies. With this scheme, the visible characters of the language will present to the eye of a reader the true sounds of words; and the scheme itself is so simple, that it may be learned in a few moments. To complete a scheme of this kind, a few other alterations would be necessary, but such as would not materially change the orthography, or occasion the least difficulty to the learner or reader.

After these alterations, there would remain a few words whose anomalies may be considered as incorrigible, such as *know*, *gnaw*, *rough*, &c., which may be collected into tables and easily learned, and all the other irregularities may be so classed under general rules, as to be learned with very little labor.

The adoption of this or any other scheme for removing the obstacles which the English orthography presents to learners of the language, must depend on public opinion. The plan I have adopted for representing the sounds of letters by marks and points, in this work, is intended to answer two purposes. First, to supersede the necessity of writing and printing the words a second time in an orthography adapted to express their pronunciation. The latter method pursued by the English orthoepists, as applicable to most words, is I think not only unnecessary but very inexpedient. The second purpose is, to exhibit to my fellow citizens the outline of a scheme for removing the difficulties of our irregular orthography, without the use of new characters; a scheme simple, easy of acquisition, and sufficient to answer all the more important purposes of a regular orthography.

PRONUNCIATION.

As our language has been derived from various sources, and little or no systematic effort has been made to reduce the orthography to any regularity, the pronunciation of the language is subject to numerous anomalies. Each of our vowels has several different sounds; and some of the consonants represent very different articulations of the organs. That part of the language which we have received from the Latin, is easily subjected to a few general rules of pronunciation. The same is the fact with most of the derivatives from the Greek. Many words of French origin retain their French orthography, which leads to a very erroneous pronunciation in English; and a large portion of our monosyllabic words of Saxon origin are extremely irregular both in orthography and pronunciation.

If we can judge, with tolerable certainty, from the versification of Chaucer, the pronunciation of words must have been, in many respects, different in his age, from that of the present day; particularly in making a distinct

syllable of *e* final, and of the termination *ed*. But no effort was probably ever made to settle the pronunciation of words, till the last century. In England, which was settled by various nations, there are numerous dialects or diversities of language, still retained by the great mass of the population.

The first settlers of New England, were almost all of English origin, and coming from different parts of England, they brought with them some diversities of language. But in the infancy of the settlements, the people lived in towns adjacent or near to each other, for mutual aid and protection from the natives; and the male inhabitants of the first generation frequently assembled for the purpose of worship or for government. By the influence of these and other causes, particularly by that of common schools, the differences of language among our citizens have been gradually lost; so that in this part of the United States, there can hardly be said to exist a difference of dialect.

It is to be remarked further, that the first ministers of the gospel, who migrated to this country, had been educated at the English universities, and brought with them all the learning usually acquired in those institutions, and the English language as it was then spoken. The influence of these men, who were greatly venerated, probably had no small effect in extinguishing differences of speech.

Hence it has happened that the traditional pronunciation of the language of well-educated people has been nearly the same in both countries, to this day. Among the common people, whose pronunciation in all countries is more or less corrupt, the diversities in this country are far less numerous than in England.

About fifty or sixty years ago, Thomas Sheridan, an Irish gentleman, who had been the pupil of an intimate friend of Dean Swift, attempted to reduce the pronunciation of English words to some system, and to introduce it into popular use. His analysis of the English vowels is very critical, and in this respect, there has been little improvement by later writers, though I think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles, he failed of his object. Either he was not well acquainted with the best English pronunciation, or he had a disposition to introduce into use some peculiarities, which the English did not relish. The principal objection made to his scheme is that he gives to *s* the sound of *sh*, in *sudorific*, *superb*, and other words where *s* is followed by *u* long. These he pronounces *shooderific*, *shooperb*, *shoopersufty*, &c. This pronunciation of *s* corresponding to the Shemitic *š*, he probably learnt in Ireland, for in the Irish branch of the Celtic, *s* has often the sound of *sh*. Thus *sean*, old, is pronounced *shean*. This pronunciation was no sooner published, than condemned and rejected by the English.

Another most extraordinary innovation of Sheridan was, his rejection of the Italian sound of *a*, as in *father*, *calm*, *ask*, from every word in the language. Thus his notation gives to *a* in *bar*, the same sound as in *barren*, *barrel*, *bat*; to *a* in *father*, *pass*, *mass*, *pant*, the same sound as in *fat*, *passion*, *massacre*, *pan*, *fancy*. Such a gross deviation from established English usage was of course condemned and rejected.

In his pronunciation of *ti* and *ci*, before a vowel, as in *partiality*, *omniscience*, Sheridan is more correct than Walker, as he is in some other words; such for example as *bench*, *tench*, *book*, *took*, and others of the same classes.

Sheridan also contributed very much to propagate the change of *tu* into *chu*, or *tshu*; as in *natshur*, *cultshur*, *virtshue*. This innovation was vindicated on the supposed fact, that the letter *u* has the sound of *yu*; and *natyur*, *cultyur*, *virtue*, in a rapid enunciation, become *natshur*, &c. And to this day, this error respecting the sound of *u* is received in England as truth. But the fact is otherwise, and if not, it does not justify the practice; for in usage, *u* is short in *nature*, *culture*, as in *tun*; so that on the principles of Sheridan himself, this letter can have no effect on the preceding articulation.

This innovation however has prevailed to a considerable extent, although Sheridan subjected the change of *tu* to no rules. He is consistent in applying this change equally to *tu*, whether the accent follows the *t* or not. If *tu* is to be changed to *tshu*, in *future*, and *perpetual*, it ought to undergo the same change in *futurity*, and *perpetuity*; and Sheridan, in pronouncing *tutor*, *tutelage*, *tumult*, as if written *tshootor*, *tshootelage*, *tshootmult*, is certainly consistent, though wrong in fact. In other words, however, Sheridan is inconsistent with himself; for he pronounces *multitshood*, *rectitshood*, *servitshood*, while *habitude*, *beatitude*, *certitude*, *decrepitude*, *gratitude*, &c. retain the proper sound of *t*.

Walker's rule for changing *tu* to *chu*, only when the accent precedes, is entirely arbitrary, and evidently made by him to suit his own practice. It has however the good effect of reducing the *chus*, and removing the outrageous anomalies of *tshootor*, *tshootmult*, &c.

There are many other words which Sheridan has marked for a pronunciation, which is not according to good usage, and which the later orthoepists have corrected. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a tenth part as many deviations, from the present respectable usage in England, as Walker's; yet as his Dictionary was republished in this country, it had no small effect in corrupting the pronunciation of some classes of words, and the effects of its influence are not yet extinct. What the precise effect of Sheridan's scheme of pronunciation was in England, I am not able to determine. But I have had information from the late venerable Dr. Johnson of Stratford, and from the late Dr. Hubbard of New Haven,

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who were in England between the year 1765 and the revolution, that about that period, the change of *t* into *ch* had not taken place, to any extent. It began to prevail on the stage and among the younger barristers and members of parliament, before Dr. Johnson left England, just before the war with America, and Sheridan's Dictionary, published soon after, undoubtedly contributed to extend the innovation. This change presents a new obstacle to the acquisition of a language, whose anomalies were before frightfully formidable and perplexing. The favorers of innovation, seem not to reflect on the immense inconvenience of a correct notation of sounds in a language, by its proper characters; the utility of uniformity and permanence in that notation; and the extensive evil of destroying or impairing the use of alphabetical writing. The man who perverts or changes the established sound of a single letter, especially of a consonant, does an injury to that language, and to the community using it, which fifty men of the same talents, can never repair.

In a few years after the publication of Sheridan's Dictionary, appeared Walker's, the author of which introduces the work to the public, with the following remarks, on the labors of his predecessors.

"Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone; who, in his principles of the English language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavoring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the public, for the part of his labors which entitles him to the highest praise."

"After him Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary, but he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted." [Let it be noted, that the same objection lies in full force against Sheridan, Walker, and Jones.]

"To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels, as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of improvement. It must be confessed that his Dictionary is generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his Dictionary is, upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation."

"The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his elements of orthoepy, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums. But he seems, on many occasions,* to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation."

Soon after the publication of Walker's Dictionary, appeared the Dictionary of Stephen Jones, who undertakes to correct the errors of Sheridan and Walker. This author objects to Sheridan, that he has not introduced the Italian sound of *a*, [as in *father*,] in a single instance, and that Walker has been too sparing in the use of it. He objects that Sheridan has not, by any peculiar marks, pointed out the sound of *oi* or *oy*, as in *noise* and *cloy*; and that Walker has given distinctive marks of pronunciation to the diphthong *ou*, which are terrific to the learner, and not well calculated to express the exact sound. He considers it as no trivial error in Walker's system, that he uses the long *e* in place of the short *y*, which gives to *asperity*, for example, the ludicrous sound of *asperetee*. He notices also as a fault in Walker's scheme, that he makes no difference in the sound of *oo* in *tool*, *tooth*, and in *look*, *took*.

In all these particulars, except that of *oi* and *oy*, I think every man who understands genuine English, will accord with Jones. From careful observation, while in England, I know that Jones's notation is far more correct than that of Sheridan or Walker, and except in two or three classes of words, his pronunciation is exactly that which I uniformly heard in England, and nearly the same as that of well-educated gentlemen in New England.

A few years after the appearance of Jones's Dictionary, William Perry published a pronouncing dictionary, in which an attempt is made to indicate the sounds of the letters by certain arbitrary marks. In this work, the author has rejected most of the peculiarities of Sheridan, Walker and Jones, and given the language nearly as it was spoken, before those authors undertook to regulate the pronunciation. This author's manner of designating the sounds of the letters is too complex for convenience, but his pronunciation is nearer to the actual usage in England, than that of either of his predecessors before mentioned. His orthography also is more correct, according to present usage, than that of his predecessors.

During the year past, appeared the dictionary of R. S. Jameson, of Lincoln's Inn, intended to combine the merits of the most popular dictionaries, and to correct the false pronunciation of Walker, whose notation in some

classes of words, he entirely rejects. He condemns, as a slovenly enunciation, the sound given to *d*, which, before *i* and *u*, Walker directs, in certain words, to be pronounced like *j*. He rejects also his notation of *ch*, or *tsh*, in *congratulation*, *flatulent*, *natural*, and all similar words. He rejects also the affected pronunciation of Sheridan and Walker, in such words as *guide* and *kind*. Most of the other errors of Walker, he copies, as he does his antiquated orthography.

The English orthoepists have analyzed, and in general, have well defined or described, the sounds and appropriate uses of the letters of the alphabet. Sheridan's analysis, which appeared a few years before Walker's, is for the most part, correct; but in describing the sounds of what may be called the diphthongal vowel *i*, I think he has erred, in making it to consist of the broad *a* or *aw* and *e*. He admits indeed that the voice does not rest on the sound *aw*, but he contends that the mouth is opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound *aw*; but before the voice can get a passage to the lips, the under jaw is drawn up to the position, for sounding *e*. On this it is justly remarked by Walker, that *aw* and *e* are precisely the component elements of the diphthong *oi* and *oy*. If the *aw* is pronounced, I would add, then *i* and *oy* must be pronounced exactly alike; and if *aw* is not pronounced, then it is not a component part of the diphthongal vowel *i*.

Walker contends that this diphthong *i*, is composed of the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, and the sound of *e*. If so, he must have given to *a*, a very different sound from that which we are accustomed to give it. But this is a mistake; that sound of *a* is no more heard in *i*, than the sound of *aw*. The sound of *i* in *fight*, *mind*, *time*, *idle*, is not *faueght*, *mawend*, *tawem*, *awedle*; nor is it *faeght*, *maend*, *taem*, *oedle*. Let any man utter the *aw* or the Italian *a* before the *e*, and he will instantly perceive the error, and reject both definitions, as leading to a false pronunciation. The truth is, the mouth, in uttering *i*, is not opened so wide as in uttering *aw* or *a*; the initial sound is not that of *aw* or *a*; nor is it possible, by any characters we possess, to express the true sound on paper. The initial sound is not formed so deep in the throat as *aw* or *a*; the position of the organs is nearly, yet not exactly the same. The true sound can be learned only by the ear.

Equally inaccurate is the definition of the diphthongal *u*, or long *u*; which these writers alledge to consist of the sounds of *e* and *oo* or *yu*. It has this sound indeed in certain words, as in *unite*, *union*, and others; but this is a departure from the proper sound of this character, as heard in *cube*, *abuse*, *durable*, *human*, *jury*. These words are not pronounced, *keoob*, *abeoose*, *deoorable*, *heooman*, *jeoory*. The effort to introduce this affected pronunciation is of most mischievous tendency. The sound of *e* is not heard in the proper enunciation of the English *u*, and for that reason, it should not be so stated on paper, nor named *yu*; as the error naturally leads to a corrupt pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick remarks that we might as well prefix *y* to the other vowels, as to *u*, and pronounce them *ya*, *ye*, *yi*, *yo*.

But this is not the whole evil; this analysis of *u* has led orthoepists to give to our first or long *u*, two distinct sounds, or rather to make a diphthong and a vowel of this single letter. Thus they make it a diphthong in almost all situations, except after *r*, where they make it a vowel equivalent to *oo* or the French *ou*. They represent *u* as being equivalent to *ew*, that is, *e* and *oo*, in *cube*, *tube*, *duty*, *confusion*, *endure*, pronounced, *keuwe*, *teuwe*, *deuwy*, *confewsiun*, *endewre*, but in *brute*, *fruit*, *rude*, *intrude*, *ruby*, they make *u* equivalent to *oo*; thus, *broote*, *froot*, *roode*, *introode*, *rooby*.

I know not where this affectation originated; it first appeared in Sheridan's Dictionary, but it is a most unfounded distinction, and a most mischievous error. No such distinction was known to Dr. Johnson; he gives the long *u* but one sound, as in *confusion*; and no such distinction is observed among good speakers generally, either in this country or in England. I was particularly attentive to the public speakers in England, in regard to this point, and was happy to find, that very few of them made the distinction here mentioned. In that country as in this, the long *u* has a uniform sound after all the consonants.

The source of the error in this as in another case to be mentioned hereafter, may be an inattention to the manner in which the articulations affect the vowels which follow them. To understand this, it will be necessary or useful to examine the anatomical formation of articulate sounds.

"An articulate sound," says Lowth, "is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech. A vowel is a simple articulate sound."

These definitions seem not to be sufficiently accurate. Articulation, in human speech, is the joining, juncture or closing of the organs, which precedes and follows the vowels or open sounds, and which partially or totally intercepts the voice. A vowel or vocal sound is formed simply by opening the mouth. Thus in sounding *a* or *o*, the mouth is opened in a particular manner, but without any articulation or closing of the organs. In strictness therefore, a simple vowel is not an articulate sound, as Lowth supposes; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

An articulate sound then is properly a sound preceded or followed or both, by an articulation or junction of the organs. Thus *ba*, *ab*, and *bad*, are articulate sounds; the vowel being begun or closed, with a junction of the lips, interrupting the voice, in *ba* and *ab*; and in *bad* the vocal sound being preceded by one articulation and followed by another. The power of arti-

* In many instances, I suppose the writer means.

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ulation constitutes the great difference between men and brutes; the latter being unable to articulate, can utter only vocal sounds. The imperfect articulations of the parrot and some other animals form no exception that deserves notice.

I give the name articulation, to the act of joining the organs, and to the character or letter which represents the junction. In the latter sense, the word is equivalent to *consonant*; and articulation may be considered the preferable term, as it expresses the fact of closing the organs.

Human speech then consists of vocal sounds separated and modified by articulations of the organs. We open the mouth, in a particular manner, to utter a vowel; we then close the organs, interrupt that sound, and open the organs to utter a second vowel, and continue this opening and closing, to the end of the word. This process is carried on with surprising rapidity.

Now in passing from an articulation or close position, to an open position for uttering a vowel, it happens often that a very slight sound of *e* is uttered so as to be perceptible to the ear, either before or after the utterance of the proper vowel. This is remarkably the case with the long vowels preceding *r*, for such is the nature of that letter, that *bare, mire, more, parent, apparent, &c.*, cannot well be pronounced without a slight sound of *e*, between the long vowel and the consonant. Thus the words above named are pronounced nearly *baer, mier, moer, paerent, appaerent, and bare, mire*, really form two syllables, though they are considered to be monosyllables.

A like case, though less obvious, occurs in uttering *u*, particularly after the labial and palatal articulations. In passing from the articulations, *eb, eg, em, ep, or pe*, to the sound of *u*, as in *mute and pure*, we are apt insensibly to utter a slight sound of *e*; and this utterance, which proceeds from the particular situation of the organs, has been mistaken for the first component sound of the diphthongal *u*. The same cause has given rise to the pronunciation of *e* before the vowel in such words as *guide, guard, kind, guise*. This is precisely similar to the vulgar pronunciation of *cote, gown, county, town, &c.*, that is, *keow, geown, keounty, teown*; a pronunciation formerly common in New England, and not yet wholly extinct. This vicious pronunciation, in all words of this kind, whether countenanced by men of low life or of fashionable life, ought to be carefully avoided; as the slender sound of *e*, in such cases, gives a feebleness to the words utterly inconsistent with that full, open and manly enunciation which is essential to eloquence.

The genuine sound of *u* long, detached from the influence of consonants, is the same in all the words above specified; and the reason why it has been made a distinct vowel after *r*, as in *rude* [rood,] is, that the organs are open, before the sound commences; whereas when it follows most of our consonants, the sound is commenced immediately after an articulation, or close position of the organs, as in *mutable and infusion*. For this reason, *u* has more distinctly its diphthongal sound after labials and palatals, than after *r*; but this accidental circumstance should not be the ground of radical distinctions, equivalent to the sounds of different letters.

There is, in Walker's analysis of the alphabet, an error peculiar to himself. This is, in making a distinction between the short *i* when it is followed by a consonant, and when it is not; as in *ability*. In this case, he calls the first *i*, in *abil*, short; but the second he calls open, and equivalent to *e* in *equal*. See principles 107, 544. He also makes the unaccented *y* at the end of a syllable precisely like the first sound of *e*, in *me, meter*. *Ability* then written according to his principles would be *abilettee*. Never was a grosser mistake. The sound of *i* and *y* in unaccented syllables, whether followed by an articulation or not, is always the short sound of *e* long, that is, *e* shortened; the same sound in quality or kind, but not in quantity. To prove this fact, nothing is necessary but an attention to the manner in which the words *little and tiny*, are pronounced, when they are made emphatical by utterance. They are then pronounced *leetle, teeny*—and this we hear every day, not only among children, but often among adults. In this change of pronunciation, there is nothing more than a prolongation of the sound of *i*, which, in the syllables, *lit, tin*, is short, in *leetle, teeny*, is long.

In consequence of this mistake, Walker has uniformly made a different notation of *i* when accented, and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and when it stands alone in the syllable and unaccented. Thus to the first *i* in *ability* he assigns a different sound from that of the second; and in *article*, he gives to *i* the sound of *e* long, *arteecle*; but in *articular, articulate*, he gives it the short sound, *tik*. It is in consequence of this mistake, that he has throughout his Dictionary assigned to *i* and *y* unaccented and to *y* unaccented terminating words, the sound of *e* long; an error, which it is ascertained by actual enumeration, extends to more than *eleven thousand* vowels or syllables; an error, which, if carried to the full extent of his principles, would subvert all the rules of English versification. Jones and Perry have corrected this error in their notations, throughout the language.

If it should be said, that Walker did not intend to direct *y* in this case, to be pronounced as *e* long, but that his notation is intended only to mark the quality of the sound; it may be replied, he either intended the sound to be that of *e* long, according to his express direction, or he did not. If he did, his notation is not according to any good practice, either in England or the U. States, and by changing a short vowel into a long one, his notation would subvert the rules of metrical composition. If he did not, his notation is adapted to mislead the learner, and it does mislead learners, wherever his

book is strictly followed. In truth, this notation is generally condemned in England, and universally rejected in practice.*

In the notation of sounds, there is a mistake and inconsistency in all the orthoepists, which deserves notice, not on account of its practical importance, so much, as to expose an error in syllabication or the division of words into syllables, which has been maintained by all writers in Great Britain, from time immemorial. The rule is that "a single consonant between two vowels, must be joined to the latter syllable." According to this rule, habit, baron, tenet, are to be divided thus, ha-bit, ba-ron, te-net.

This rule is wholly arbitrary, and has for ages, retarded and rendered difficult, the acquisition of the language by children. How is it possible that men of discernment should support a rule that, in thousands of words, makes it necessary, to break a syllable, detaching one of the letters essential to it, and giving it a place in the next? In the words above mentioned, *hab, bar, ten*, are distinct syllables, which cannot be divided without violence. In many words, as in these, this syllable is the radix of the word; the other syllable being formative or adventitious. But where this is not the case, convenience requires that syllables should, if possible, be kept entire; and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

As in our language the long and short vowels are not distinguished by differences of character, when we see a single consonant between vowels, we cannot determine, from the preceding vowel character, whether the sound is long or short. A stranger to the language knows not whether to pronounce habit, *ha-bit* or *hab-it*, till he is instructed in the customary pronunciation. It was probably to avoid this inconvenience that our ancestors wrote two consonants instead of one in a great number of words, as in *banner, dinner*. In this respect however there is no uniformity in English: as we have generally retained the orthography of the languages from which we have received the words, as in *tutor, rigor, silent*, and the like.

Now it should be observed that although we often see the consonant doubled, as in *banner*, yet no more than one articulation in these cases is ever used in speaking. We close the organs but once between the first and second syllable, nor is it possible to use both the letters *n*, without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs and closing them a second time. Hence in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner, dinner, better*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs, the other is useless, except that it prevents any mistake, as to the sound of the preceding vowel.

In the notation of all the orthoepists, there is inconsistency, at least, if not error. If they intend to express the true pronunciation by using the precise letters necessary for the purpose, they all err. For instance, they write *bar-run* for *bar'on*, when one articulation only is, or possibly can be, used; so also *ballance, biggot, biggamy, mellon, mettaphor, melody*. This is not only useless, for the use of the accent after the consonant, as *bar'on, bal'ance, big'ot, mel'on, &c.* completely answers the purpose of determining the pronunciation; but it is contradictory to their own practice in a vast number of cases. Thus they write one consonant only in *ciril, ciric, rivet*; and Walker writes *kollonade*, doubling *l*, but *kelony, kolonise*, with a single *l*. This want of system is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

A still greater fault, because it may lead to innumerable practical errors, consists in the notation of unaccented syllables. In this particular, there is error and discrepancy in the schemes of the orthoepists, which shows the utter impossibility of carrying them into effect. The final *y* unaccented, Walker makes to be *e* long, as I have before observed; while Sheridan, Jones, and Perry, make it equivalent to short *i*, or at least, give it a short sound, according to universal practice. Walker pronounces the last vowel in *natural* and *national*, as *a* short; Sheridan, as *e* short, *natur'e*; Jones, as *u* short, *naturul*. Sheridan's notation may be a mistake, for he gives to *al* in *national*, the sound of *ul*. In the adjective *deliberate*, Walker and Jones give *a* in the last syllable its proper long sound; and Sheridan, the sound of *e* short, *deliberet*. *Dignitary* is pronounced by Sheridan *dignite-ry*, and Walker and Jones give to *a* its short sound, as in *at*. The terminating syllable *ness* is pronounced by Walker and Jones *nes*, by Sheridan *nis*, as *blessednes, blessednis*. The same difference exists in their notation of *less*; Sheridan, pronouncing it *lis*, as in *blamelis*, and Walker and Jones,

* From the fact, which Walker relates of himself, Prin. 246, that he made a distinction between the sound of *ee* in *flee* and in *meet*, until he had consulted good speakers and particularly Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound, it might be inferred that his ear was not very accurate. But his mistake evidently arose from not attending to the effect of the articulation in the latter word, which stops the sound suddenly, but does not vary it. It is the same mistake which he made in the sound of *i* in the second syllable of *ability*, which he calls short, while the sound of the second *i* and of *y* is that of long *e*. The celebrity of Walker as a teacher of elocution, and his key to the pronunciation of ancient names, which, with a few exceptions, is a good standard work, have led many persons to put more confidence in his English Orthoepy than a close examination of its principles will support.

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giving *e* its proper sound. These differences, and many others, run through their works, and appear in a large portion of all the words in the language.

Now it is probable that all these gentlemen pronounced these words alike, or so nearly alike that no difference would be noticed by a bystander. The mischief of these notations is, that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which cannot be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must, necessarily, be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the vowels in unaccented syllables should not be attempted. From a careful attention to this subject, I am persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; it can be caught only by the ear, and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the vowels, in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.

As Walker's pronunciation has been represented to the people of this country as the *standard*, I shall confine my remarks chiefly to his work, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.

1. The first class of words which I shall mention, is that in which *a* has what is called, its Italian sound, as we pronounce it in *father*, *psalm*, *calm*. From a hasty enumeration of words of this class, I find there are two or three hundred in number, in which Walker gives to *a* its short sound, as in *fat*, *bat*, *fancy*, when, in fact, the most respectable usage in England, as well as in the United States, gives that letter its Italian sound. This error Jones and Perry have corrected. To be correct in this class of words, we have only to retain the customary pronunciation of the northern States.

2. The notation of the sound of *oo* by Walker is wrong in most or all the words in which *oo* are followed by *k*, and in some others. Notwithstanding the distinction between the long and short sound of *oo* is clear and well established in a great number of words, yet he assigns the short sound to eight words only, viz. *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *stood*, *understood*, and *withstood*. Principles 307. It seems inconceivable that a man, bred or resident in London, should assign to *oo* in *book*, *cook*, *took*, and other like words, the same sound as in *cool*, *boom*, *boot*, *food*. Jones and Perry have corrected this notation, and given the pronunciation according to good usage, and just according to our customary pronunciation. While in England, I did not hear a single word of this class pronounced according to Walker's notation.

3. To the letters *ch* in *bench*, *bunch*, *clinch*, *drench*, *inch*, *tench*, *wrench*, and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of *sh*, instead of *ch*, as *denish*, *inish*, &c. It would seem by this and other examples of wrong notation, that the author had been accustomed to some local peculiarities, either in London where all kinds of dialects are heard, or in some other place. In this instance, he gives to these words a pronunciation different from that of other orthoepists, and one which I have never heard either in England or in this country. His notation is palpably wrong, as our customary pronunciation is universally correct.

4. It has been already remarked, that Walker's notation of the sound of *i* and *y* short, in unaccented syllables, which he directs to be pronounced like *e* long, in *me*, *mete*, is contrary to all good usage, and is rejected by every other orthoepist, except Jameson. Walker admits *i* to be short when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. Thus the first *i* in *ability* is short, but the second *i* and the *y* are long *e*, *abiletee*. Now observe the consequence. In the plural, *abilities*, according to his rule, must be pronounced *abileteez*; but the word is never thus pronounced; universally it is pronounced *abilitis*; the last vowel sound is in practice immediately followed by a consonant, and by his own rule must be short. Then the result is, *y* in *ability* is long *e*, but *ie* in the plural is short *i*. And for this change of sound no provision is made in Walker's scheme, nor in any other that I have ever seen.

5. In the analysis of the sounds of our letters, Walker alleges the diphthong *ou*, *ow*, to consist of the broad *a*, or *aw*, and the Italian sound of *u*. According to his scheme, *about*, *abound*, *round*, *now*, *vow*, are to be pronounced, *abawut*, *abawund*, *rawund*, *nawu*, *vawu*. But whoever heard this pronunciation? The fact is not so; the broad sound of *a* is not the initial sound of this diphthong; it is not commenced as deep in the throat, or with the same aperture as *aw*; it is a sound that can be learned only by the ear. The pronunciation of this diphthong is uniform in both countries.

6. In noting the sound of the unaccented vowels, and those which have the secondary accent, there are mistakes without number, in all the schemes which I have seen, and one continued series of differences between the orthoepists. The following is a specimen.

Sheridan.	Walker.	Jones,
Deliverense.	Deliveranse.	Deliveranse.
Dignitytery.	Dignetare.	Dignitytery.
Ansur.	Ansur.	Ansur.
Assembledzh.	Assembladje.	Assembladzh.
Averaje.	Averaje.	Averedzh.
Barrin.	Barren.	Barren.
Penal.	Penal.	Penul.
Pennens.	Pennanse.	Pennunse.
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Sheridan.	Walker.	Jones.
Pennytenshel.	Pennetenshal.	Pennytenshul.
Pennytensherry.	Pennetenshare.	Pennytenshary.
Persunidzh.	Persunidje.	Persunedje.
Proksymet.	Proksemat.	Proksymet.
Proflyget.	Proflegat.	Proflyget.
Pennetrent.	Pennetrant.	Pennetrant.
Akkuzaturry.	Akkuzatore.	Akkuzatury.
Akkrymunny.	Akkremone.	Akkrymunny.
Allymunny.	Allemunne.	Allymunny.
Seremunny.	Seremone.	Serymony.

I take no notice of the different letters by which these writers express the same sound, one using *e* where another uses *y*, but of the different sounds which they give to the vowels in the second, third, or last syllable. Now, I appeal to any person who has a tolerably correct ear, whether it is the sound of *a* that is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers in *deliverance* and *dignitary*? Is it the sound of *a* that we hear in the last syllable of *penance*, *penetrant*, and *assemblage*? Do we hear in the last syllable of *profligate*, the short *a*, as in *fat*? So far from it, that a public speaker, who should utter the sound of *a* so that it should be distinctly recognized in any polite audience, would expose himself to ridicule. The sound of the last vowel approaches to that of *e* or *u*, and the notation of Sheridan is nearest the truth. But any notation is worse than useless; for without it, there would be no difference in customary pronunciation.

To show the utter impracticability of expressing the unaccented vowels, in all cases, with precision, let the reader observe Walker's notation of *a* in the word *moderate* and its derivatives. In the adjective and verb, the *a* is long, as in *fate*; in *moderately* and *moderateness*, it is short, as in *fat*. This is certainly incorrect notation; no good speaker ever pronounces these words *moderately*, *moderateness*. In addition to this, the *a* in the verb to *moderate* is more distinctly pronounced than it is in the adjective, in which it has rather the sound of *e* short, *moderet*; at least the sound is more nearly that of *e* than of *a*. And this distinction of sound, between letters in the same word, when an adjective, and when a verb, occurs in a multitude of cases; a distinction for which no provision is made in any system of orthoepy that I have seen, and one which must be left to the cognizance of the ear alone.

There is another class of vowel sounds that comprises too many inaccuracies to be overlooked. This is the class in which the first syllable has an unaccented *e*, as in *debate*. In all words of this kind, Walker directs the letter *e* to have its long sound, as in *me*, *mete*. Then, become, bedeck, begin, debate, debar, declare, elect, legitimate, mechanic, medicinal, memorial, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c. are to be pronounced become, beedeck, beegin, deebate, deebare, deedeclare, eelect, leegitimate, meechanic, meedical, meemorial, neecessity, peeculiar, peetition, reebuke, reecant, reelate, seecure, seelect, veelocity, &c.

According to this notation, the first vowel *e* in *evil*, *even*, and in *event*, is to have the same sound, being all marked with the same figure. Now, let me ask, where a speaker can be found who pronounces these words in this manner? Who ever heard of such a pronunciation? This notation is erroneous and mischievous, as it is inconsistent with the regular accent, which carries the stress of voice forward to the next syllable, and must, necessarily, leave the first vowel with the feeble sound of short *i* or *y*. This short sound is that which we always hear in such words.

The like error occurs in Walker's notation of *i* in *direct*, *diminish*, and many other words. Walker himself, under *despatch*, calls the sound of *e* the short *i*, but under rule 107, says this sound of *i* cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant; yet it has half its diphthongal sound, the sound of *e*!! This reason that *i* or *e* is not short, because the sound is not closed by a consonant, is entirely groundless, and contradicted by the universal pronunciation of thousands of English words. To direct such words to be pronounced *deereet*, *deeminish*, is inexcusable. This error corresponds with that specified under No. 4, supra.

Thus, there is neither uniformity nor consistency among the orthoepists in the notation of the unaccented vowels; and it is hardly possible there should be, for many of the sounds are so slight, in ordinary pronunciation, that it is almost impossible for the ear to recognize the distinctions, and absolutely impossible to express them on paper. In truth, as Dr. Ash remarks, in a dissertation prefixed to his Dictionary, the sounds of the five vowels, in unaccented, short, and insignificant syllables, are nearly coincident; and it must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of *altar*, *alter*, *manor*, *murmur*, *satyr*. It is for this reason that the notation of such vowels at all savors of hypercritical fastidiousness, and by aiming at too much nicety and exactness, tends only to generate doubts and multiply differences of opinion. If the accent is laid on the proper syllable, and the vowel of that syllable correctly pronounced, the true pronunciation of the word will follow of course; at least, the pronunciation is more likely to be right than wrong, and no mistake will occur, which shall be an object of notice.

Nor can I approve the practice of writing all words, in different characters, to express their pronunciation, as if their proper letters were so many

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hieroglyphics, requiring interpretation. A great part of English words have an orthography sufficiently regular, and so well adapted to express the true pronunciation, that a few general rules only are wanted as a guide to the learner.

7. Another error of notation, in most of the English books, is that of the vowel in the first syllable of *circle*, *circumstance*, and many other words, the first syllable of which Sheridan first and afterwards Walker and Jones directed to be pronounced *ser*. This pronunciation I have never heard either in England or in this country. Perry's notation makes the syllable *sur*, according to all the usage with which I am acquainted.

8. Another objection to the books offered as standards of pronunciation, particularly to the dictionaries of Sheridan and Walker, is that the rules are inconsistent, or the execution of the work is inconsistent with the rules. Thus Walker lays it down as a rule, No. 357, that *c* after the accent and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, takes the sound of *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, which are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *sosheal*, *Phosheon*, *saponasheous*. But in the Dictionary, the author departs from the rule, and directs these words to be pronounced as if written *oshun*, *osshal*, *saponashus*. So also in *gracious*, *ancient*, *especial*, *provincial*, *tenacious*, *rapacious*, and I know not how many others, the author departs from his own rule; so that either his rule or his practice must be wrong.

And here it may be proper to notice a mistake of the author which has led to an erroneous notation in a great number of words. The mistake is, that he assigns to *c* and *t* before the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *eo*, and *io*, the sound of *sh*. Thus in *ocean*, he considers *c* as pronounced like *sh*; and in *partial* he considers the sound of *sh* as proceeding from *t* only. Now the truth is, that the sound of *sh* in these and in all similar cases, results from the combination of *c*, *t*, or *s* with the following vowel; that is, from the rapid enunciation and blending of the two letters. Then the sound of the first vowel being blended with *c* or *t*, it ought not to be repeated and form a distinct syllable. To make three syllables of *ocean*, is to use the vowel *e* twice. In most cases, all the orthoepists agree in pronouncing these combinations correctly in dissyllables, and primitive words; as *oshun*, *grashus*, *tenashus*, *parshal*, *substanshal*, *nashun*, *relashun*, *preshus*, and the like. But in a number of words that are primitive in our language, Walker and Jones depart from this rule; for although they pronounce *conscience* in two syllables, *conshense*, yet they pronounce *nescience* and *prescience*, in three, *neshyense*, *preshyense*. So also when they make *tial* one syllable in the primitive word, they make two syllables of these letters in the derivatives; *partial* is *parshal*, but *partiality* is *parshedality*. Thus one error has led to another, and a large part of all words of this kind are mispronounced. Sheridan and Perry, in this respect, are consistent and correct; making one syllable only of *cia*, *cie*, *cio*, *tia*, *tio*, both in primitives and derivatives, throughout the language. A single line of poetry ought to settle this point forever.

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man.

Pope.

9. A remarkable instance of inconsistency occurs in the following words. *Armature*, *aperture*, *breviature*, *feature*, &c., Walker pronounces *armatshure*, *apertshure*, *breviatshure*, *overtshure*; but *forfeiture* is *forfeetshure*, and *judicature*, *ligature*, *literature*, *miniature*, *nunciature*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *quadrature*, *signature*, are pronounced as here written. Can any reason be possibly assigned for such inconsistency?

10. *Obedience* and its family of words, Walker pronounces *obejeence*, *obejeent*, *obejeently*, but *disobedience*, *disobedient*, as here written. *Expedient* is either as here written, or *expejeent*; but *expedience* without the alteration. Why this inconsistency?

11. *Obdurate*, *obduracy*, are marked to be pronounced *obdurate* or *objurate*, *obduracy* or *objuracy*; but *objurately*, *objurateness*, without an alteration. In these last words occurs another error, the *a* in the third syllable is made short, as if pronounced *rat*; a deviation from all good usage.

This notation of *obdurate* is inconsistent also with that of *indurate*, and with that of *obdure*; an inconsistency which appears to have no plausible pretext.

The conversion of *d* into *j* before *i*, is rejected, I believe, in all words, by Jones, Perry and Jameson, and before *u* is rejected by Perry and Jameson, and in many words by Jones. It is a departure from orthography wholly inexcusable.

12. Walker, Principles No. 92, lays it down as a rule, that when *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, [he should have said palatals,] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *keard*, *heart*, *gheard*, *reheard*. Now it is remarkable that in the vocabulary or dictionary, the author has departed from his rule, for in not one of the foregoing words, except *guard*, nor in a multitude of other words which fall within the rule, has he directed this sound of *e* before the following vowel. Had he conformed to his own rule, he must have perverted the pronunciation of *car*, *carbuncle*, *care*, *carcass*, *cardinal*, *cargo*, *garden*, *garter*, *discard*, and a long list of other words, too long to be here enumerated. The English orthoepists now confine this prepositive sound of *e* to *guard*, *guaranty*, *guardian*, *guile*, *kind*, and a few others. The probable origin of this fault, has been already assigned, in treating of the letter *u*. It is an affected pronunciation, which Nares calls "a monster, peculiar to the stage." Indeed this slender sound of *e* before another vowel, is wholly incompatible with that manly enunciation which is peculiarly suited to the genius of the language. Perry and Jameson have rejected it.

13. In the first edition of Walker's Dictionary, the author, under the word *tripod*, observes, that "all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the first syllable long." But this was too rash, for such words as *cem'ent*, *des'ert*, *pref'ace*, *pres'ent*, *prof'it*, *reb'el*, *trop'ic*, and a multitude of others, stand, in the author's book, in direct opposition to his own rule. In a subsequent edition, the author, or some other person, has qualified the rule by an exception in favor of settled usage. This exception destroys the value of the rule; and indeed there is, and there can be no rule applicable to words of this class. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known only by the usage.

14. The derivatives of *nation* and *ratio*, Walker and Jones pronounce *nash'onat*, *rash'onat*. If this should be defended on the ground of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, then let me ask why we have not *nosh'onat* from *notion*, *derosh'onat* from *derotum*, *probash'onat* from *probation*, *stash'onary* from *station*? Why make rules and not apply them? Why indulge such palpable inconsistencies and multiply anomalies?

15. *Possess* is, by the English orthoepists, pronounced *poz'zess*; but why not then pronounce *assess*, *assist*, *assassin*, *consession*, *obsession*, with the sound of *z*? Can any good reason be assigned for making *possess* an exception to the pronunciation of this class of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation, than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with *dis*, in which Walker goes beyond other orthoepists in giving to *s* this nasal sound.

16. Walker lays it down as a fact, that *u* has the sound of *e* and *oo* or *yu*. This is true in many words, as in *union*, *unite*, *unanimity*, &c. Hence according to his principle, *u* in these words is to be pronounced *yunion*, *yunite*, without the letter *y* prefixed. Yet he writes these and similar words with *y*, *yunion*, which upon his principles, would prefix *yu* to the sound of *yu*, and the pronunciation would be *yuyunite*, or *eooyunite*. But his notation of this sound of *u* is not uniform; for he writes *disunion* and *disunite* without *y*, though it must be as proper in the compound as in the simple word. The same inconsistency occurs between *use*, written *yuse*, *guze*, and *disuse*, *disuze*.

17. There is a fault in Walker's notation of *o*, when it has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*. In the Key, he marks *o* when it has this sound with the figure 2, and gives *move* as an example. Then according to his Key, *o* alone when thus marked, sounds as *oo*. But in the vocabulary, he thus marks both vowels in *book*, *look*, *boot*, and all similar words. Then according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of *oo*, and *book*, *look*, are to be pronounced *boo-ook*, *loo-ook*. He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter-direction, must be led into this pronunciation.

The same fault occurs in his notation of *ee*, as in *meet* and *seek*.

18. *Volume*, Walker and Jones pronounce *vol'yume*; why not then change *column* into *col'yum*? Will it be said that in *volume* the *u* is long? This is not the fact; at least I never heard it thus pronounced either in England or America; it is always short in common usage, and so marked by Perry.

19. *Ink*, *uncle*, *concord*, *concourse*, *concubine*, are pronounced by Walker, *ingkl*, *ungkl*, *kongkord*, *kongkorse*, *kongkubine*; and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.

20. The words *bravery*, *finery*, *knavery*, *nicety*, *scenery*, *slavery*, are, by Walker and the other orthoepists, pronounced in three syllables, and *imagery*, in four; the final *e* of the primitive word being detached from it, and uttered with *r* as a distinct syllable. Why *savagery* has escaped the same fate, I do not know. It is obvious that in negligent practice, these words have often been thus pronounced. But the most correct pronunciation retains the original word entire in the derivative, the slight sound of *e* before *r* no more constituting a syllable, than it does in *more* and *mire*. Take the following examples.

Of marble stone was cut	
An altar carv'd with cunning <i>imagery</i> .	Spenser.
When in those oratories might you see	
Rich carvings, portraitures, and <i>imagery</i> .	Dryden.
Your gift shall two large goblets be	
Of silver, wrought with curious <i>imagery</i> .	Dryden.
What can thy <i>imagery</i> of sorrow mean?	Prior.

Pronounced in four syllables, *imagery*, in these lines, makes a syllable too much, and injures the measure, and in the last example, utterly destroys it. The true pronunciation of Spenser, Dryden and Prior is the same as it always has been in my elementary books.

21. Formerly, the words *puissance*, *puissant*, had the accent on the second syllable; although the poets seem, in some instances, to have blended the four first letters into one syllable. But the modern change of the accent to the first syllable is not in accordance with English analogies, and it impairs the measure of many lines of poetry in which these words occur. In the adverb *puissantly* it has a very bad effect.

The foregoing observations extend to whole classes of words, in which the genuine pronunciation has been changed, unsettled and perverted. It would be inconsistent with the limited nature of this Introduction, to enter into an examination of every particular word of disputable pronunciation. It

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seems to be inexpedient and useless to bestow, as Walker has done, half a page or a page, on a single word, in attempting to settle some trifling point, or, in many cases, to settle a point that, in this country, has never been disputed.

To give a brief statement of the errors, diversities and contradictions of the principal schemes of orthoepy, which have been offered to the public, within the last half century, two classes of words only will be sufficient, as specimens.

The following lists are not complete, but they comprehend the greatest number of words in their respective classes. The dates at the head of the columns designate the year when the dictionaries in my possession were published, indicating nearly, but not exactly, the origin of each scheme. In the orthography, I have given the letters used by each author, in the syllable which contains the difference of pronunciation; in the others, I have followed the common orthography.

<i>Sheridan,</i> 1784.	<i>Walker,</i> 1794.	<i>Jones,</i> 1798.	<i>Perry,</i> 1805.	<i>Jameson,</i> 1827.
Abbrevyature,	Abbrevcatshure,	Abbreviature,	Abbrev'iature,	Abbrèveature.
Accentuate,	Accentshuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate,	Accentuate.
Accentuation,	Accentshuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation,	Accentuation.
Actual,	Actshual,	Actual,	Actual,	Actual.
Actuate, &c.	Actshuate,	Actuate,	Actuate,	Actuate.
Admixtshur,	Admixtshure,	Admixture,	Admixture,	Admixture.
Adventual,	Adventshual,	Adventual,	Adventual,	Adventual.
Adventshur,	Adventshure,	Adventure,	Adventure,	Adventure.
Agriculture,	Agricultshure,	Agriculture,	Agriculture,	Agriculture.
Aperture,	Apertshure,	Aperture,	Aperture,	Aperture.
Arkitektshur,	Architectshure,	Architectshure,	Architecture,	Architecture.
Armature,	Armatshure,	Armature,	Armature,	
Artuate,	Artshuate,	Artuate,	Attainture.	
Attaintshur,	Attaintshure,	Attainture,		
Aventshur,	Aventshure,	Aventure,		Aventure.
Befortune,	Befortshure,	Befortune,	Befortune,	Befortune.
Bountyus,	Bountcheous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous,	Bounteous.
Calenture,	Calentshure,	Calenture,	Calenture,	Calenture.
Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate,	Capitulate.
Capsular,	Capshular,	Capshular,	Capsular,	Capsular.
Captshur,	Captshure,	Captshur,	Capture,	Capture.
Cartulary,	Cartshulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary,	Cartulary.
Celature,	Celatshure,	Celatshure,	Celature,	Celature.
Cinctshur,	Cinctshure,	Cincture,	Cincture,	Cingkture.
Claushur,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhure,	Clauzhur.
Commensurate,	Commenshurate,	Commenshurate,	Commensurate,	Commensurate.
Commutual,	Commutshual,	Commutshual,	Commutual,	Commutual.
Compactshur,	Compactshure,	Compacture,	Compacture,	Compacture.
Compostshur,	Compostshure,	Compostshure,	Composture,	
Concretshur,	Concretshure,	Concretshure,	Concreture,	Concreture.
Congratulate,	Congratshulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate,	Congratulate.
Conjectshur,	Conjectshure,	Conjectur,	Conjecture,	Conjecture.
Conjunctshur,	Conjunctshure,	Conjunctur,	Conjuncture,	Conjuncture.
Connatural,	Connatshural,	Connatshural,	Connatural,	Connatural.
Constituent,	Constitshuent,	Constituent,	Constituent,	Constituent.
Constructshur,	Constructshure,	Constructure,	Constructure,	Constructure.
Contextshur,	Contextshure,	Contextshure,	Contexture,	Contexture.
Conventual,	Conventshual,	Conventual,	Conventual,	Conventual.
Counternatural,	Counternatshural,	Counternatural,	Counternatural,	
Courtshur,	Courtshure,	Courteous,	Curtcheous,	Courteous.
Creashur,	Creatshure,	Creashure,	Creature,	Creture.
Cultshur,	Cultshure,	Culture,	Culture,	Culture.
Debentshur,	Debentshure,	Debenture,	Debenture,	Debenture.
Decoectshur,	Decoectshure,	Decoecture,	Decoecture,	Decoecture.
Defeatshur,	Defeatshure,	Defeature,	Defeature,	
Dejectshur,	Dejectshure,	Dejecture,	Dejecture,	Dejecture.
Departshur,	Departshure,	Departshure,	Departure,	Departure.
Dictatshur,	Dictatshure,	Dictature,	Dictature,	Dictature.
Discomfitshur,	Discomfityure,	Discomfityure,	Discomfiture,	Discomfiture.
Discourtshur,	Discourtshure,	Discourteous,	Discurcheous,	Discourteous.
Disnaturalize,	Disnatshuralize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize,	Disnaturalize.
Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnatshured,	Disnated.	
Divestshur,	Divestshure,	Divestshure,	Divesture,	Divesture.
Dutyus,	Duteous or Dutsheous,	Duteous,	Duteous,	Duteous.
Effectual,	Effectshual,	Effectual,	Effectual,	Effectual.
Enraptshur,	Enraptshure,	Enraptshure,	Enrapture,	Enrapture.
Estuary,	Estshuary,	Estuary,	Estuary,	Estuary.
Estuate,	Estshuate,	Estuate,	Estuate,	Estuate.
Eventual,	Eventshual,	Eventual,	Eventual,	Eventual.
Expostulate,	Expostshulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate,	Expostulate.
Factshur,	Factshure,	Facture,	Facture,	Facture.
Fastuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastshuous,	Fastuous,	
Featshur,	Featshure,	Featshure,	Feature,	Feteyer.
Fistula,	Fistshula,	Fistshula,	Fistula,	Fistula.
Flatulence,	Flatshulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence,	Flatulence.
Flatuous,	Flatshuous,	Flatuous,	Flatuous,	
Fluctuate,	Fluctshuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate,	Fluctuate.
Fortune,	Fortshune,	Fortshune,	Fortune,	Fortune.
Fractshur,	Fractshure,	Fractshure,	Fracture,	Fracture.
Fructuous,	Fructshuous,	Fructuous,	Fractuous,	Fructuous.
Futshur,	Futshure,	Futshur,	Future,	Futyure.
Garnitshur,	Garnitshure,	Garniture,	Garniture,	Garniture.

INTRODUCTION.

<i>Sheridan.</i> 1784.	<i>Walker,</i> 1794.	<i>Jones,</i> 1798.	<i>Perry,</i> 1805.	<i>Jameson,</i> 1827.
Gestshur,	Gestshure,	Gestshure,	Gestshure,	Gesture.
Gratulate.	Gratshulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate,	Gratulate.
Guttural,	Guttshural,	Guttural,	Guttural,	Guttural.
Habitual,	Habitshual,	Habitual,	Habitual,	Habitual.
Horticultshur,	Horticultshure,	Horticulture,	Horticulture,	Horticulture.
Hortulan,	Hortshulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan,	Hortulan.
Illnatshur,	Illnatshure,	Illnatshure,	Illnature,	Illnatyur.
Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immenshurable,	Immen-shurable,	Immensurable.
Impetuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetshuous,	Impetuous,	Impetuous.
Importunate,	Importshunate,	Importshunate,	Importunate,	Importunate.
Impostshur,	Impostshure,	Impostshure,	Imposture,	Impostyur.
Incestuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestshuous,	Incestuous,	Incestuous.
Indentshur,	Indentshure,	Indentshure,	Indenture,	Indentyur.
Ineffectual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectshual,	Ineffectual,	Ineffectual.
Infatuate,	Infatshuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate,	Infatuate.
Insculptshur,	Insculptshure,	Insculptshure,	Insculpture,	Insculptyur.
Insular,	Inshular,	Insular,	Insular,	Insular.
Insulated,	Inshulated,	Insulated,	Insulated,	Insulated.
Intellectual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectshual,	Intellectual,	Intellectual.
Jointshur,	Jointshure,	Jointure,	Jointure,	Jointyur.
Junctshur,	Junctshure,	Junctshure,	Juncture,	Junctyur.
Lectshur,	Lectshure,	Lectshure,	Lecture,	Lectyur.
Legislatshur,	Legislatshure,	Legislature,	Legislature,	Legislatyur.
Mantua,	Mantshua,	Mantua,	Mantua,	Mantua.
Manufactshur,	Manufactshure,	Manufactshure,	Manufacture,	Manufactory.
Maturate,	Matshurate,	Matshurate,	Maturate,	Maturate.
Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Menshurable,	Mensurable,	Mensurable.
Meteor,	Meteor or Metsheor,	Meteor,	Meteor,	Meteor.
Misfortshun,	Misfortshune,	Misfortshune,	Misfortune,	Misfortune.
Mixtshur,	Mixtshure,	Mixtshure,	Mixture,	Mixtyur.
Moistshur,	Moistshure,	Moistshure,	Moisture,	Moistyur.
Morshur,	Morshure,	Morshure,	Morshure.	
Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutshual,	Mutual,	Mutual.
Natshur,	Natshure,	Natshur,	Natchure,	Nateyur.
Natshural,	Natshural,	Natshural,	Natural,	Natural.
Noctshuary,	Noctshuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary,	Noctuary.
Nurtshur,	Nurtshure,	Nurtshure,	Nurture,	Nurtyur.
Overtshur,	Overtshure,	Overture,	Overture,	Overture.
Paintshur,	Paintshure,	Paintshure,	Painture,	
Pastshur,	Pastshure,	Pastshure,	Pasture,	Pastyur.
Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninshula,	Peninsula,	Peninsula.
Periostshum,	Periostshum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum,	Periosteum.
Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetshual,	Perpetual,	Perpetual.
Perpetshuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity,	Perpetuity.
Pictshur,	Pictshure,	Pictshur,	Picture,	Pictyur.
Piteous,	Piteous,	Piteous,	Piteous,	Piteous.
Plentshus,	Plentshus,	Plenteous,	Plenteous,	Plenteous.
Postshur,	Postshure,	Postshure,	Posture,	Postyur.
Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postshulate,	Postulate,	Postulate.
Presumptuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Prezumtshuous,	Presumptuous,	Presumptuous.
Projectshur,	Projectshure,	Projectshure,	Projecture,	Projecture.
Promptshur,	Promptshure,	Promptshure,	Promptyur,	Promptyur.
Punctshual,	Punctshual,	Punctual,	Punctual,	Pungtual.
Punctshur,	Punctshure,	Punctshure,	Puncture,	Pungktyur.
Pustshul,	Pustshule,	Pustshule,	Pustule,	Pustule.
Raptshur,	Raptshure,	Raptshur,	Rapture,	Raptyur.
Recapitshulate,	Recapitshulate,	Recapitshulate,	Recapitulate,	Recapitulate.
Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritshual,	Ritual,	Ritual.
Ruptshur,	Ruptshure,	Ruptshure,	Rupture,	Ruptyur.
Sanctshuary,	Sanctshuary,	Sanctuary,	Sanctuary,	Sangktyuary.
Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Satshurate,	Saturate,	Saturate.
Scriptshur,	Scriptshure,	Scriptshure,	Scripture,	Scriptyur.
Sculptshur,	Sculptshure,	Sculptshure,	Sculpture,	Sculptyur.
Septshuagint,	Septshuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint,	Septuagint.
Sittshuate,	Sittshuate,	Situate,	Situate,	Situate.
Spiritshual,	Spiritshual,	Spiritshual,	Spiritual,	Spiritual.
Sportshul,	Sportshule,	Sportshule,		
Statshuary,	Statshuary,	Statshuary,	Statuary,	Statuary.
Statshu,	Statshu,	Statshu,	Statu,	Statu.
Statshur,	Statshure,	Statshure,	Stature,	Statyur.
Statshut,	Statshute,	Statshute,	Statute,	Statute.
Strictshur,	Strictshure,	Strictshure,	Stricture,	Strictyur.
Structshur,	Structshure,	Structshure,	Structure,	Structyur.
Sumptshuous,	Sumptshuous,	Sumtshuous,	Sumptuous,	Sumptuous.
Shootshur,	Sutshure,	Sutshure,	Suture,	Suteyur.
Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantshula,	Tarantula,	Tarantula.
Tempestuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestshuous,	Tempestuous,	Tempestuous.
Tenshur,	Tenshure,	Tenshure,	Tenshur,	Tenshur.
Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textshuary,	Textuary,	Textuary.
Textshur,	Textshure,	Textshure,	Texture,	Textyur.
Tinctshur,	Tinctshure,	Tinctshure,	Tincture,	Tingkyur.

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Sheridan, 1784.	Walker, 1794.	Jones, 1798.	Perry, 1805.	Jameson, 1827.
Titshular,	Tittshular,	Titshular,	Titular,	Titular.
Tortshur,	Tortshure,	Tortshure,	Torture,	Tortyr.
Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortshuous,	Tortuous,	Tortuous.
Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Tritshuration,	Triturate,	Trituration.
Tshoomultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultshuous,	Tumultuous,	Tumultuous.
Unctshuous,	Ungktshuous,	Unctuous,	Unctuous,	Ungktuous.
Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstattshutable,	Unstatutable.	
Vestshur,	Vestshure,	Vestshure,	Vesture,	Vestyr.
Ventshur,	Ventshure,	Ventshure,	Venture,	Ventyr.
Veolentchelo,	Veolentshelo,	Veolonchelo,	Violoncello,	Veolontello.
Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Vertshu,	Virtue,	Virtu.
Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vitshuline,	Vituline.	
Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptshuous,	Voluptuous,	Voluptuous.
Vultshur,	Vultshure,	Vultshure,	Vulture,	Vulyr.
Waftshur,	Waftshure,	Waftshure,	Wafture.	

This table of words may perhaps be thought a burlesque on English orthoepy. It certainly presents a phenomenon altogether novel in the history of language.

Of these five authorities, the notation of Perry, with the exception of a few words ending in *ure*, is most nearly accordant to the present usage in England, as far as my observations, while in that country, extended. That of Walker is by far the most remote from that usage. From an actual enumeration of the syllables in certain classes of words in which the vowel is erroneously pronounced, in Walker's scheme, I have ascertained that the number amounts to more than *twelve thousand*, without including several classes of unaccented syllables, which would swell the number by some thousands. Of this whole number, I did not, while in England, hear one vowel pronounced according to Walker's notation. The zeal manifested in this country, to make his pronunciation a standard, is absolute infatuation, as if adopted in its full extent, it would introduce many differences in the pronunciation of words in the two countries, where sameness now exists; and even the attempt, should it not be successful, must multiply discordances and distract opinions, and thus place the desired uniformity at a greater distance than ever. Fortunately, Walker's pronunciation has never been generally received in England, and where it has been received, we see, by Jameson's Dictionary, that it is becoming unpopular and obsolete.

We observe in the following list, that the three first of these orthoepists have no rule by which their pronunciation is regulated. Hence the want of uniformity in words of like orthography. See *bounteous*, *courteous*, *dutious* and *plenteous*. Why should *plenteous* be reduced to two syllables, when *bounteous* is pronounced in three? And what reason can be assigned for the different notation of *capitulate* and *recapitulate*?

A remarkable instance of inconsistency in Walker's notation occurs in words of more syllables than two, ending in *ture*. Thus we find *ture* converted into *chure* [shure] in

Abbreviatshure.	Celatshure.	Contextshure
Admixtshure.	Calentshure.	Debentshure.
Adventshure.	Compactshure.	Decoctshure.
Agriculshure.	Compostshure.	Defeatshure.
Apertshure.	Concretshure.	Dejectshure.
Attainshure.	Conjectshure.	Departshure.
Avantshure.	Conjunctshure.	Dictatshure.
Impostshure.	Overtshure.	Divestshure.
Indentshure.		Projectshure.

But in the following words the terminating syllable remains unaltered.

Illiterature.	Literature.	Prelature.
Intemperature.	Miniature.	Quadrature.
Investiture.	Nunciature.	Serrature.
Judicature.	Nutriture.	Signature.
Ligature.	Prefecture.	Temperature.
Limature.		

In this class of words, Sheridan and Jones are also inconsistent with themselves, though not to the same extent as Walker. Perry and Jameson retain, in all these words, the true orthography and pronunciation. In these words also, Walker gives to *u*, in the last syllable, its first or long sound; but this is an inaccurate notation; the sound, in actual usage, is that of short *u*, at least so far as my observation extends, either in England or the United States.

In the following classes of words, as pronounced by Walker, there is either error or inconsistency, or both.

Assidjuous,	Individual or individjual,
Commodious or commojeus,	Ingrejent [for ingredient,]
Credjulous,	Insidious or insidjeus,
Dividual or dividjual,	Intermedial or intermejeal,
Fastidious or fastidjeous,	Invidious or invidjeus,
Gradient or grajeent,	Mediocrity or mejeocrity,
Gradual or gradjual,	Medium or mejeum,
Guardian or guarjean,	Melodious or melojeus,
Hideous or hidjeus,	Meridian or meridjean,
Immediacy or immejeasy,	Modulate or modjulate,
Incendiary or incenjeary,	Nidjulation,

Nodjule,
Noctidyal or noctidjeal,
Obejeence,
Obejeent,
Obduracy or objuracy,
Obdurate or objurate,
Occidjuus,
Odium or ojeum,
Ojus or ojeus,
Ordeal or orjeal,
Penjulous,
Penjulum,
Predial or prejeal,

Prelujeus,
Presidjeal,
Procejure,
Quotijeant,
Radiate or rajeate,
Radiant or rajeant,
Radius or rajeus,
Rezidjual,
Sardius or sarjeus,
Sedulous or sedjulous,
Studious or stujeus,
Tedious or tejeus.

It would seem that, in a large part of these words, we may take our choice, either to retain the proper sound of *d*, or to convert it into that of *j*. This choice certainly makes an odd kind of standard. But why *mediate* should retain the sound of *d*, while *immediacy* and *medium* suffer a change; or why *radiate* should be given in the alternative, *radiate* or *rajeate*, while *irradiate* and *irradiance* are not subjected to any change; or why *obedience* should be changed into *obejeence*, and *disobedience* remain unchanged, I am not able to conjecture.

These classes of words exhibit a specimen of the modern ORTHOEPEY, so called, of our language; it is indeed a brief and imperfect specimen, for I have ascertained by actual enumeration, that a catalogue of *all* the differences of notation in these authors, would comprehend about *one third* of all the words in their vocabularies. Amidst this mass of errors and contradictions, our consolation is that the good sense of the English nation, a learned and respectable people, is triumphing over the follies and caprices of fashion, and frowning on this most mischievous spirit of innovation.

In proportion as the importance of settled usages and of preserving inviolate the proper sounds of letters, as the true and only safe landmarks of pronunciation, shall be appreciated by an enlightened people, just in that proportion will all attempts of affected speakers to innovate upon such established usages be reprobated and resisted.

The intentions of the men who have undertaken to give a standard of pronunciation, have unquestionably been upright and sincere; but facts have proved that instead of *good* they have, on the whole, done *harm*; for instead of reducing the pronunciation of words to uniformity, they have, to a considerable extent, unsettled it, and multiplied differences. The whole process of these attempts, from Sheridan's first publication, is within my memory, and I am confident, that whatever has been the effect of these attempts in Great Britain, the result of them in the United States, has been to multiply greatly the diversities of pronunciation. And such is the present state of the authorities, offered as standards, that it is impossible from books to gain a correct knowledge of what is the general usage. If I had no other means of knowing this general usage, than the English books, I should be utterly unable to ascertain it and should give up the attempt as hopeless."

Some of the differences of notation, in the several books, may be rather *apparent* than *real*; but with all due allowance for this imperfection of the schemes, I am persuaded that there are *ten* differences among these orthoepists, where there is *one* in the actual pronunciation of respectable people in England and the United States; and in most of them, the notation, if strictly followed, will lead to *ten* differences of pronunciation, where *one* only now exists in the actual practice of the two countries.

This effect of multiplying doubts and diversities, has resulted from very obvious causes.

1. The limited acquaintance of orthoepists with the general usage, and

* The multiplicity of books for instructing us in our vernacular language is an evil of no small magnitude. Every man has some peculiar notions which he wishes to propagate, and there is scarcely any peculiarity or absurdity for which some authority may not be found. The facility of book-making favors this disposition, and while a chief qualification for authorship is a dextrous use of an inverted pen, and a pair of scissors, we are not to expect relief from the evil.

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their taking the pronunciation of London, or some dialect or local practice in that city, for the *best usage*. The propagation of such a dialectical or peculiar practice would of course disturb the uniformity of any other practice, in other parts of England or in this country.

2. The difficulty or rather impracticability of representing sounds, and nice distinctions of sound, on paper; especially in unaccented syllables.

3. The partiality of authors for the practice of particular speakers, either stage players or others, which would lead them to denominate that the *best practice*, which had been adopted by their favorites.

4. A spirit of fastidious hypercriticism, which has led writers to make minute distinctions, that are liable to be disputed, and which tend only to perplex the inquirer, and generate uncertainty or diversity, where no essential difference had previously existed in practice. This spirit is continually producing new books and new schemes of orthoepy, and every additional book serves only to increase the difficulty of uniting opinions and establishing uniformity.

This view of the subject is probably the most favorable that can be presented. The real fact seems to be this; these men have taken for the standard, what they were pleased to call the *best usage*, which, in many cases, is a local usage or some favorite peculiarity of particular speakers, at least if they have had any authority at all; or they have given the pronunciation which happened to please their fancy, though not authorised by usage. In this manner, they have attempted to bend the common usage to their particular fancies.

It has been in this manner, by presenting to the public *local or particular practice*, or mere *innovation*, for a standard, instead of general or national usage, that the authors above mentioned have unsettled the pronunciation of many words and multiplied diversities of practice. These attempts to obtrude *local usage* on the public, and bend to it the general or national usage, are the boldest assumptions of authority in language that the history of literature has ever exhibited. In England however these pretensions to direct the pronunciation of the nation have less effect than they have in the United States, for this obvious reason, that in England pronunciation is regulated almost exclusively by the practice of the higher classes of society, and not by books; hence if books do not exhibit the customary pronunciation, the falsity of notation is easily detected, and the work which offers it is neglected. But in this country, where the people resort chiefly to books for rules of pronunciation, a false notation of sounds operates as a deception and misleads the inquirer. How long the citizens of this country will submit to these impositions, time only can determine.

The English language, when pronounced according to the genuine composition of its words, is a nervous, masculine language, well adapted to popular eloquence; and it is not improbable that there may be some connection between this manly character of the language and the freedom of the British and American constitutions. They may perhaps act and react upon each other mutually, as cause and effect, and each contribute to the preservation of the other. At the same time, the language is, by no means, incapable of poetical sweetness and melody. The attempts to refine upon the pronunciation, within the last half century, have, in my opinion, added nothing to its smoothness and sweetness, but have very much impaired its strength of expression as well as its regularity. The attempts to banish the Italian sound, of *a* and to introduce the sound of *e* before *i* and *u*, as in *kind*, *guard*, *duty*, &c. ought to be resisted, as injurious to the manly character of the genuine English pronunciation.*

In order to produce and preserve a tolerable degree of uniformity, and the genuine purity of our language, two things appear to be indispensable, viz.

1. To reject the practice of noting the sounds of the vowels in the unaccented syllables. Let any man, in genteel society or in public, pronounce the distinct sound of *a* in the last syllable of *important*, or the distinct sound of *e* in the terminations *less* and *ness*, as in *hopeless*, *happiness*, and he would pass for a most inelegant speaker. Indeed so different is the slight sound of a great part of the unaccented vowels, in elegant pronunciation, from that which is directed in books of orthoepy, that no man can possibly acquire the nicer distinction of sounds, by means of books; distinctions which no characters yet invented can express. Elegant pronunciation can be learned only by the ear. The French and Italians, whose languages are so popular in Europe, have never attempted to teach the sounds of their letters by a system of notation, embracing the finer sounds of the vowels.

2. To preserve purity and uniformity in pronunciation, it is necessary to banish from use all books which change the orthography of words to adapt the pronunciation to the fashion of the day. The scheme now pursued is

the most mischievous project for corrupting the language, that human ingenuity ever devised. By removing the landmarks of language, all the fences which can secure the purity and regularity of the language from unlicensed depredations without end are demolished, the chief use and value of alphabetical writing are destroyed, and every thing is given to chance and to caprice.

In determining the pronunciation of words in this work, I have availed myself of the most respectable English authorities, as well as of my own personal observations in both countries, and of the observations of American gentlemen of erudition who have visited England. In selecting from a mass of contradictory authorities, I may not, in all cases, have adopted the best pronunciation; but I have spared no pains to execute this part of the work with fidelity.

In general, the rules I have prescribed to myself are these. 1. The usage of respectable people in England and the United States, when identical in the two countries, settled and undisputed. This rule comprehends most of the words in the language. 2. When usage is unsettled or uncertain, I have adjusted the pronunciation to the regular, established analogies of the language, as far as these can be definitely ascertained; having however, in accentuation, some regard to euphony, or the prosaic melody which proceeds from a due succession of accented and unaccented syllables.

There are some words, differently pronounced by respectable people, in which no decisive reasons appear for preferring one mode of pronouncing them to another; either might be adopted, without any injury to melody or analogy. I see no particular reason, why *pat'ent* should have its first vowel short, and *ma'tron*, *pa'tron*, and *pa'triot*, the first vowel long. Much less do I approve the reasons assigned for making the *a* short in *ma'tronal*, and not in *ma'tronly*, or short in *pa'tronal*, and not in *pa'troness*. The reasons assigned by Walker appear to me to be absolute trifling. The rule of uniformity is paramount to every other, excepting that of general undisputed custom; and when the practice is unsettled, it seems to be the duty of the lexicographer to be guided by that rule, for his authority may lead to the uniformity desired.

In a few instances, the common usage of a great and respectable portion of the people of this country accords with the analogies of the language, but not with the modern notation of English orthoepists. In such cases, it seems expedient and proper, to retain our own usage. To renounce a practice confessedly regular for one confessedly anomalous, out of respect to foreign usage, would hardly be consistent with the dignity of lexicography. When we have principle on our side, let us adhere to it. The time cannot be distant, when the population of this vast country will throw off their leading strings, and walk in their own strength; and the more we can raise the credit and authority of principle over the caprices of fashion and innovation, the nearer we approach to uniformity and stability in practice.

It is difficult, if not impracticable, to reconcile the opinions of a nation, in regard to every point, either of orthography or pronunciation. Every attempt that has yet been made, in regard to the English language, has served only to increase the difficulty; and as a gentleman remarked to me in London, a convention of learned men could not effect the object, for no two men would think alike on the subject.

The language of a nation is the common property of the people, and no individual has a right to make inroads upon its principles. As it is the medium of communication between men, it is important that the same *written words* and the same *oral sounds* to express the same ideas, should be used by the whole nation. When any man therefore attempts to change the established orthography or pronunciation, except to correct palpable errors and produce uniformity, by recalling wanderers into the pale of regular analogies, he offers an indignity to the nation. No local practice, however respectable, will justify the attempt. There is great dignity, as well as propriety, in respecting the universal and long established usages of a nation.

With these views of the subject, I feel myself bound to reject all modern innovations, which violate the established principles and analogies of the language, and destroy or impair the value of alphabetical writing. I have therefore endeavored to present to my fellow citizens the English language, in its genuine purity, as we have received the inheritance from our ancestors, without removing a landmark. If the language is fatally destined to be corrupted, I will not be an instrument of the mischief.

ETYMOLOGY.

Irregular as is the orthography of the English Language, and unsettled or corrupt as is the pronunciation, there is nothing either in English or in any other language of which I have any knowledge, which exhibits so strikingly the low state of philology as the etymological deductions of words, or the history of their origin, affinities and primary signification. To enable the young inquirer to estimate the erudition, correctness, or negligence of writers on this subject, and to awaken more attention to this branch of learning, I will state briefly the results of my researches and the opinions which I have been compelled to form on the merits of the principal treatises on this subject. And if these opinions or this statement should be charged to egotism, or my over-weening confidence in the success of my own investigations, my apology is, that I have suffered so much myself by a misplaced confidence in the erudition of writers; I have so often embraced errors

*The French language, by the loss or imperfect use of articulations, though rendered easy in utterance, has become so feeble in sound as to be unfit for bold, impressive eloquence. From the specimens which I witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, I should suppose the orator must depend almost entirely on his own animation and action for success in popular speaking, with little or no aid from the strength and beauty of language. The language of popular eloquence should be neither the mouthing cant of the stage, nor the mincing affectation of dandies, nor the baby talk of the nursery. Such was not the language of Demosthenes nor of Cicero; and such may never be the language of the British Chatham, and of the American Ames.

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which it has cost me more labor to unlearn than to learn; that if I can prevent my fellow-citizens, who have a taste for this study, from being subjected to the same evils, I shall think the advantage obtained more than a balance for any unmerited imputation.

The first example of etymology which I shall mention, is that of Josephus, the historian of the Jews, who informs his readers, that the first man "was called *Adam*, which in the Hebrew tongue signifies one that is *red*, because he was formed out of *red earth* compounded together; for of that kind is virgin and true earth." Here is a mistake proceeding from a mere resemblance of words; it being certain that *Adam* no more signifies *red earth*, than it does *red cedar*. This mistake is connected with another, that *Adam* was the proper name of the first man, an individual; whereas the word is the generic name of the human species, and like *man* in English, signifies form, shape, image, expressing distinctively the characteristic eminence or distinction of form of the human race. This fact explains the use of the plural pronoun, in the account of the creation of the species. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c." Gen. i. 26. It is evident also that the words used in relation to the species, the *image*, the *likeness* of God, have reference, not only to their intellectual and moral faculties, but also to their external form; and so the Apostle interprets the words, 1 Cor. xi. 7. Not that God has any bodily shape of which man can be the image, but that man has a superior or super-excellent form, corresponding to his intellectual powers, and distinguishing him from all other animals. Now the mistake of Josephus has infected the christian world for eighteen hundred years, and the mistake, with erroneous inferences from it, enters into the most recently published systems of theology.

Among the most celebrated authors of antiquity, who have written on the subject of language, is Varro, who has left a treatise *De Lingua Latina*. On this author's learning, Cicero, Quintilian and Augustine have bestowed the most unbounded praises. He is pronounced to have been *vir egregius; eruditissimus Romanorum; peritissimus lingue Latine et omnis antiquitatis, sine ulla dubitatione, doctissimus*.^{*} He was doubtless a man of uncommon erudition for the age in which he lived; and his etymological treatise may be consulted with advantage by persons who have knowledge enough of this subject to separate the *certain* or *probable* from the *improbable* and *conjectural*. But it is certain from what remains of his treatise, that his knowledge of the origin of words did not extend beyond the most obvious facts and principles. Thus he deduces *initium* from *ineo*; *exitus* from *exeo*; *victoria* from *vinco*. All this is well; and we have reason to think him correct, in deducing *vellus*, fleece, from *vellere*, to pluck, as doubtless fleeces were plucked from sheep, before the use of shears. And we have reason to believe him when he informs us that *imber* was originally written *himber*; that *hircus* was written by the Sabines *fircus*, and *hædus*, *fedus*.

Very different must be our opinion of the following etymologies.

Pater, says Varro, is from *patefacio*; *ager cultus* is so called because in it seeds coalesce or unite with the earth; referring *ager* perhaps to the root of *agger*, or the Greek *αγρος*. *Campus*, he says, was so named because fruits were first gathered from the open field, deducing the word from *capio*. Next to this, were the hills, *colles*, so named *colendo*, from *colo*, because these were cultivated next to the open plain. That land or field which appeared to be the *foundation* of cattle and money was called *fundus*, or it was so called because it pours forth [*fundat*] annual crops. He deduces *cogitare* from *cogendo*; *concilium* from *cogitatione*; *cura* from burning *cor*, the heart; *volo* from *voluntas*, and *volatu*, a flying, because the mind flies instantly whither it will. How low must have been the state of philology, when such improbable conjectures as these could attract the encomiums before mentioned from Cicero and Quintilian!

The reader will find many things in Isidore and Priscian, worthy of his attention, though much of what their works contain is now so familiar to scholars of moderate attainments, as scarcely to repay the labor of perusal. But he who learns that Isidore makes *oratio*, a compound of *oris ratio*; *notamen*, a contraction of *notamen*; and that he derives *verbum*, from *verberato uere*, will hardly think it worth his labor to pursue his researches into that author's works. Nor will he be disposed to relish Priscian's deduction of *litera* from *legiliter*, because a letter affords the means of reading, or from *lituro*, to obliterate, because the ancients used to write on wax tables, and afterwards to obliterate what they had written.

Vossius wrote a folio on the etymology of Latin words; but from repeated examinations of his book, I am persuaded that most of his deductions are far-fetched, conjectural and fanciful; many of them are certainly erroneous.

Menage and Minshew I have not consulted; chiefly because from such extracts as I have seen, from their writings, I am certain that little reliance can be placed on their opinions, except in cases too plain to be mistaken.

Junius and Skinner, the authorities for most of the etymologies of Bailey and Johnson, are sufficiently correct in referring English words to the lan-

guage from which they are immediately derived, especially when the orthography is too plain to be mistaken. They inform us that *father* is from the Saxon *fader*, that *drop* is from Sax. *droppan*, that *picket* is from the French *piquet*, and the like. So Johnson informs us that *accent* is from the Latin *accentus*, and *accept* from the French *accepter*, Latin *accipio*. All this is well, but it can hardly be called etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals.

Whiter, in his *ETYMOLOGICON MAGNUM*, the first volume only of which I have perused, began his work on a good plan, that of bringing together words of the same or of cognate radical letters, and in pursuance of his plan, he has collected many real affinities. But he has destroyed the value of his work by mistaking the radical sense of many words, and by confounding words of different elements.

Jamieson, in his *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, has collected the affinities of words in that language, particularly words of Gothic and Teutonic origin, with industry and probably with judgment and a good degree of accuracy. In some instances, I think he has departed from correct principles of etymology, and mistaken facts, and he, as well as Whiter, falls very short of truth in a most important particular, a clear understanding of the primary sense of words. Jamieson's Dictionary however contains a valuable addition to our stock of etymological materials.*

To Horne Tooke are we indebted for the first explanation of certain indeclinable words, called conjunctions and prepositions; and for this let him have all merited praise. But his researches were very limited, and he has fallen into most material errors, particularly in his second volume. I have made no use of his writings, in this work.

* Thus far had I written, before I had seen this author's *HERMES SCYTHICUS*. By this work I find the author agrees with me in regard to the identity and common origin of many of the Gothic and Greek prepositions. Indeed I had supposed that proof of such an obvious fact could hardly be necessary, in the present state of philological knowledge. Some of these prepositions he has illustrated with a good degree of accuracy; although should this work ever fall into his hands, I think he will be convinced that in one or two important points, his explanations are defective. In regard to other prepositions, I am satisfied the author has ventured upon unsafe ground, at least his opinions appear to me not to be well supported.

In respect to his explanations of the names of the mythological deities, it appears to me the author, like all other authors whose works I have seen, wanders in darkness. From all my researches into the origin of words, I have drawn this conclusion, that the pagan deities are mostly the powers or supposed powers of nature, or imaginary beings supposed to preside over the various parts of creation, or the qualities of men, *deified*, that is, exalted and celebrated as supernatural agents. There are few of the names of these deities which I pretend to understand; but there are a few of them that seem to be too obvious to be mistaken. No person, I think, can doubt that the *Dryads* are named from *δρυς*, an oak or tree. Hence I infer that this name was applied to certain imaginary beings inhabiting the forests.

No person can doubt, that *Nereus*, the deity of the sea, and the *nereids*, nymphs of the sea, are named from the oriental נָהַר, נָהַר a river, from the corresponding verb, to flow. No person doubts that *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, is merely a flower-deified.

Hence I infer that the true method of discovering the origin of the pagan deities, is to find the meaning of their names.

Now *Diana* is the goddess of hunting. What quality then is most necessary for a hunter? What quality would rude men, destitute of the weapons which we possess, most value as useful in obtaining subsistence? Doubtless courage and swiftness. Thus we have substantial reasons for believing that *Diana* is the Celtic *dan* or *dian*, which signifies bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, the root of *Danube*, *Don*, and other names of large rivers.

If we examine the name of *Minerva*, we shall find that the first syllable contains the elements of *manus*, the hand, and of *mind*; and the last constituent part of the word corresponds well with the German *arbeit*, *D. arbeit*, labor, work, the last consonant being lost. Well, what are the characteristics of *Minerva*? Why, she is the goddess of wisdom and of the arts. The sense of *μυνη*, would give one of her characteristics, and that of *manus* and *arbeit*, the other; but which is the true word, I do not know.

The two circumstances which chiefly distinguish *Hercules* are his *labors* and his *club*. We never hear of *Hercules* but with these accompaniments. Now the first syllable of his name is precisely the root of the Greek *εργον*, *εργον*, that is, *εργον* or *εργον*, which would give the sense of work, labor. Whether the last constituent of the name is *κλειος* or from that root, I shall not pretend to affirm. Indeed, I offer these explanations rather as *probable*, than as clearly proved; but they do appear to be *probably* well founded. *Hercules* then was a name given to any bold, heroic leader of a tribe of rude men, who was distinguished for his achievements as a warrior; and this name must have originated in very early ages, when *clubs* were the principal weapons of war, and instruments of defense. And hence probably the origin of the scepter, as a badge of royalty. Now it is worthy of remark that the war club of rude nations, at this day, especially of the savage nations of the south sea isles, is of the same shape as the ancient scepter.

* Of the full value of these encomiums we can hardly judge, as most of Varro's writings have perished, and some of those which survive appear in a mutilated form. But the greater his erudition, the more striking will appear his ignorance of this subject.

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The *HERMES* of Harris, according to Dr. Lowth, "is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis, that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." This, in my opinion, is not the character of the work, which, for the most part, consists of passages from the works of Aristotle, Ammonius, Apollonius, Priscian, and other grammarians. It is little more than a collection of the opinions of the ancient writers on philology, whose metaphysical subtleties rather obscure than illustrate the subject. To show how easily men may be misled by metaphysics, when applied to the plainest subject imaginable, take the following example from the *Hermes*.

"*A* respects our *primary* perception, and denotes individuals as *unknown*; it respects our *secondary* perception, and denotes individuals as *known*." [This is nearly a literal translation of a passage in Priscian, Lib. 17.]

To illustrate the truth of this observation, the author gives the following example. "There goes a beggar with a long beard"—indicating that the man had not been seen before; and therefore *a* denotes the primary perception. A week after the man returns and I say, "There goes the beggar with the long beard;" the article *the* here indicating the secondary perception, that is, that the man had been seen before. All this is very well. But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of *an* or *a* to denote primary perception.

"The article *a*, says Harris, leaves the individual *unascertained*." Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, stand up; I myself also am a man." Now, according to Harris, *a* here denotes the *primary* perception, and the individual is *unascertained*. That is, this man is one, I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Whether *a*, in this sentence, denotes *first* perception, I cannot determine; but sure I am the individual is not left *unascertained*.

A B says to me, "I have lately dismissed an old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here *an* may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well *ascertained*.

It appears then that this definition of *an* or *a* is incorrect, and the pains of these metaphysical writers who form such *perfect analyses* of language, is little better than *learned trifling*. On testing the real character of *an* or *a* by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective *one*, in its Saxon orthography, and that its sole use is to denote *one*, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again Harris translates, and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given of a conjunction. "An articulate sound or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence."

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to *join*, *unite* or *add*, in the imperative mode. In like manner, the prepositions called inseparable, and used as prefixes, are all significant *per se*, although by custom, they sometimes lose their appropriate use. For example, *re*, which denotes repetition, has lost its use in *recommend*, which is equivalent to *commend*, without the sense of repetition. But still it has ordinarily an appropriate sense, which is perfectly understood, even when first prefixed to a word. Let any person prefix this word to *pronounce* for the first time, and direct a boy of fourteen years old to *repronounce* his oration, and he would perfectly well understand the direction.

Bryant, the author of "An Analysis of Ancient Mythology," whose works I should love to read, if I could have confidence in his opinions, has given to the public a history of the Cuthites or descendants of Ham, a race of bold adventurers, who, as he supposes, made expeditions by sea and land, introducing arts, founding cities, and corrupting religion by the propagation of Sabianism. For proof of his opinions, he relies very much on etymology and the signification of names. Two or three examples of his deductions will be sufficient to show his manner of proof. *Ham* or *Cham*, signifying heat and the sun, he deduces from חם to be hot, to heat. So far he may be correct. But he goes on to deduce from this root, also, as Castle had done before him, the Greek καύω, heat, not considering that this is from καίω, to burn, in which *m* is not radical, but probably *s* is the radical consonant, as this occurs in the derivatives. Καύω has no connection with *Ham*. From *Cam* or *Cham* he then deduces the Latin *Camera*, Gr. καμαρα, an arched roof or vault, whence our *chamber*, though it is not easy to discover the connection between this word and heat, and from the same root, he deduces *Camillus*, *Camilla*, and many other words, without any support for his opinions, but a mere similarity of orthography in the first syllable. In all this, he is certainly wrong.

The Greek Θιός, God, he supposes most unwarrantably to be formed from the Egyptian *Theuth* or *Thoth*, Mercury.

The sun he supposes to have been styled *El-uc*; *El* [אֱלֹהִים] and *uc* or *och*, a title of honor among the Babylonians. This word, says Bryant, the Greeks changed into λυκος, [a wolf,] and hence the Latin *lux*, *luceo*. A strange conjecture this, not to call it by a harsher name. Now if Bryant had examined the Teutonic dialects, and the Welsh, he would have seen his mistake; for the Saxon *leoht*, *liht*, Dutch and German *licht*, are from the common root of the Welsh *llug*, a shooting or gleaming, *llucau*, to

throw, *lluc*, a darting or flashing, the root of *luceo*; a simple root, that can have no connection with *El-uc*.

Excepting Faber's work on the Cabiri, I have seen scarcely a book in any language, which exhibits so little etymological knowledge, with such a series of erroneous or fanciful deductions, as Bryant's *Analysis*. Drummond's *Origines* abounds with etymological deductions of a similar character.

Gebelin, a French writer, in his *Monde Primitif*, has bestowed much labor in developing the origin and signification of words; but a large part of his labor has produced no valuable effect. His whole system is founded on a mistake, that the noun is the root of all other words.

Of all the writers on etymology, whose works I have read or consulted, Spelman and Llyud are almost the only ones, in whose deductions much confidence can be placed. I do not name Camden, Hicks, Selden and Gibson, as their etymological inquiries, though generally judiciously conducted, were very limited. This is true also in some degree of Spelman and Llyud; but the researches of Spelman into the origin of law terms, and words of the middle ages, have generally produced very satisfactory results. From the limited nature of the designs of Spelman and Llyud, errors may have occasionally escaped them; but they are few, and very pardonable.

I know of no work in any language in which words have been generally traced to their original signification, with even tolerable correctness. In a few instances, this signification is too obvious to be mistaken, but in most instances, the ablest etymologist is liable to be misled by first appearances, and the want of extensive investigation. I have been often misled myself, by these means, and have been obliged to change my opinions, as I have advanced in my inquiries. Hence the tendency of my researches has been very much to increase my caution in referring words to their originals; and such, I am persuaded, will be the result of all critical and judicious investigations into the history and affinities of language.

A principal source of mistakes on this subject, is a disregard of the identity of the radical consonants, and a licentious blending and confounding of words, whose elementary letters are *not commutable*. Another source of error is an unwarrantable license in prefixing or inserting letters, for the purpose of producing an identity or resemblance of orthography; a fault very justly opposed by Sir William Jones.

The learned Dr. Good, in his *Book of Nature*, Lecture IX, of the second series, suggests it to be probable that both *papa* and *father*, issued from the Hebrew source אב, אבא, אבה. He then fearlessly ventures to affirm, that there is scarcely a language or dialect in the world, polished or barbarous, in which the same idea is not expressed by the radical of one or the other of these terms. True; the letter א is found in most words of this signification; although our knowledge of languages is too limited to warrant such a broad assertion. But the attempt to deduce all words signifying *father* from the Hebrew must certainly fail; for we know from history that a great part of Asia and of Europe was inhabited before the existence of the Hebrew nation. Besides, a large portion of the European population have no word for *father* which can be rationally deduced from אב. The Welsh *tad*, whence our *daddy*, the Gothic *atta*, Irish *athair*, Basque *aita*, and Laponic *atki*, cannot be formed from the Hebrew word, the letter D and T not being commutable with B. One would suppose that a learned physiologist could not fail to assign the true cause of the similarity of words, bearing the sense of *father* and *mother*, among the nations of the earth. The truth is, the sound of *a* is very easy and probably the easiest for children, being formed by simply opening the mouth, without any exertion of the organs to modulate the sound. So also the articulations *b*, *m*, and *d* or *t*, being natural and easy, will generally enter into the first words formed by children. The labials are formed by simply closing the lips, and the dentals, by placing the tongue against the root of the upper teeth; the position which it naturally occupies in a healthy child. From these circumstances, we may fairly infer, *a priori*, that such words as *ab*, *aba*, *papa*, *tad*, *mama*, must be the first words uttered by children. Indeed, were the whole human race to lose their present names for *father*, *mother*, and *nurse*, similar names would be formed by a great portion of mankind, without any communication between different nations.

The author further observes, that the generic terms for the Deity are chiefly the three following, *Al* or *Allah*, *Theus* or *Deus*, and *God*. "Besides these, there is scarcely a term of any kind, by which the Deity is designated, in any part of the world, whether among civilized or savage man. Yet these proceed from the same common quarter of the globe." True; men, and of course words, all came from a common quarter of the globe. But it so happens, that these three terms must have originated among different families, or from different sources, for they are all formed with different radicals, and can have had no connection with a common radix. But it happens also, that not one of these terms, as far as I can learn, exists among the Slavonic nations, who compose a large portion of all the population of Europe, and whose name of God is *Bog*, a word radically distinct from all which the author has mentioned.

The author proceeds to say, "that the more common etymon for *death*, among all nations, is *mor*, *mort* or *mut*." But if either of these terms for *death*, is a native word among the great Gothic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families, which constitute the half or two thirds of all the inhabitants of Europe,

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I have not been able to find it. Besides, *mor* and *mut* are words radically distinct, and thus originated in different families.

"Sir," says the author, "is, in our language, the common title of respect; and the same term is employed in the same sense throughout every quarter of the globe. In the Sanscrit and Persian, it means the organ of the head itself." He finds the word in Arabia, Turkey, in Greek, among the Peruvians in South America, in Germany, Holland, and the contiguous countries. In some of the languages of these countries, I have found no such word; but if it exists, the author's inference, that the name of the head gave rise to this term of respect, (for this is what I understand him to mean,) is totally unfounded; and equally fanciful and unfounded is his supposition, that, by the loss of *h* from *sher*, the pronoun *her*, and the German *herr*, lord, are to be deduced from *sir*. In all this, it is demonstrably certain there is no truth or even semblance of reality.

Man, the author deduces from the Hebrew מן to discern or discriminate, [a sense I do not find in the Lexicons,] and hence he infers that the radical idea of *man* is that of a thinking or reasonable being. With this word he connects *Menu*, *Menes*, *Minos*, and *μνος*, *mens*, *mind*; a sweeping inference made at random from a similarity of orthography, without a distant conception of the true primary meaning of either of these words. But what is worse, he appears, if I do not mistake his meaning, to connect with these words, the *tane*, *tanato*, or *tangi*, of the Sandwich isles; words, which are formed with a radical initial consonant not convertible with *m*, and most certainly unconnected with *man*. See the words *father*, *man*, and *sir*, in the Dictionary.

The author offers some other etymologies and affinities equally remote from truth, and even from probability.

The governing principles of etymology are, first, the identity of radical letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being admissible, except among words whose primary consonants are articulations of the same organs, as B, F, M, P, V and W; or as D, T, Th and S; or as G, C hard, K and Q; R, L and D. Some exceptions to this rule must be admitted, but not without collateral evidence of the change, or some evidence that is too clear to be reasonably rejected.

Second. Words in different languages are not to be considered as proceeding from the same radix, unless they have the same signification, or one closely allied to it, or naturally deducible from it. And on this point, much knowledge of the primary sense of words, and of the manner in which collateral senses have sprung from one radical idea, is necessary to secure the inquirer from mistakes. A competent knowledge of this branch of etymology cannot be obtained from any one, or from two or three languages. It is almost literally true, that in examining more than twenty languages, I have found each language to throw some light on every other.

That the reader may have more clear and distinct ideas of what is intended by *commutable letters*, and the principles by which etymological deductions are to be regulated, it may be remarked that *commutable* or *interchangeable letters* are letters of the same organs; that is, letters or articulations formed by the same parts of the mouth. Thus *b*, *m* and *p*, are formed immediately by the lips, the position of which is slightly varied to make the distinction between these letters. *F* and *v* are formed by the lips, but with the aid of the upper teeth. Now the difference of the jointings of the organs to utter these letters is so small, that it is easy for men in utterance to slide from one form into another.

The following examples will illustrate this subject.

Labial letters commuted for other labials.

English *bear*, Lat. *fero*, *pario*, G. φέρω, φορέω, D. *voeren*, G. *führen*.

Here is the same word written in different languages, with five different initial letters.

German *wahr*, true, L. *verus*.

Celtic *lamh*, *law*, the hand, Goth. *lofa*.

L. *gubernio*, Fr. *gouverner*, Eng. *govern*.

Dental letters commuted for other dentals.

Eng. *dew*, G. *thau*.

Eng. *good*, G. *gut*.

Eng. *dare*, Gr. *δάρω*.

Eng. *day*, G. *tag*.

Eng. *thank*, D. *danken*.

Eng. *brother*, D. *broeder*.

Palatal letters commuted for other palatals.

Eng. *call*, W. *gallo*, Gr. *καλέω*.

Eng. *get*, It. *cattare*.

Greek *χειμα*, L. *hiems*, winter.

Dentals converted into sibilants.

Eng. *water*, G. *wasser*.

Lat. *dens*, a tooth, G. *zahn*.

Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser*.

Ch. מלך, Heb. מלך.

Sax. *tid*, time, G. *zeit*.

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G.

Change of linguals.

Eng. *escort*, Sp. Port. *escolla*.

Fr. *blanc*, white, Port. *branco*.

Letters formed by different organs are not commutable; hence we are not to admit a radical word beginning or ending with *b*, *f* or *v*, to be the same as a word beginning or ending with *g*, *d*, *t*, *r* or *s*; nor a word whose radical letters are *m*, *n*, to be the same as one whose elements are *r*, *d*, or *s*, *t*. If such words are in any case the same, they must have suffered some anomalous changes; changes which are very unusual and which are never to be admitted without the clearest evidence.

When this work was in the press, I first obtained a sight of a "History of the European Languages," by the late Dr. Alexander Murray, Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh.

From a hasty perusal of the first volume, I find this learned professor studied the European languages with much attention and profit. He has gone further into the origin and formation of languages, than any author whose works I have read; and his writings unfold many valuable principles and facts. But he formed a theory which he attempted to support, in my opinion with little success: at least, on his principles, all the usual rules of etymology are transgressed, and all distinction between words of different radical letters is abandoned. According to his theory, nine words are the foundations of language, viz. *ag*, *wag*, *hwag*, *bag* or *bwag*, [of which *fag* and *pag* are softer varieties,] *dwag*, *thwag* or *twag*, *gwag* or *cwag*, *lag* and *hag*, *mag*, *nag*, and *hnag*, *rag* and *hrag*, *swag*. "By the help of these nine words and their compounds all the European languages have been formed." These are the author's words.

To make out his scheme, he joins *ag*, having, to *wag*, move, and forms a diminutive, *wagag*, to move a little or often. With *ba*, bear or bring, and *la*, hold, *wagaba* signifies literally *move-bearing*, and *wagla* is *move-having*. Then *wagaba* contracted into *wabba*, to wave, to weave, and *wagla* into *wala*, to turn. From *dag*, to wet, bedew, comes *damp*; from *ceag*, to chew, comes *champ*; *fal*, joined, wrought together, from *fag*, to work, to join; *hwal* and *hal*, to hold, and turn, from *hwag*; *bat* from *bagd* or *bagt*; *bigt*, a bite, from *bigt*; *bladder* from *blag*; *modera*, *mother*, the producer, from *maga*, produced; *bottom* from *bogd*, a stump, root or foundation; *field* from *fagd*; *earth* from *airtha*, *acertha*, from *acer*, *aker*, *ager*; *field*, an uncultivated plain, from *fag*, to make to fall.

It seems that in order to maintain his theory, it was necessary to make it appear that *g* formed a part of all original words, and that this letter has, in modern words, been dropped. The author then introduces this letter into words where it never had any place, such as *field*, *earth*, *bat*, &c. The author's work presents one of the most singular medleys of truth and error, of sound observation and visionary opinions, that has ever fallen under my notice.

On the same principles, he must have inserted the letter *g* in *bear*, *fero*, *pario*, בָּרָא; in *bend*, *found*, *tame*, δαμάω, *domo*; in *dream*, *wander*, *turn*, &c.; and supposed them to have been originally *beager*, *segro*, *pagrio*, בָּרָא, *begnd*, *fovgnd*, *tagme*, δαγμαω, *dogmo*, *dreagm*, *wagnder*, *tugrn*, &c.

Now on such a principle as this we might deduce any word in the language from any other word, or from any root that could be imagined. In short, all such theories are the produce of wild conjecture, and they serve no purpose but to confound the student and bring the study of etymology into contempt.

ACCENTUATION.

ACCENT is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word, by which it is distinguished from the others. The accented syllable of a word serves therefore as a kind of resting place or support of the voice, which passes over the unaccented syllables with more rapidity and a less distinct utterance.

Accent is of two kinds, or rather of two degrees of force, *primary* and *secondary*. Words of one syllable can have no accent. Words of two syllables have the primary accent only. Words of three and four syllables may have the primary and secondary accent; but many of them have no secondary accent that deserves notice; such are *dignity*, *enemy*, *annuity*, *fidelity*. In words of four, five or more syllables, a secondary accent is often essential to a clear distinct articulation of the several syllables. Thus *heterogeneous* cannot be well uttered without two accented syllables; the fourth syllable receiving the principal stress of the voice, and the first clearly distinguished by more forcible utterance, than the second, third, fifth, and sixth.

The accent of most English words has been long established; and evidently, it has been determined by the natural ease of speaking, without the aid of rules or instruction. If any man should ask, why we lay the accent of such words as *elocution*, *meditation*, *relation*, *congratulation*, on the last syllable, except one; the answer is, that such accentuation renders the pronunciation more easy to the organs of speech and more agreeable to the ear, than the accentuation of any other syllable. The ease of speaking, and a kind of prosaic melody, resulting from a due proportion of accented and unaccented syllables, which enables the speaker to bound with ease from one accented syllable to another, without omitting those which are unaccented, are the two great principles by which the accentuation of words has been

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regulated. And it is to be extremely regretted that these principles should, in any instances, be neglected, or forced to yield to arbitrary reasons of derivation, or to a pedantic affectation of foreign pronunciation. When we know that the great mass of a nation naturally fall into a particular manner of pronouncing a word, without any rule or instruction, we may rely upon this tendency as a pretty certain indication that their accentuation is according to the analogies of the language, by which their habits of speaking have been formed; and this tendency cannot be opposed without doing violence to those analogies and to national habits.

Thus formerly, the word *horizon* was universally accented on the first syllable, and this accentuation was according to the settled analogy of the language. But the early poets had a fancy for conforming the English to the Greek pronunciation, and accented the second syllable; the orthoepists followed them; and now we have this forced, unnatural pronunciation of the learned in collision with the regular, analogous popular pronunciation. By this affectation of the Greek accent, the flowing smoothness of the word is entirely lost.

In like manner, an imitation of the French pronunciation of *confesseur*, and *successeur*, led the early poets to accent the English words on the first syllable, in violation of analogy and euphony; and some orthoepists affect to follow them; but public usage frowns on this affectation, and rejects their authority.

There are many words in the English language, indeed a large part of the whole number, which cannot be reduced under any general rule of accentuation, as the exceptions to any rule formed will be nearly as numerous as the words which the rule embraces. And in most instances, we shall find, in the structure of the words, satisfactory reasons for the difference of pronunciation.

DISSYLLABLES.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is however, worth observing that when the same word is both a noun or an adjective and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last. Instances of which we have in *absent*, to *absent*; *concert*, to *concert*; *export*, to *export*. The reason is, the preterit and participles of the verbs require to have the same syllable accented, as the verb; but if the first syllable of the preterit and participles were to be accented, it would be difficult to pronounce the words, as may be perceived by attempting to pronounce *absenting*, *concerted*, *conducted*, with the accent on the first syllable.

In a few instances, the word has a different accent when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective; as *August*, *august*; *gallant*, *gallant*.

TRISSYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives. Thus

Poet, *poetess*; *pleasant*, *pleasantly*; *gracious*, *graciously*; *reldte*, *reldted*; *polite*, *politest*.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in *collectible* from *collect*, *serviceable* from *service*.

In all cases, the preterit and participles of verbs retain the accent of the verbs.

Words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *tian*, *cious*, *tious*, *cial*, *cian*, *tial*, *tiate*, *tient*, *cient*, have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as *motion*, *christian*, *precious*, *erudition*, *patient*, &c.

Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ly*, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as *gratuity*, *propriety*, *prosperity*, *insensibility*.

Trissyllables ending in *ment*, for the most part have the accent on the first syllable, as *compliment*, *detriment*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, and particularly nouns formed from verbs, as *amendment*, *commandment*.

Words with the following terminations have the accent on the last syllable except two, or antepenult.

- fluus, as *superfluus*, *mellifluus*.
- ferous, as *bacciferous*, *argentiferous*.
- fluent, as *circumfluent*.
- cracy, as *democracy*, *theocracy*.
- gonal, as *diagonal*, *sexagonal*.
- gony, as *cosmogony*, *theogony*.
- macy, as *logomachy*, *theomachy*.
- loquy, as *obloquy*, *ventriloquy*.
- macy, as *polymathy*.
- meter, as *barometer*, *hygrometer*.
- nomy, as *economy*, *astronomy*.
- pathy, as *apathy*, *antipathy*.
- phony, as *euphony*, *symphony*.
- parous, as *oviparous*, *viviparous*.
- scopy, as *deuteroscopy*, *aeroscopy*.
- strophe, as *apostrophe*, *catastrophic*.
- tomy, as *ignitomy*.

- borous, as *earthenous*, *graminiferous*.
- tomy, as *anatomy*, *lithotomy*.
- raphy, as *geography*, *orthography*.

Compound words, as *book-case*, *ink-stand*, *pen-knife*, *note-book*, usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented. And in some words, there are two accents, one on each component part of the word, which are barely distinguishable. Thus in *legislature*, *legislator*, *legislature*, the accent on the first syllable can hardly be distinguished from that on the third; and if a speaker were to lay the primary accent on the third syllable, his pronunciation would hardly be noticed as a singularity. Indeed there are some compound words, in which there is so little distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark either syllable or part of the word as accented.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The differences in the accentuation of words, either in books or in usage, are not very numerous. In this respect, the language is tolerably well settled, except in a few words. Among these are *acceptable*, *commendable*, *confessor*, *successor*, *receptacle*, *receptory*, *deceptory*, *refragable*, *dyspepsy*, which the orthoepists incline to accent on the first syllable. But with regard to most of these words, their accentuation is contrary to common usage, and with regard to all of them, it ought to be rejected. The ease of pronunciation requires the accent to be on the second syllable, and no effort to remove it can ever succeed.

The words *accessory*, *desultory*, *exemplary* and *peremptory* would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the three last syllables of the derivatives, *accessorily*, *desultorily*, *exemplarily*, *peremptorily*. It is for this reason, that the primary accent is laid on the first syllable, and then a secondary accent on the third enables the speaker to articulate distinctly and with tolerable ease the last syllables. If the primary accent is laid on the second syllable, there can be no secondary accent. Yet the natural accent of the primitives being on the second syllable of the three first, and the derivatives little used, we find good speakers often lay the accent on the second syllable; nor is it easy to change the practice.

This circumstance of regarding the pronunciation of derivative words, in settling the accent, has been either wholly overlooked, or not sufficiently observed in practice. Hence the orthoepists accent the second syllable of the verbs *alternate*, *demonstrate*, *contemplate*, *compensate*, *extirpate*, *confiscate*, *expurgate*. Notwithstanding all authorities however, such is the tendency to consult ease and melody in utterance, that many respectable speakers lay the accent of these and similar words on the first syllable. The reason of this is obvious, although perhaps it never occurs to the speakers themselves. It is, that when the accent is laid on the second syllable, the two last syllables of the participles, *alternating*, *demonstrating*, *compensated*, &c. are either pronounced with difficulty, being wholly unaccented, or they are disgustingly feeble. How very difficult it is to utter distinctly the words *alternating*, *demonstrating*, &c. with the accent on the second syllable; the organs being compelled to change their position and form three, four, five, or six articulations in an instant, to utter the two last syllables! But place the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third, and the voice resting on these, the speaker is enabled to bound with ease from syllable to syllable and utter the whole word distinctly without effort, *alternating*, *demonstrating*.

In *extirpate*, *compensate* and *confiscate*, the accent on the second syllable leaves the last syllables of the participle most miserably weak. What a feeble line is this of Pope:

Each seeming ill *compensated* of course.

This evil is remedied by placing the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary one on the third; *compensated*; *compensating*; *extirpating*; *extirpated*; *confiscating*; *confiscated*; the full sound of a giving due strength to the last syllables.

It is further to be observed that there are some words which, in poetry and prose, must be differently accented, as the accent has been transferred by usage from one syllable to another within the two last centuries. Nares enumerates more than a hundred words, whose accent has been thus changed since the age of Shakspeare. Of this class of words are *aspect*, *process*, *sojourn*, *convex*, *contest*, *retinue*, *converse*, the noun *horizon*, which Milton accents on the second syllable, and *acceptable*, which he accents on the first, as he does *attribute* and *contribute*. But the accent of all these words has been changed; the seven first have the accent indisputably on the first syllable; the two last, on the second syllable; and although some difference of opinion may exist, as to the accentuation of *horizon* and *acceptable*, yet the common popular practice of accenting *horizon* on the first and *acceptable* on the second, is according to regular analogies and cannot well be altered. Nor ought it to be; the poetic accent, in both, is harsh and unnatural. This difference of accent is a slight inconvenience; but custom is the arbiter in language; and when well settled and general, there is no appeal from its decisions, the inconvenience admits of no remedy.

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Of Johnson's Dictionary, and of the manner in which the following work is executed.

Dr. Johnson was one of the greatest men that the English nation has ever produced; and when the exhibition of truth depended on his own gigantic powers of intellect, he seldom erred. But in the compilation of his dictionary, he manifested a great defect of research, by means of which he often fell into mistakes; and no errors are so dangerous as those of great men. The authority created by the general excellence of their works gives a sanction to their very mistakes, and represses that spirit of inquiry which would investigate the truth, and subvert the errors of inferior men. It seems to be owing to this cause chiefly that the most obvious mistakes of Johnson's Dictionary have remained to this day uncorrected, and still continue to disfigure the improved editions of the work recently published.

In like manner, the opinions of this author, when wrong, have a weight of authority that renders them extremely mischievous. The sentiment contained in this single line

Quid te exempla juvat spinis de pluribus una?

is of this kind; that we are to make no corrections, because we cannot complete the reformation; a sentiment that sets itself in direct opposition to all improvement in science, literature and morals; a sentiment, which, if it had been always an efficacious principle of human conduct, would have condemned not only our language, but our manners and our knowledge to everlasting rudeness. And hence whenever a proposition is made to correct the orthography of our language, it is instantly repelled with the opinion and *ipse dixit* of Johnson. Thus while the nations on the European continent have purified their languages and reduced the orthography to a good degree of regularity, our enemies of reform contend most strenuously for retaining the anomalies of the language, even to the very rags and tatters of barbarism. But what is more extraordinary, the very persons who thus struggle against the smallest improvement of the orthography are the most ready to innovate in the pronunciation, and will, at any time, adopt a change that fashion may introduce, though it may infringe the regularity of the language, multiply anomalies, and increase the difficulty of learning it. Nay, they will not only innovate themselves, but will use their influence to propagate the change, by deriding those who resist it, and who strive to retain the resemblance between the written and spoken language.

A considerable part of Johnson's Dictionary is however well executed; and when his definitions are correct and his arrangement judicious, it seems to be expedient to follow him. It would be mere affectation or folly to alter what cannot be improved.

The principal faults in Johnson's Dictionary are

1. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault, that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accented syllable; the accent being laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it closes the syllable or not. Thus the accent is laid on *e* in *te'nant* as well as in *te'acher*, and the inquirer cannot know from the accent whether the vowel is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

3. It is considered as a material fault, that in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes *heedlessly*, with *ss*, but *carelessly*, with one *s*; *defence*, with *c*, but *defensible*, *defensive*, with *s*; *rigour*, *inferiour*, with *u*, but *rigorous*, *inferiority*, without it; *publick*, *authentick* with *k*, but *publication*, *authenticate*, without it; and so of many other words of the same classes.

4. The omission of the participles or most of them, is no small defect, as many of them by use have become proper adjectives, and require distinct definitions. The additions of this kind in this work are very numerous. It is also useful both to natives and foreigners, to be able, by opening a dictionary, to know when the final consonant of a verb is doubled in the participle.

5. The want of due discrimination in the definitions of words that are nearly synonymous, or sometimes really synonymous, at other times not, is a fault in all the dictionaries of our language, which I have seen. *Permeate*, says Johnson, signifies, to pass through, and *permeable*, such as may be passed through. But we pass through a door or gate; although we do not permeate it, or say that it is permeable. *Obedience*, says Johnson, is *obsequiousness*, but this is rarely the present sense of the word; so far from it that *obedience* is always honorable, and *obsequiousness* usually implies meanness. *Peculation*, says Johnson, is robbery of the public, theft of public money. But as robbery and theft are now understood, it is neither. Inaccuracies of this kind are very numerous.

6. There are in Johnson's Dictionary, some palpable mistakes in orthography, such as *comptroller*, *bridegroom*, *redoubt*, and some others, there being no such legitimate words in the language. In other instances, the author mistook the true origin of words, and has erred in the orthography, as in *chymistry* and *diocess*.

7. The mistakes in etymology are numerous; and the whole scheme of deducing words from their original is extremely imperfect.

8. The manner of defining words in Johnson, as in all other dictionaries, is susceptible of improvement. In a great part of the more important words, and particularly verbs, lexicographers, either from negligence or want of knowledge, have inverted the true order, or have disregarded all order in the definitions. There is a primary sense of every word, from which all the other have proceeded; and whenever this can be discovered, this sense should stand first in order. Thus the primary sense of *make* is to force or compel; but this in Johnson's Dictionary is the *fifteenth* definition; and this sense of *facio* in Ainsworth, the *nineteenth*.

9. One of the most objectionable parts of Johnson's Dictionary, in my opinion, is the great number of passages cited from authors, to exemplify his definitions. Most English words are so familiarly and perfectly understood, and the sense of them so little liable to be called in question, that they may be safely left to rest on the authority of the lexicographer, without examples. Who needs extracts from three authors, Knolles, Milton and Berkeley, to prove or illustrate the literal meaning of *hand*? Who needs extracts from Shakspeare, Bacon, South and Dryden, to prove *hammer* to be a legitimate English word, and to signify an instrument for driving nails? So under *household*, we find seven passages and nearly thirty lines employed to exemplify the plain interpretation, *a family living together*.

In most cases, one example is sufficient to illustrate the meaning of a word; and this is not absolutely necessary, except in cases where the signification is a deviation from the plain literal sense, a particular application of the term; or in a case, where the sense of the word may be doubtful, and of questionable authority. Numerous citations serve to swell the size of a Dictionary, without any adequate advantage. But this is not the only objection to Johnson's exemplifications. Many of the passages are taken from authors now little read, or not at all; whose style is now antiquated, and by no means furnishing proper models for students of the present age.

In the execution of this work, I have pursued a course somewhat different; not however without fortifying my own opinion with that of other gentlemen, in whose judgment I have confidence. In many cases, where the sense of a word is plain and indisputable, I have omitted to cite any authority. I have done the same in many instances, where the sense of a word is wholly obsolete, and the definition useful only to the antiquary. In some instances, definitions are given without authority, merely because I had neglected to note the author, or had lost the reference. In such cases, I must stand responsible for the correctness of the definition. In all such cases, however, I have endeavored to be faithful to the duty of a lexicographer; and if in any instance, a mistake has escaped me, I shall be happy to have it suggested, that it may be corrected.

In general, I have illustrated the significations of words, and proved them to be legitimate, by a short passage from some respectable author, often abridged from the whole passage cited by Johnson. In many cases, I have given brief sentences of my own; using the phrases or sentences in which the word most frequently occurs, and often presenting some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law or civil policy. Under words which occur in the scriptures, I have often cited passages from our common version, not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words. These passages are short, plain, appropriate, and familiar to most readers. In a few cases, where the sense of a word is disputed, I have departed from the general plan, and cited a number of authorities.

In the admission of words of recent origin, into a Dictionary, a lexicographer has to encounter many difficulties; as it is not easy, in all cases, to determine whether a word is so far authorized as to be considered legitimate. Some writers indulge a licentiousness in coining words, which good sense would wish to repress. At the same time, it would not be judicious to reject all new terms; as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and the progress of improvement in arts and science would be retarded, by denying a place in dictionaries, to terms given to things newly discovered. But the lexicographer is not answerable for the bad use of the privilege of coining new words. It seems to be his duty to insert and explain all words which are used by respectable writers or speakers, whether the words are destined to be received into general and permanent use or not. The future use must depend on public taste or the utility of the words; circumstances which are not within the lexicographer's control.

Lexicographers are sometimes censured for inserting in their vocabularies, vulgar words, and terms of art known only to particular artisans. That this practice may be carried too far, is admitted; but it is to be remarked that, in general, vulgar words are the oldest and best authorized words in language; and their use is as necessary to the classes of people who use them, as elegant words are to the statesman and the poet. It may be added that such words are often particularly useful to the lexicographer, in furnishing him with the primary sense, which is no where to be found, but in popular use. In this work, I have not gone quite so far as Johnson and Todd have done, in admitting vulgar words. Some of them are too low to deserve notice.

The catalogue of *obsolete* words in Johnson has been considerably augmented by Mason and Todd. I have, though somewhat reluctantly, inserted nearly the whole catalogue, which, I presume, amounts to seven or eight,

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and perhaps, to ten thousand words. Most of these may be useful to the antiquary; but to the great mass of readers, they are useless.*

I have also inserted many words which are local in England; being retained from the different languages that have been spoken in that country, but which are no more a part of our present language in the United States, than so many Lapland words. These however occur in books which treat of agriculture and the arts; books which are occasionally read in this country.

Law-terms, which are no part of the proper language of the U. States, and never can be, as the things they express do not exist in this country, are however retained, as it is necessary that the gentlemen of the bar should understand them; and it will be time to dismiss them from books, when they are obsolete in practice.

As to Americanisms, so called, I have not been able to find many words, in respectable use, which can be so denominated. These I have admitted and noted as peculiar to this country. I have fully ascertained that most of the new words charged to the coinage of this country, were first used in England.

In exhibiting the origin and affinities of English words, I have usually placed first in order the corresponding word, in the language from or through which we have received it; then the corresponding words in the languages of the same family or race; then the corresponding word in the languages of other families. Thus, for example, the word *break* we have from our Saxon ancestors; I therefore give the Saxon word first; then the same word in the other Teutonic and Gothic languages; then the Celtic words; then the Latin; and lastly the Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic. This order is not followed in every instance, even of vernacular words, but it is the more general course I have pursued. When there can be no rational doubt respecting the radical identity of words, I have inserted them without any expression of uncertainty. When there appears to be any reason to question that identity, I have mentioned the probability only of an affinity, or inserted a query, to invite further investigation. Yet I am aware that many things, which, in my view, are not doubtful, will appear so to persons not versed in this subject, and who do not at once see the chain of evidence which has led me to my inferences. For this there is no remedy but further investigation.

In regard to words, which have been introduced into the language in modern days, I have generally referred them to the language, from which the English immediately received them. A great part of these are from the Latin through the French; sometimes probably through the Italian or Spanish. In some instances however the order is reversed; indeed it cannot always be known from which language the words have been received, nor is it a matter of any consequence.

One circumstance however deserves to be particularly noticed; that when I refer a vernacular word to the corresponding word in one of the Shemitic languages, I would not have it understood that the English word was derived or borrowed from that oriental word. For example, I have given the Shemitic *brk* as the verb corresponding with the English *break*, that is, the same word in those languages; not intending by this that our ancestors borrowed or received that word from the Chaldeans, Hebrews or other Shemitic nation. This is not the fact. It would be just as correct for the compiler of a Chaldee or Hebrew lexicon to derive *brk* from the English *break* or German *brechen*. So when I deduce *coin*, through the French, Spanish

or Italian, from the Arabic *قان*, I do not consider the word as borrowed from the Arabic but as proceeding from a common radix. With regard to vernacular words, in any European language, such deduction is always incorrect. Yet errors of this kind abound in every book I have seen, which treats of this subject. The truth is, all vernacular words in the languages of Europe, are as old as the same words in Asia; and when the same words are found in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, it is almost demonstrably certain that these words were in use before the dispersion; the nations of both families have them from the common stock, and the words, like the families of men, which use them, are to be considered as of the same antiquity.

When therefore I state the words of another language as corresponding with vernacular words in the English, they are offered as affinities, or the same word, varied dialectically perhaps, in orthography or signification, but words from the same root as the English. Thus under the word *bright*, I state the Saxon word, and then the corresponding word in the Ethiopic, the participle of a verb; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Ethiopians, but that the verb, from which *bright* was derived, though lost in the Saxon, is still retained in the Ethiopic. This fact proves that the ancestors of the Saxons once used the verb, but suffered it to go into disuse, substituting *shine*, *scinan*, in its place.

It is much to be regretted that British authors and travelers admit into their writings foreign words without conforming them, in orthography, to regular English analogies. It is owing to this disregard of the purity and

regular form of orthography in English, that we are perplexed with such words as *burlesque*, *soup*, *group*, *tour*, *corps*, *depot*, *suite*, *pacha*, *ennui*, and many others. In this respect, modern writers manifest less taste than the writers of former centuries, who, when they borrowed foreign words, wrote them in conformity to English analogies. This practice of blending with the English many words of an orthography, which in our language is anomalous, is very embarrassing to readers who know only their vernacular tongue, and often introduces an odious difference between the pronunciation of different classes of people: an evil more sensibly felt in this country, than in Great Britain, where differences of rank exist: in short, it multiplies the irregularities of a language, already so deformed by them as to render it nearly impracticable for our own citizens ever to overcome the difficulties of its orthography; irregularities which foreigners deem a reproach to the taste of a literary nation.

Where is the good sense which should dictate a manly firmness in preserving the regular analogies and purity of the language? Where is there a due attachment to *UNIFORMITY* which constitutes the principal beauty and excellence of a language, and beyond all other means facilitates its acquisition? I would not refuse to admit foreign words into the language, if necessary or useful; but I would treat them as our laws treat aliens; I would compel them to submit to the formalities of naturalization, before they should be admitted to the rights of citizenship; I would convert them into English words, or reject them. Nor would I permit the same word to be written and pronounced in two different ways, one English, the other French. The French *suite* in English is *suit*, whether it signifies a set of clothes, or of apartments, or of armor, or of attendants.

In the orthography of certain classes of words, I have aimed at uniformity; but I have not proceeded so far in this desirable reformation of the common spelling, as my own wishes, and strict propriety might dictate. Thus if *ricious*, from the Latin *vitium*, is written with *c*, the verb *vitiate* should regularly be written with the same letter, and we have precedents in the words *appreciate* and *depreciate*, from the Latin *pretium*. In like manner, *expatiate* should be conformed to the orthography of *spacious*; *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, should follow the analogy of *concede*, *intercede*, and *recede*. These are points of minor importance, but far from being unimportant.

In writing the termination of such verbs as *civilize*, *legalize*, *modernize*, there is a diversity which may be corrected without inconvenience. We indeed have some of the verbs of this class from the French in which language *iser* is the termination; but most of them we have borrowed directly from the Latin or Greek, or perhaps from the Spanish or Italian, or they are of our own coinage. As the termination *ize* is conformable to the Greek original, and as it expresses the true pronunciation in English, it seems expedient to reduce the whole class to a uniformity of orthography.

Enterprise, *devise*, *comprise*, *revise*, *compromise*, and *surprise*, belong to a different class and retain the orthography of their originals.

There is a fact respecting the pronunciation of *gn*, in *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, which seems to have escaped observation; this is, that *g* was introduced to express a nasal sound, as in the French *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not for the purpose of being pronounced as *g*. It is probable that the Latins changed *con* before *nosco* into *cog* for this reason; and it may be inferred from the modern pronunciation of these words, that the Greeks omitted or softened the sound of *γ* in *γνωσκω* and *γνωμαι*. However this may be, the old pronunciation of the words was undoubtedly *conusance*, or *conizance*, *reconizance*, and hence in the old writers on law, the letter *g* was omitted. Indeed there is a harshness in the pronunciation of *g* in these words, that offends the organs both of the speaker and hearer, and which well justifies the pronunciation of the old lawyers; a pronunciation which we frequently hear, at this day, among gentlemen of the bar.

Whether the Latins pronounced the letter *g* in such words as *benignus*, *condignus*, *malignus*, it is of no moment for us to determine. In our mode of writing *benign*, *condign*, *malign*, the sound of *g* must be dropped; but it is resumed in the derivatives *benignity*, *condignity*, *malignity*: so in *design*, *designate*; *resign*, *resignation*.*

In noting the obsolete words which amount to some thousands, I may have committed mistakes; for words obsolete in one part of the British dominions, or in some part of the United States, may be words in common use, in some other part of such dominions, not within my knowledge. The rule I have generally observed has been to note as obsolete such words as I have not heard in colloquial practice, and which I have not found in any writer of the last century. The notation of such words as are disused may be of use to our own youth, and still more to foreigners, who learn our language.

Under the head of etymology, in hooks, the reader will observe references to another work, for a more full explanation or view of the affinities of the words under which these references occur. These are references to a Synopsis of the principal uncompound words in twenty languages; a work that is not published, and it is uncertain whether it will ever be published. But if it should be, these references will be useful to the philologist, and I thought it expedient to insert them.

* There is, among some poets of the present day, an affectation of reviving the use of obsolete words. Some of these may perhaps be revived to advantage; but when this practice proceeds so far as to make a glossary necessary to the understanding of a poem, it seems to be a violation of good taste. How different is the simple elegance of Dryden, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith and Cowper!

* The Spanish *puño* is the Latin *pugnus*; and our word *pawn*, the D. *pand*, is the Latin *pignus*. So we pronounce *impune*, for *impugn*, French *impugner*, from the Latin *pugno*, *pugna*. How far these facts tend to show the Latin pronunciation, let the reader judge.

A

PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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IN the year 1803, I received a Letter from Lindley Murray, with a copy of his Grammar. The following is a copy of the Letter.

"I take the liberty of requesting that the author of 'Dissertations on the English Language,' will do me the favor to accept a copy of the new edition of my grammar, as a small testimony of my respect for his talents and character. At the same time, I hope he will permit me to thank him for the pleasure and improvement, which I have derived from perusing his ingenious and sensible writings.

"If, on looking over the Grammar, any thing should occur to him, by which he thinks the work may be further improved, I will take the communication of it, as a particular favor; and will give it an attentive and respectful consideration. Should he prepare any remarks, he will be so good as to send his letter to my brother John Murray, jun., Pearl Street, New York, who will carefully forward them to me. I am very respectfully, &c.

LINDLEY MURRAY."

Holdgate, near York, 1803."

Twenty years before the date of this letter, I had prepared and published a Grammar, on the model of Lowth's, with some variations, and on the same principles, as Murray has constructed his. This work passed through many editions, before Murray's book appeared in this country. But before this period, my researches into the structure of language had convinced me that some of Lowth's principles are erroneous, and that my own Grammar wanted material corrections. In consequence of this conviction, believing it to be immoral to publish what appeared to be false rules and principles, I determined to suppress my Grammar, and actually did so; although the public continued to call for it, and my bookseller urged for permission to continue the publication of it. As I had the same objections to Murray's Grammar, as I had to my own, I determined on the publication of a new work, which was executed in 1807; and with a view to answer Lindley Murray's request, but in a different manner, I sent him a polite letter, with a copy of my Grammar. I have understood from his friends in New York, that these never reached him; but he received a copy of my Grammar from his friends, and soon afterward prepared for publication a new edition of his own Grammar, in the octavo form. In the preface to this edition, dated in 1808, he informs his readers, that, "in preparing for the octavo edition, the author examined the most respectable publications on the subject of grammar, that *had recently appeared*; and he has, in consequence, been the better enabled to *extend and improve* his work." On carefully comparing this work with my own Grammar, I found most of his *improvements* were selected from my book.

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In the first edition of this work, the compiler gave me credit for one passage only, (being nearly three pages of my Grammar,) which he acknowledged to be *chiefly* taken from my work. In the later editions, he says, this is *in part* taken from my book, and he further acknowledges that a *few positions* and *illustrations*, among the syntactical notes and observations, were selected from my Grammar. Now the fact is, the passages borrowed amount to *thirty* or more, and they are so incorporated into his work, that no person except myself would detect the plagiarisms, without a particular view to this object. It may be further observed that these passages are original remarks, some of them illustrating principles overlooked by all British writers on the subject.

This octavo edition of Murray's Grammar, has been repeatedly published in this country, and constantly used in our higher seminaries of learning; while the student probably has no suspicion that he is learning *my* principles in Murray's Grammar.

For the injustice done to me, by this publication, in violation of the *spirit*, if not of the *letter* of the law, for securing to authors the copy-right of their works, I have sought no redress; but while I submit to the injury, it seems to be my duty to bear testimony against this species of immorality. A man's *reputation*, and *character*, and *writings*, are as much his property, as his *land*, and it is to be hoped that correct morality will, in due time, place the protection of the former on as high ground as that of the latter.

Being perfectly satisfied that some principles of Lowth's Grammar, which constitutes the body of Murray's, are entirely erroneous, I have prefixed a brief Grammar to this Dictionary; which is committed to my fellow citizens, as the mature result of all my investigations. It is the last effort I shall make to arrest the progress of error, on this subject. It needs the club of Hercules, wielded by the arm of a giant, to destroy the hydra of educational prejudice. The club and the arm, I pretend not to possess, and my efforts may be fruitless; but it will ever be a satisfaction to reflect that I have discharged a duty demanded by a deep sense of the importance of *truth*. It is not possible for me to think with indifference, that half a million of youth in our schools are daily toiling to learn that which is not true. It has been justly observed that *ignorance* is preferable to *error*.

Some of the more prominent errors of the English Grammars, are,

1. The admission of the *article*, as a distinct part of speech, and an entire mistake respecting what is called the indefinite article. The word article signifies, if any thing, a *joint*; but there is no class of words, unless it may be the conjunctions, which can, with a shadow of propriety, be brought under that denomination. The words called *articles*, are, in all languages, *adjectives*; words limiting or in some way qualifying the sense of names or nouns. In most languages, they are varied like the nouns which they qualify, and attached to them like other adjectives.

2. The arrangement of words in a class to which they do not belong. Thus, *that* is called sometimes a pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction, when in fact it is always a pronoun or substitute, and never a conjunction. So also *if*, *though*, *unless*, *notwithstanding*, are called conjunctions; which is a most palpable mistake. *Notwithstanding*, is placed by Murray among the conjunctions. But after he procured my Grammar, he inserted, under his twenty-first rule of Syntax, the following remark. "It is very frequent, when the word *notwithstanding* agrees with a number of words, or with an entire clause, to omit the whole, except this word; and in this use of *notwithstanding*, we have a striking proof of the value of abbreviations in language," &c. The whole passage, taken from my Grammar, and the two subsequent passages, are too long to be here recited. The remark to be made here is, that the author, by attempting to patch a defective system, falls into the absurdity of making *notwithstanding* a conjunction, in one part of his book, and in another, he makes it a *word agreeing with a number of words, or with an entire clause*!

3. There is no correct and complete exhibition of the English verb in any British Grammar which I have seen. The *definite* tenses, which are as important as the *indefinite*, are wholly wanting; and the second future in Murray is imperfect. It seems that he had in his first editions inserted this form, *thou shalt*, or *ye shall have loved*, but in his octavo edition, he informs us that *shall* in the second and third persons is incorrectly applied. To prove this, he gives the following examples. "Thou *shalt* have served thy apprenticeship, before the end of the year." "He *shall* have completed his business, when the messenger arrives." Very true; but the author forgot that by placing *when* or *after*, as an introduction to the sentence, the use of *shall* is not only correct, but in many cases, necessary. When thou *shalt* or you *shall* have served an apprenticeship, after he *shall* have completed his business, are perfectly correct expressions. But in consequence of this oversight, Murray's second future is defective throughout the whole paradigm.

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4. The Syntax of every British Grammar that I have seen, is extremely imperfect. There are many English phrases which are perfectly well established and correct, which are not brought within the rules ; and of course they cannot be parsed or resolved by the student.

5. There are several false rules of construction which mislead the learner ; rules which are in direct opposition to the practice of the best writers.

6. There are some phrases or modes of expression, frequently used by authors, which are not good English, and which it is the business of the Grammarian to correct, but which are not noticed in any British Grammar. Some of these have been considered in the preceding Introduction.

There is a great difficulty in devising a correct classification of the several sorts of words ; and probably no classification that shall be simple and at the same time philosophically correct, can be invented. There are some words that do not strictly fall under the description of any class yet devised. Many attempts have been made and are still making to remedy this evil ; but such schemes as I have seen, do not, in my apprehension, correct the defects of the old schemes, nor simplify the subject. On the other hand, all that I have seen, serve only to obscure and embarrass the subject, by substituting new arrangements and new terms, which are as incorrect as the old ones, and less intelligible.

On the subject of the tenses of the verbs, for example, we may attempt philosophical accuracy, and say that there are, and there can be *three* tenses only, to express the natural division of time into *past*, *present*, and *future*. But a language which should have words to express these three divisions only, would be miserably imperfect. We want to express not only the *past*, the *present*, and the *future*, with respect to ourselves or the time of speaking and writing, but the *past* with respect to *other* times or events. When we say, *the mail will have arrived before sun-set*, we express not only a *future* event, at the time of speaking, but an event to be *past* before another event, the setting of the sun. Hence I have given to that form of words, the denomination of the *prior-future*. So of the past time. *He had delivered the letter, before I arrived*, denotes an event not only *past*, as to the time of speaking, but *past before* another event, my arrival. This tense I call the *prior-past*. These denominations, like the terms of the new chemistry, define themselves. The old names of the latter tense, *pluperfect* or *preterpluperfect*, more than finished or past, or beyond more than finished or past, I have discarded. These small alterations of the old system will, I hope, be well received.

If it should be said, that our verbs have not tenses, because they have not variations of termination to express them ; I would reply, that this may be considered as a mistake, proceeding from an early bias, impressed upon us by the Greek and Latin forms of the tenses. A *tense* is a term intended to denote a form of verbs used for expressing time or some division of it, and it is just as properly applied to a *combination of words* for that purpose, as to a *modification* of the simple verb. The use of it is entirely arbitrary. *Locutus sum* are not the less a tense, because two words are employed. It is the *time* and not the form of words used to express it, which stamps propriety on the denomination.

If we attempt to dispense with some of the English tenses, by analyzing them, and resolving them into their primary elements, that is, parsing the words composing them, each distinctly, we shall meet with insuperable difficulties. Let a man attempt to make out the sense of this phrase, *he had been writing*, by analysing it. *Had* alone denotes *held*, *possessed*, as in the phrase, "he *had* an estate in New York." Then in the phrase above, it will signify, *he held* or *possessed* been writing.

It is alledged that the auxiliary verbs are *not secondary*, but the *most important* verbs in the language. The point of importance must be determined by this fact, that by themselves they do not make complete sense ; they leave the sense or affirmation imperfect. *He may, he can, he will, he shall*, are incomplete sentences, without another verb *expressed* or *understood*. They express nothing definite which is intended to be affirmed. When I ask, whether you can lend me a sum of money, and you reply, *I can*, the verb *lend* is understood. Not so with the verbs considered as *principal*. When I say, *I write, I walk*, the sense or affirmation is complete without the use of another verb. Hence it is with perfect propriety, that such verbs as can be used only in connection with others, should be considered as of a *secondary* character, and being used to aid in forming the tenses, they may very justly be denominated *auxiliars* or *auxiliaries*.

Some of our verbs are used either as principal or as auxiliary, as *have* and *will* ; and *will* takes a different and regular form when principal ; *I will, thou wilt, he willeth* or *wills* an estate or a legacy ; but when auxiliary, thou *wilt*, he *will* bequeath his estate.

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Will, indeed, in its primary use, expresses volition, as when we say, "I *will* walk or ride ; but as an auxiliary, it often loses this signification. When it is said, "it *will* rain to-morrow," what relation has *will* to volition ?

To show the utter futility of attempting to explain phrases by the primary signification of the auxiliaries, take the following example. *May* and *might* express power, liberty or possibility ; *have* and *had* express holding or possession. On this plan of explanation, resolve the following sentence. "He *might have had* more prudence than to engage in speculation ;" that is, he was able, or had power, to hold or possess, held or possessed more prudence than to engage in speculation.

So the following. "It *may have rained* on the land." That is, it has power or is possible, to hold or possess, rained on the land.

All attempts to simplify our forms of the tenses by such resolution, must not only fail, but prove to be perfectly ridiculous. It is the *combination of words* only that admits of definition ; and these must be exhibited as *tenses* ; forms of expression presenting to the hearer or reader the precise time of action. This is necessary for our own citizens ; but for foreigners, indispensable, as they want to know the tenses in English which correspond with the tenses in their own languages.

Nor shall we succeed much better in attempting to detect the primary elements of the terminations which form the variations of the simple verb. We may conjecture any thing ; we may suppose *loved* to be a contraction of *love-did* ; but in opposition to this, we find in our mother tongue, this termination *ed*, was *od*, or *ode*. Ic *lufode*, I loved ; we *lufodon*, we loved. Besides, if I mistake not, this termination is the same as that in the early Roman laws, in which *esto* was written *estod* ; and I believe we have no evidence that *do* and *did* ever belonged to the Latin language. But what settles this question, is, that *did* itself is formed of *do* and this same termination, *do-ed*. Here the question may rest.

We may conjecture that the personal terminations of the verbs were originally pronouns, and this conjecture is certainly better founded than many others ; but we find in our mother tongue, the verb *love*, in the plural number, is written, *we lufiath*, *ge lufiath*, *thi lufiath*, all the persons having the same termination ; but certainly the same word was never used to express *we*, *you* or *ye*, and *they*.

I have attentively viewed these subjects, in all the lights which my opportunities have afforded, and I am convinced that the distribution of words, most generally received, is the best that can be formed, with some slight alterations adapted to the particular construction of the English language. Our language is rich in tenses, beyond any language in Europe ; and I have endeavored to exhibit all the combinations of words forming them, in such a manner that students, natives or foreigners, may readily understand them.

I close with this single remark, that from all the observations I have been able to make, I am convinced the dictionaries and grammars which have been used in our seminaries of learning, for the last forty or fifty years, are so incorrect and imperfect, that they have introduced or sanctioned more errors than they have amended ; in other words, had the people of England and of these States been left to learn the pronunciation and construction of their vernacular language solely by tradition, and the reading of good authors, the language would have been spoken and written with more purity than it has been and now is, by those who have learned to adjust their language by the rules which dictionaries and grammars prescribe.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, &c.

THE Grammar of a language is a collection of principles and rules, taken from the established usages of the nation using that language; in other words, an exhibition of the genuine structure of the language. These principles and rules are derived from the natural distinctions of words, or they are arbitrary, and depend for their authority wholly on custom.

A rule is an established form of construction in a particular class of words. Thus it is a rule in English that the plural number of nouns is formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular, as *hand, hands, cage, cages, fish, fishes*.

An exception to a rule is, the deviation of a word from the common construction. Thus the regular plural of *man* would be *mans*; but the actual plural is *men*. This word then is an exception to the general rule of forming plural nouns.

Grammar is usually divided into four parts—orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody.

Orthography treats of the letters of a language, their sounds and use, whether simple or in combination; and teaches the true mode of writing words, according to established usage.

Etymology treats of the derivation of words from their radicals or primitives, and of their various inflections and modifications to express person, number, case, sex, time and mode.

Syntax is a system of rules for constructing sentences.

Prosody treats of the quantity or rather of the accent of syllables, of poetic feet, and the laws of versification.

The elements of language are articulate sounds. These are represented on paper by letters or characters, which are the elements of written language.

A syllable is a simple sound, or a combination or succession of sounds uttered at one breath or impulse of the voice.

A word consists of one syllable or of a combination of syllables.

A sentence consists of a number of words, at the pleasure of the speaker or writer; but forming complete sense.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty six letters or characters, viz.: A a—B b—C c—D d—E e—F f—G g—H h—I i—J j—K k—L l—M m—N n—O o—P p—Q q—R r—S s—T t—U u—V v—W w—X x—Y y—Z z.

Of these, three, *a, e, and o*, are always vowels; *i* and *u* are either vowels or diphthongs; and *y* is a vowel, diphthong, or consonant. To these may be added *w*, which is actually a vowel. *H* is an aspirate or mark of breathing, and the rest are consonants, or articulations.

A vowel is a simple sound formed by opening the mouth, in a particular manner. This may be known by the power we have of prolonging the sound, without changing the position of the organs, as in uttering *a, e, and o*. When the position of the organs is necessarily varied, during the utterance, the sound is not simple, but diphthongal; as in uttering *i* and *u*.

The vowel characters in English have each several different sounds.

1. *A* has four sounds; First or long, as in *fate, ale*.
 2. Short, as in *at, bat, ban*. This is nearly the fourth sound shortened.
 3. Broad, as in *all, fall*, and shortened, as in *what*.
 4. Italian, as in *father, calm, ask*.
- E* has two sounds; First or long, as in *mete, me, meter*.
2. Short, as in *met, bet, pen*. This is nearly the first sound of *a* shortened.
- E* has also the sound of *a* long, as in *prey, vein*; but this is an anomaly.
- I* has two sounds; First or long, and diphthongal, as in *fine, wine, mind*.
2. Short, as in *pit, ability*. This is the short sound of *e* long.
- O* has three sounds; First or long, as in *note, roll*.
2. Short, as in *not, nominal*. This is the short sound of broad *aw*, as in *what, warrant*.
 3. The sound of *oo*, or French *ou*, as in *move, tomb, lose*.

U has three sounds; First or long, as in *cube, rude, enumerate*; a diphthongal sound.

2. Short, as in *cub, but, number*.
 3. The Italian *u*, as in *bush, bullet*; the short sound of *oo*.
- Y* has two sounds; the first and long is the same as that of *i* long, as in *defy, rely, try, chyle*.
2. Short, as in *sympptom, pity*; the same as the short sound of *i*.

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H.

At the beginning of words, *y* may be considered a consonant, as in *year*.

W is properly a vowel, having the same sound as *oo*, in *wool*, the French *ou*, the Italian, German, and Spanish *u*. It is the same in English as in the Welsh. Thus *dwell* is pronounced *doell*. When initial, it has been considered to be a consonant, as in *well, will, ocell, ooill*; but although the position of the organs in uttering this letter at the beginning of words may be a little closer, it can hardly be called an articulation. In this combination, the two vowels are rather diphthongal.

Consonants or articulations are characters that represent the junctions, jointings, or closings of the organs, which precede or follow the vocal sounds. Some of them are close articulations, which wholly intercept the voice. Such are *k, p, and t*, as in the syllables *ek, ep, et*. These are usually called *mutes*, or *pure mutes*. Others admit a short prolongation of sound, as *b, d, and g*, in the syllables *eb, ed, eg*. These are called *impure mutes*.

Others are imperfect articulations, not entirely interrupting the voice, but admitting a kind of hum, a hiss, or a breathing; and for this reason, they are sometimes called semi-vowels. Such are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, and z*, as in the syllables *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez*.

J and the soft *g* represent a compound sound, or rather a union of sounds, which may be expressed by *edge*, or *dje*, as in *join, general*.

X represents the sounds of *ks*, or *gz*.

Th have an aspirated sound, as in *thing, wreath*; or a vocal sound, as in *thus, thou, breathe*.

Sh may be considered as representing a simple sound, as in *esh, she, shall*. This sound, rendered vocal, becomes *exh*, for which we have no character. It is heard in *fusion*, pronounced *fushun*.

The letters *ng* in combination have two sounds; one as in *sing, singer*; the other as in *finger, longer*. The latter requires a closer articulation of the palatal organs, than the former; but the distinction can be communicated only by the ear. The orthoepists attempt to express it by writing *g* after the *ng*, as *finger*. But the peculiar sound of *ng* is expressed, if expressed at all, solely by the first syllable, as will be obvious to any person, who will write *sing-ger* for *singer*; for let *sing* in this word be pronounced as it is by itself, *sing*, and the additional letter makes no difference, unless the speaker pauses at *sing*, and pronounces *ger* by itself.

The articulations in English may all be thus expressed: *eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez, eth*, aspirate and vocal, *esh, exh, ing*.

These articulations may be named from the organs whose junctions they represent—Thus

Labials, or letters of the lips, *eb, ef, ev, ep, em*.

Dentals, *ed, et, eth, es, esh, ez, exh, en*.

Palatals, *eg, ek, el, er*.

Nasals, *em, en, ing*.

The letters *s* and *z*, are also called sibilants, or hissing letters—to which may be added, *esh*, and *exh*.

Q is precisely equivalent to *k*; but it differs from it in being always followed by *u*. It is a useless letter; for *quest* might as well be written *kwest* or *kwest*, in the Dutch manner.

A diphthong is a union of two vowels or simple sounds uttered so rapidly and closely, as to form one syllable only, or what is considered as one syllable; as *oi* and *oy* in *voice* and *joy*, *ou* in *sound*, and *ow* in *vow*.

A triphthong is a union of three vowels in one syllable; as in *adieu*.

There are many combinations of vowels in English words, in which one vowel only is sounded: as *ai, ea, ie, ei, oa, ui, ay, ey, &c.* These may be called digraphs. They can be reduced to no rule of pronunciation.

The combinations *au* and *aw* have generally the sound of the broad *a*, as in *fraud*, and *law*. The combination *ew* has the sound of *u* long, as in *pcw*, *new, crew*; and sometimes at the beginning of words the sound of *yu*, as in *eucharist, euphony*.

The letters *cl, kl*, at the beginning of a word, are pronounced as *tl*, as in *clear*. *Gl* at the beginning of words are pronounced as *dl*, as in *glory*.

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

The first and principal rule in dividing syllables, is not to separate letters that belong to the same syllable, except in cases of anomalous pronunciation.

GRAMMAR OF THE

The best division of syllables is that which leads the learner most easily to a just pronunciation. Thus, *hab-it, ham-let, bat-ter, ho-ly, lo-cal, en-gage, an-i-mal, al-i-ment, pol-i-cy, eb-o-ny, des-ig-nate, lam-ent-a-ble, pref-er-a-ble*.

An exception to this rule occurs in such words as *vicious, ambition*, in which the *ci* and *ti* are pronounced like *sh*. In this case, it seems preferable to divide the words thus, *vi-cious, am-bi-tion*.

In dividing the syllables of derivative words it seems advisable to keep the original entire, unless when this division may lead to a wrong pronunciation. Thus *act-or, help-er, op-press-or*, may be considered as a better division than *ac-tor, hel-per, op-pres-sor*. But it may be eligible in many cases, to deviate from this rule. Thus *op-pres-sion* seems to be more convenient both for children in learning and for printers, than *op-press-ion*.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and verbs of more syllables than one, ending with an accented consonant preceded by a short vowel, double the final consonant in the participle, and when any syllable is added beginning with a vowel. Thus,

Abet,	Sin,	Permit,
Abetted,	Sinned,	Permitted,
Abetting,	Sinning,	Permitting,
Abettor.	Sinner.	Permitter.

2. When the final consonant is preceded by a long vowel, the consonant is usually not doubled. Thus,

Seal,	Repeal,	Defeat,
Sealed,	Repealed,	Defeated,
Sealing,	Repealing,	Defeating,
Sealer.	Repeater.	Defeater.

3. When the accent falls on any syllable except the last, the final consonant of the verb is not to be doubled in the derivatives. Thus,

Bias,	Quarrel,	Worship,	Equal,
Biased,	Quarreled,	Worshipped,	Equaled,
Biasing,	Quarreling,	Worshipping,	Equaling,
Biased.	Quarreler.	Worshiper.	Equaler.

The same rule is generally to be observed in nouns, as in *jeweler*, from *jewel*.

These are general rules; though possibly special reasons may, in some instances, justify exceptions.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS.

Words are classified according to their uses. Writers on grammar are not perfectly agreed in the distribution of words into classes. But I shall, with one exception, follow the common distribution. Words then may be distributed into eight classes or parts of speech. 1. The *name* or *noun*. 2. The *pronoun* or *substitute*. 3. The *adjective*, *attribute* or *attributive*. 4. The *verb*. 5. The *adverb*. 6. The *preposition*. 7. The *connective* or *conjunction*. 8. The *exclamation* or *interjection*.

The participle is sometimes treated as a distinct part of speech; it is a derivative from the verb, and partakes of its nature, expressing motion or action. But it sometimes loses its verbal character, and becomes a mere adjective, expressing quality or habit, rather than action.

Names or Nouns.

A name or noun is that by which a thing is called; and it expresses the idea of that which exists, material or immaterial. Of material substances, as man, horse, tree, table—of immaterial things, as faith, hope, love. These and similar words are, by customary use, made the names of things which exist, or the symbols of ideas, which they express without the help of any other word.

Division of Names.

NAMES are of two kinds; *common*, or those which represent the idea of a whole kind or species; and *proper* or *appropriate*, which denote individuals. Thus *animal* is a name common to all beings, having organized bodies and endowed with life, digestion, and spontaneous motion. *Plant* and *vegetable* are names of all beings which have organized bodies and life, without the power of spontaneous motion. *Fowl* is the common name of all feathered animals which fly—*fish*, of animals which live wholly in water.

On the other hand, Thomas, John, William, are *proper* or *appropriate* names, each denoting an individual of which there is no species or kind. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rhine, Po, Danube, Massachusetts, Hudson, Potomac, are also proper names, being appropriate to individual things.

Proper names however become common when they comprehend two or more individuals; as, the Capets, the Smiths, the Fletchers.

"Two Roberts there the pagan force defy'd." *Hoole's Tasso*, b. 20.

Limitation of Names.

PROPER names are sufficiently definite without the aid of another word to limit their meaning, as Boston, Baltimore, Savannah. Yet when certain

individuals have a common character, or predominant qualities which create a similitude between them, this common character becomes in the mind a *species*, and the proper name of an individual possessing this character, admits of the definitives and of plural number, like a common name. Thus a conspirator is called a *Cataline*; and numbers of them *Catalines* or *the Catalines* of their country. A distinguished general is called a *Cesar*—an eminent orator *the Cicero* of his age.

But names, which are common to a whole kind or species, require often to be limited to an individual or a certain number of individuals of the kind or species. For this purpose the English language is furnished with a number of words, as *an*, or *a*, *the*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, and a few others, which define the extent of the signification of common names, or point to the particular things mentioned. These are all *adjectives* or *attributes*, having a dependence on some noun expressed or implied.

RULE I.—A noun or name, without a preceding definitive, is used either in an unlimited sense, extending to the whole species, or in an indefinite sense, denoting a number or quantity, but not the whole.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Pope.

Here *man* comprehends the whole species.

"In the first place, *woman* has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the perfect discharge of parental duties."

Life of Cowper.

Here *woman* and *man* comprehend each the whole species of its sex.

NOTE.—The rule laid down by Lowth, and transcribed implicitly by his followers, is general. "A substantive without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; thus *man* means *all mankind*." The examples already given prove the inaccuracy of the rule. But let it be tried by other examples.

"There are *fishes* that have wings, and are not strangers to the airy regions."—Locke, b. 3. ch. 6. 12. If the rule is just, that *fishes* is to be taken in its widest sense," then *all fishes* have wings!

RULE II.—The definitive *an* or *a*, being merely *one*, in its English orthography, and precisely synonymous with it, limits a common name to an individual of the species. Its sole use is to express *unity*, and with respect to number, it is the most definite word imaginable; as *an ounce*, *a church*, *a ship*, that is, *one ship*, *one church*. It is used before a name which is indefinite, or applicable to any one of a species; as

"He bore him in the thickest troop,"

Shakspeare.

Here *a* limits the sense of the word *lion*, and that of *herd* to *one*—but does not specify the particular one—"As *any* lion does or would do in *any* herd."

This definitive is used also before names which are definite and as specific as possible: as, "Solomon built *a* temple." "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden." London is a great commercial city. A decisive battle was fought at Marengo. The English obtained a signal naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.

NOTE.—When the sense of words is sufficiently certain, by the construction, the definitive may be omitted; as, "Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, require us to entreat your royal attention."

It is also omitted before names whose signification is general, and requires no limitation—as "*wisdom* is justified of her children"—"*anger* resteth in the bosom of fools."

The definitive *a* is used before plural names preceded by *few* or *many*—as *a few days*, *a great many persons*. It is also used before any collective word, as *a dozen*, *a hundred*, even when such words are attached to plural nouns; as *a hundred years*.

It is remarkable that *a* never precedes *many* without the intervention of *great* between them—but follows *many*, standing between this word and a name—and what is equally singular, *many*, the very essence of which is to mark plurality, will, with *a* intervening, agree with a name in the singular number; as

"Full *many* a gem of purest ray serene."

Gray.

"Where *many* a rose bud rears its blushing head."

Beattie.

RULE III.—The definitive *the* is employed before names, to limit their signification to one or more specific things of the kind, discriminated from others of the same kind. Hence the person or thing is understood by the reader or hearer, as *the twelve Apostles*, *the laws of morality*, *the rules of good breeding*.

This definitive is also used with names of things which exist alone, or which we consider as single, as the Jews, the Sun, the Globe, the Ocean; and also before words when used by way of distinction, as the Church, the Temple.

RULE IV.—*The* is used rhetorically before a name in the singular number, to denote the whole species, or an indefinite number; as, "*the fig-tree* putteth forth her green figs."

Sol. Song.

"*The almond tree* shall flourish, and *the grasshopper* shall be a burden."

"Or ever *the silver cord* shall be loosed, or *the golden bowl* be broken," &c.

Ecclesiastes.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"The Christian, who, with pious horror, avoided the abominations of the circus or the theater, found himself encompassed with infernal snares," &c. *Gib. Rom. Emp.* ch. 15.

"The heart likes naturally to be moved and affected." *Campbell's Rhet.* ch. 2.

NOTE 1.—This definitive is also used before names employed figuratively in a general sense; as,

"His mates their safety to the waves consign." *Lusiad*, 2.

Here *waves* cannot be understood of any particular waves; but the word is a metaphor for a particular thing, the ocean.

NOTE 2.—The definitive *the* is used before an attribute, which is selected from others belonging to the same object; as, "The very frame of spirit proper for being diverted with the laughable in objects, is so different from that which is necessary for philosophizing on them." *Campbell's Rhet.* 1. 2.

Number.

As men have occasion to speak of a single object, or of two or more individuals of the same kind, it has been found necessary to vary the noun or name, and usually the termination, to distinguish plurality from unity. The different forms of words to express one or more are called in Grammar, *numbers*; of which there are in English, two, the *singular* and the *plural*. The *singular* denotes an individual, or a collection of individuals united in a body; as, a man, a ship, an office, a company, a society, a dozen. The *plural* denotes two or more individuals, not considered as a collective body; as, men, ships, offices, companies, societies. The plural number is formed by the addition of *s* or *es* to the singular.

RULE 1. When the terminating letter of a noun will admit the sound of *s* to coalesce with the name or the last syllable of it, *s* only is added to form the plural; as sea, seas; hand, hands; pen, pens; grape, grapes; vale, vales; vow, vows.

2. When the letter *s* does not combine in sound with the word or last syllable of it, the addition of *s* increases the number of syllables; as, house, houses; grace, graces; page, pages; rose, roses; voice, voices; maze, mazes.

3. When the name ends in *x*, *ss*, *sh*, or *ch* with its English sound, the plural is formed by adding *es* to the singular; for a single *s* after those letters cannot be pronounced; as, fox, foxes; glass, glasses; brush, brushes; church, churches. But after *ch* with its Greek sound, like *k*, the plural is formed by *s* only; as monarch, monarchs.

4. When a name ends with *y* after a consonant, the plural is formed by dropping *y* and adding *ies*; as vanity, vanities. *Alkali* has a regular plural, *alkalies*.

But after *ay*, *ey*, and *oy*, *s* only is added; as, delay, delays; valley, valleys; joy, joys; money, moneys.

NOTE.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rules in the formation of the plural number:—

CLASS 1.—In some names, *f* in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into *v*, as,

life,	lives.	self,	selves.	sheaf,	sheaves.
knife,	knives.	half,	halves.	shelf,	shelves.
wife,	wives.	beef,	beeves.	wolf,	wolves.
leaf,	leaves.	staff,	staves.	wharf,	wharves.
calf,	calves.	loaf,	loaves.	thief,	thieves.

CLASS 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as,

child,	children.	hypothesis,	hypotheses.
foot,	feet.	brother,	brothers or brethren.
tooth,	teeth.	penny,	pennies or pence.
man,	men.	die,	dies or dice.
woman,	women.	pea,	peas or pease.
ox,	oxen.	criterion,	criteria or criteria.
louse,	lice.	focus,	focuses or foci.
goose,	geese.	radius,	radiuses or radii.
beau,	beaux.	index,	indexes or indices.
thesis,	theses.	calx,	calxes or calces.
emphasis,	emphases.	phenomenon,	phenomena.
antithesis,	antitheses.		

Pennies is used for real coins; *pence* for their value in computation.—*Dies* denotes stamps for coining; *dice*, pieces used in games.—*Peas* denotes the seeds as distinct objects; *pease* the seeds in a mass.—*Brothers* is the plural used in common discourse; *brethren*, in the scripture style, but is not restricted to it.

Cherubim and *Seraphim* are real Hebrew plurals; but such is the propensity in men to form regular inflections in language, that these words are used as in the singular, with regular plurals, cherubins, seraphims. In like manner, the Hebrew singulars, *cherub* and *seraph*, have obtained regular plurals.

The influence of this principle is very obvious in other foreign words, which the sciences have enlisted into our service; as may be observed in

the words radius, focus, index, &c. which now begin to be used with regular English plural terminations. This tendency to regularity is, by all means, to be encouraged; for a prime excellence in language is the uniformity of its inflections. The facts here stated will be evinced by a few authorities.

"Vesiculated corallines are found adhering to rocks, shells and fucuses." *Encyc. art. Corallines.*

"Many fetuses are deficient at the extremities." *Dar. Zoon. Sect. 1, 3, 9.*

"Five hundred denariuses." *Baker's Livy*, 4. 491.

"The radiations of that tree and its fruit, the principal focuses of which are in the Maldivia islands." *Hunter's St. Pierre*, vol. 3.

"The reduction of metallic calxes into metals." *Ency. art. Metallurgy.*

See also *Mediums*, Campbell's Rhetoric, 1, 150—*Calyxes*, Darwin's Zoon. 1, 74—*Caudexes*, Phytologia, 2, 3—*Iris*, Zoon. 1. 444. *Reguluses* and *residuiums*. *Ency. art. Metal.*

In authorities equally respectable, we find *stamens*, *stratums*, *funguses*; and in pursuance of the principle, we may expect to see *lamens* for lamina; *lamels* for lamellæ; *baryte* for barytes; *pyrite* for pyrites; *strontite* for strontites; *stalactite* for the plural *stalactites*. These reforms are necessary to enable us to distinguish the singular from the plural number.

CLASS 3.—The third class of irregulars consists of such as have no plural termination; some of which represent ideas of things which do not admit of plurality; as rye, barley, flax, hemp, flour, sloth, pride, pitch, and the names of metals, gold, silver, tin, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, quicksilver. When, in the progress of improvement, any thing, considered as not susceptible of plurality, is found to have varieties, which are distinguishable, this distinction gives rise to a plural of the term. Thus in early ages our ancestors took no notice of different varieties of *wheat*, and the term had no plural. But modern improvements in agriculture have recognized varieties of this grain, which have given the name a plural form. The same remark is applicable to fern, clay, marl, sugar, cotton, &c. which have plurals, formerly unknown. Other words may hereafter undergo a similar change.

Other words of this class denote plurality, without a plural termination; as cattle, sheep, swine, kine, deer, hose; trout, salmon, carp, perch, and many other names of fish. *Fish* has a plural, but it is used in the plural sense without the termination; as,

"We are to blame for eating these fish." *Anacharsis* 6. 272.

"The fish reposed in seas and crystal floods," *Hoole T.* 2. 726.

"The beasts retired in covert of the woods."

Cannon, shot and sail, are used in a plural sense; as,

"One hundred cannon were landed from the fleet." *Burchett, Naval Hist.* 732.

"Several shot being fired." *Ibm.* 455.

"Several sail of ships." *Ibm.* 426.

In the sense in which *sail* is here used, it does not admit of a plural ending.

Under this class may be noticed a number of words, expressing time, distance, measure, weight, and number, which, though admitting a plural termination, are often, not to say generally, used without that termination, even when used with attributes of plurality; such are the names in these expressions, two year, five mile, ten foot, seven pound, three tun, hundred, thousand, or million, five bushel, twenty weight, &c. Yet the most unlettered people never say, two minute, three hour, five day, or week, or month; nor two inch, yard or league; nor three ounce, grain, dram, or peck.

A like singularity is observable in the Latin language. "Tritici quadraginta millia modium." *Liv. lib.* 26. 47. Forty thousand modium of wheat. "Quatuor millia pondo auri," four thousand pound of gold. *Ibm.* 27. 10.

Here we see the origin of our *pound*. Originally it was merely *weight*—four thousand of gold by *weight*. From denoting weight generally, *pondo* became the term for a certain division or quantity; retaining however its signification of unity, and becoming an indeclinable in Latin. *Twenty pound* then, in strictness, is twenty divisions by *weight*; or as we say, with a like abbreviation, *twenty weight*.

The words *horse*, *foot* and *infantry*, comprehending bodies of soldiers, are used as plural nouns and followed by verbs in the plural. *Cavalry* is sometimes used in like manner.

CLASS 4.—The fourth class of irregular nouns consists of words which have the plural termination only. Some of these denoting plurality, are always joined with verbs in the plural; as the following:

Annals,	drawers,	lees,	customs,
archives,	downs,	lungs,	shears,
ashes,	dregs,	matins,	scissors,
assets,	embers,	mallows,	shambles,
bettors,	entrails,	orgies,	tidings,
bowels,	fetters,	nippers,	tongs,
compasses,	filings,	pincers, or	thanks,
clothes,	goods,	pinchers,	vespers,
calends,	hatches,	pleiads,	vitals,
breeches,	ides,	snuffers,	victuals.

Letters, in the sense of *literature*, may be added to the foregoing list. *Manners*, in the sense of *behavior*, is also plural.

GRAMMAR OF THE

Other words of this class, though ending in *s*, are used either wholly in the singular number, or in the one or the other, at the pleasure of the writer.

Amends,	wages,	conics,	economics,
alms,	billiards,	catoprics,	mathematics,
bellows,	fives,	dioptrics,	mechanics,
gallows,	sessions,	acoustics,	hydraulics,
odds,	measles,	pneumatics,	hydrostatics,
means,	hysterics,	statics,	analytics,
pains,	physics,	statistics,	politics,
news,	ethics,	spherics,	
riches,	optics,	tactics,	

Of these, *pains*, *riches*, and *wages*,* are more usually considered as plural—*news* is always singular—*odds* and *means* are either singular or plural—the others are more strictly singular; for *measles* is the name of a disease, and in strictness, no more plural than gout or fever. Small *pox*, for *pocks*, is sometimes considered as a plural, but it ought to be used as singular. *Billiards* has the sense of *game*, containing unity of idea; and *ethics*, *physics* and other similar names, comprehending each the whole system of a particular science, do not convey the ideas of parts or particular branches, but of a whole collectively, a unity, and hence seem to be treated as words belonging to the singular number.

AUTHORITIES.

Pre-eminent by so much odds.
With every odds thy prowess I defy.
Where the odds is considerable.
The wages of sin is death.
Much pains has been taken.
Let a gallows be made of fifty cubits high.
Here he erected a tort and a gallows.
The riches we had in England was the slow result of long industry and wisdom, and is to be regained, &c.
Mathematics informs us.
Politics is the art of producing individual good by general measures.

Milt. P. L. 4. 474.

Hoole Tas. 6. 19. 40.

Camp. Rhel. ch. 5.

Bible.

Enfield Hist. Phil. ch. 2.

Bible.

Lusind 1. 134.

Davenant, 2. 12.

Encyc. art. strength of Materials.

Beddoes' Hygeia. 2. 79.

Locke, vol. 2. 408.

Politics contains two parts.
Locke however uses a plural verb with ethics. "The ideas that ethics are conversant about."—B. 4. 12. 8.

Pains, when preceded by much, should always have a singular verb.
Means is so generally used in either number, every means, all means, this means, and these means, that authorities in support of the usage are deemed superfluous.

Gender.

GENDER, in grammar, is a difference of termination, to express distinction of sex.

There being two sexes, *male* and *female*, words which denote males are said to be of the *masculine* gender; those which denote females, of the *feminine* gender. Words expressing things without sex, are said to be of *neuter* gender. There are therefore but two genders; yet for convenience the neuter is classed with the genders; and we say there are three, the masculine, feminine and neuter. The English modes of distinguishing sex are these:

1. The regular termination of the feminine gender, is *ess*; which is added to the name of the masculine; as lion, lioness. But when the word ends in *or*, the feminine is formed by retrenching a vowel, and blending two syllables into one; as actor, actress. In a few words, the feminine gender is represented by *ix*, as testatrix, from testator; and a few others are irregular. The following are most of the words which have a distinct termination for the feminine gender:

Actor,	actress.	deacon,	deaconess.
abbot,	abbess.	duke,	duchess.
adulterer,	adultrress.	ambassador,	embassadress.
baron,	baroness.	emperor,	empress.
benefactor,	benefactress.	tiger,	tigress.
governor,	governess.	songster,	songstress.
hero,	heroine.	seamster,	seamstress.
heir,	heiress.	viscount,	viscountess.
peer,	peeress.	jew,	jewess.
priest,	priestess.	lion,	lioness.
poet,	poetess.	master,	mistress.
prince,	princess.	marquis,	marchioness.
prophet,	prophetess.	patron,	patroness.
shepherd,	shepherdess.	protector,	protectress.
sorcerer,	sorceress.	executor,	executrix.
tutor,	tutoress.	testator,	testatrix.
instructor,	instructress.	elector,	electress.
traitor,	traitress.	administrator,	administratrix.
count,	countess.	widower,	widow.

2. In many instances, animals, with which we have most frequent occasions to be conversant, have different words to express the different sexes;

* Originally *wagis*, and really singular.

as man and woman; brother and sister; uncle and aunt; son and daughter; boy and girl; father and mother; horse and mare; bull and cow.

Man however is a general term for the whole race of mankind; so also, *horse* comprehends the whole species. A law to restrain every man from an offence would comprehend *women* and *boys*; and a law to punish a trespass committed by any horse, would comprehend all *mares* and *colts*.

3. When words have no distinct termination for the female sex, the sexes are distinguished by prefixing some word indicating sex; as a male rabbit, a female opossum; a he goat, a she goat; a man servant, a maid servant; a male coquet, a female warrior; a cock-sparrow, a hen-sparrow.

4. In all cases, when the sex is sufficiently indicated by a separate word, names may be used to denote females without a distinct termination. Thus, although females are rarely soldiers, sailors, philosophers, or mathematicians, and we seldom have occasion to say, she is a soldier, or an astronomer, yet there is not the least impropriety in the application of these names to females, when they possess the requisite qualifications; for the sex is clearly marked by the word *she* or *female*, or the appropriate name of the woman; as "Joan of Arc was a warrior." "The Amazons, were a nation of female warriors."*

Encyc. art. Amazons.

5. Although the English language is philosophically correct in considering things without life as of neither gender, yet by an easy analogy, the imagination conceives of inanimate things as animated and distinguished by sex. On this fiction, called *personification*, depends much of the descriptive force and beauty of poetry. In general, those objects which are remarkable for their strength, influence, and the attribute of imparting, take the masculine gender; those which are remarkable for the more mild and delicate qualities, for beauty and the attribute of producing, become feminine; the sun darts his scorching rays; the moon sheds her paler light.

"Indus or Ganges rolling his broad wave."

Shakspeare.

"There does the soul

Consent her soaring fancy to restrain."

Ibm.

"Now morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime

Advancing—"

Milton P. L. b. 5.

"The north east spends his rage."

Thomson.

Case.

CASE in Grammar denotes a variation of words to express the relation of things to each other. In English, most of the relations are expressed by separate words; but the relation of property, ownership or possession, is expressed by adding *s* to a name, with an apostrophe; thus, John's book; which words are equivalent to "the book of John." This is called the *Possessive Case*. In English therefore names have two cases only, the *nominative* or simple name, and the *possessive*. The *nominative* before a verb and the *objective* after a verb are not distinguished by inflections, and are to be known only by position or the sense of the passage.

When the letter *s*, added as the sign of the possessive, will coalesce with the name, it is pronounced in the same syllable; as John's. But if it will not coalesce, it adds a syllable to the word; as Thomas's bravery, pronounced as if written *Thomasis*; the Church's prosperity, *Churchis* prosperity. These examples show the impropriety of retrenching the vowel; but it occasions no inconvenience to natives.

When words end in *es* or *ss*, the apostrophe is added without *e*; as on eagles' wings; for righteousness' sake.

Pronouns or Substitutes.

PRONOUNS or substitutes are of two kinds; those which are used in the place of the names of persons only, and may be called *personal*; and those which represent names, attributes, a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of propositions.

The pronouns which are appropriate to persons, are, I, thou, you, he, she, we, ye, and who.

I is used by a speaker to denote himself, and is called the *first person* of the singular number.

When a speaker includes others with himself, he uses *we*. This is the *first person* of the plural number.

Thou and you represent the person addressed—*thou*, in solemn discourse, and *you*, in common language. These are the *second person*. In the plural, *ye* is used in solemn style, and *you* in familiar language.

He represents the name of a male, and she, that of a female, who is the subject of discourse, but not directly addressed. These are called the *third person*.

It is a substitute for the name of any thing of the neuter gender in the third person, and for a sentence.

They is a substitute for the names of persons or things, and forms the third person of the plural number.

* The termination *or* in Latin, is a contraction of *vir*, a man; as *er* in English is of *wer*, the same word in Saxon. But in common understanding, the idea of gender is hardly attached to these terminations; for we add *er* to words to denote an agent, without life, as grater, heater.

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Who is a relative or personal pronoun, used to introduce a new clause or affirmation into a sentence, which clause has an immediate dependence on the preceding one. *Who* is also used to ask questions, and hence it is called an interrogative.

Which is also a relative, but is of neuter gender. It is also interrogative. These pronouns have two cases; the nominative which precedes a verb, and the objective which follows it. They are inflected in the following manner.

	Sing.	Plu.		Sing.	Plu.
Nominative	I	we	Nom.	she	they
Objective	me	us	Obj.	her	them
Nom.	thou	ye	Nom.	it	they
Obj.	thee	you	Obj.	it	them
Nom.	you	you	Nom.	who	who
Obj.	you	you	Obj.	whom	whom
Nom.	he	they			
Obj.	him	them			

NOTE.—*Mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *yours* and *theirs*, are usually considered as the possessive case. But the three first are either attributes, and used with nouns, or they are substitutes. The three last are always substitutes, used in the place of names which are understood, as may be seen in the note below.*

Its and *whose* have a better claim to be considered as a possessive case; but as they equally well fall under the denomination of attributes, I have, for the sake of uniformity, assigned them a place with that part of speech.

* That *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *yours*, *hers* and *theirs*, do not constitute a possessive case, is demonstrable; for they are constantly used as the nominatives to verbs and as the objectives after verbs and prepositions, as in the following passages. "Whether it could perform its operations of thinking and memory out of a body organized as *ours* is,"—*Locke*, b. 2. 27. "In referring our ideas to those of other men called by the same name, *ours* may be false."—"It is for no other reason but that *his* agrees not with *our* ideas."—*ibm.* ch. 32. 9 and 10.

"You may imagine what kind of faith *theirs* was."

"He ran headlong into his own ruin whilst he endeavoured to precipitate *ours*,"—*Bacon*, *Unity in Religion*.

"The reason is that his subject is generally things; *theirs*, on the contrary, is persons."—*Bolingbroke*, *Lett. to Windham*.

"Yours of the 26th Oct. I have received, as I have always done *yours*, with no little satisfaction."—*Camp. Rhet.* b. 1. ch. 10.

"Therefore leave your forest of beasts for *ours* of brutes, called men."—*Wycherley to Pope*.

"These return so much better out of your hands than they went from *mine*."—*ibm.*

"Your letter of the 20th of this month, like the rest of *yours*—tells me with so much more wit, sense and kindness than *mine* can express," &c. —*ibm.*

"Having good works enough of your own besides to ensure *yours* and their immortality."—*ibm.*

"The omission of repetitions is but one, and the easiest part of *yours* and of *my* design."—*Pope to Wycherley*.

"My sword and *yours* are kin."—*Shakspeare*.

It is needless to multiply proofs. We observe these pretended possessives uniformly used as nominatives or objectives. To say that, in these passages, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, and *mine* form a possessive case, is to make the possessive perform the office of a nominative case to verbs, and an objective case after verbs and prepositions—a manifest solecism.

Should it be said that a noun is understood; I reply, this cannot be true, in regard to the grammatical construction; for supply the noun for which the word is a substitute, and the pronoun must be changed into an adjective. "*Yours* of the 26th of October," becomes *your letter*—"he endeavoured to precipitate *ours*," becomes *our ruin*." This shows that the words are real substitutes, like *others*, where it stands for *other men* or *things*.

Besides in three passages, just quoted, the word *yours* is joined by a connective to a name in the same case; "to ensure *yours* and their immortality." "The easiest part of *yours* and of *my* design." "My sword and *yours* are kin." Will any person pretend that the connective here joins different cases?

Another consideration is equally decisive of this question. If *yours*, *ours*, &c. are real possessives, then the same word admits of two different signs of the case; for we say correctly, "an acquaintance of *yours*, *ours*, or *theirs*"—of being the sign of the possessive; but if the words in themselves are possessives, then there must be two signs of the same case, which is absurd.

Compare these words with a name in the possessive case—"My house is on a hill; my father's is on a plain." Here *father's* is a real possessive case; the word *house* being understood; and the addition of the noun makes no alteration in the word *father's*; "my father's is, or my father's house is."

† This case does not compare with that of names. We say, a "soldier of the king's," or a soldier of the king's soldiers; but we cannot say, "an acquaintance of your's acquaintance."

But it must be observed, that although *it* and *who* are real substitutes, never united to names, like attributes—it day—who man; yet *its* and *whose* cannot be detached from a name expressed or implied—as, *its* shape, *its* figure—*whose* face—*whose* works—*whose* are they? that is, *whose* works. These are therefore real adjectives.

In the use of substitutes, it is to be remarked, that *I*, *thou*, *you*, *ye* and *we* are generally employed without an antecedent name. When *I*, and the name of the person are both employed, as they are in formal writings, oaths and the like, the pronouns precede the name; as, "I, Richard Roe, of Boston." In similar language, *you* and *we* also precede the name; as, "You, John Doe, of New-York." "We, Richard Roe and John Doe, of Philadelphia."

You is used by writers very indefinitely, as a substitute for any person who may read the work—the mind of the writer imagining a person addressed.

He and *they* are used in the same indefinite manner; as, "*He* seldom lives frugally, *who* lives by chance." "Blessed are *they* that mourn, for *they* shall be comforted."

He and *they*, in such sentences, represent any persons who fall within the subsequent description.

Who and *whom* are always substitutes for *persons*, and never for things or brutes. *Whose* is equally applicable to persons as to things.

Whoever is often employed as the nominative to two verbs; as, "*Whoever* expects to find in the scriptures a specific direction for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with."—*Paley*, *Phil.* ch. 4.

Mine, *thine* and *his* are equally well used as substitutes, or as attributes. "The silver is *mine*, and the gold is *mine*."—*Hag.* ii. 8. "The day is *thine*, the night also is *thine*."—*Ps.* lxxiv. 16. "The lord knoweth them that are *his*."—*2 Tim.* ii. 19. In these examples the words, *mine*, *thine*, *his*, may be considered as substitutes—"The silver is *mine*," that is, *my silver*.

In this character the words usually follow the verb; but when emphatical, they may precede it; as "*His* will I be."—*2 Sam.* xvi. 18. "*Thine*, O Lord, is the greatness, the power and the glory."—"*Thine* is the kingdom."—*1 Ch.* xxix. 11.

These words are also used as attributes of possession; as, "Let not *mine* enemies triumph." "So let *thine* enemies perish." "And Abram removed his tent." *Mine* and *thine* are however not used in familiar language; but in solemn and elevated style, they are still used as attributes.

"*Mine* eyes beheld the messenger divine."—*Lusiad.* B. 2.

There is another class of substitutes, which supply the place of names, attributes, sentences or parts of a sentence.

It.

In the following sentence, *it* is the substitute for a name. "The sun rules the day; it illumines the earth." Here *it* is used for *sun*, to prevent a repetition of the word.

In the following passage, *it* has a different use. "The Jews, it is well known, were at this time under the dominion of the Romans."—*Porteus, Lect.* 8. Here *it* represents the whole of the sentence, except the clause in which it stands. To understand this, let the order of the words be varied. "The Jews were at this time under the dominion of the Romans, it [all that] is well known."

"It is a testimony as glorious to his memory, as *it* is singular, and almost unexampled in his circumstances, that he loved the Jewish nation, and that he gave a very decisive proof of it, by building them a synagogue."—*ibm.*

To discover what is represented by the first *it*, we must inquire, what is a glorious testimony? Why, clearly that he loved the Jewish nation, and gave them a decisive proof of it, by building them a synagogue. It then is a substitute for those clauses of the sentence. The second *it* refers to the same clauses. In the latter part of the sentence, he gave a magnificent proof of it—of what? of what is related in a preceding clause—*He loved the Jewish nation*—of that he gave a decisive and magnificent proof. Here *it* represents that member of the sentence.

"As for the pulling of them down, if the affairs require it."—*Bacon on Ambition*. Require what? "The pulling of them down"—for which part of the sentence, *it* is a substitute.

"And how could he do this so effectually, as by performing works, which it utterly exceeded all the strength and ability of men to accomplish."—*Porteus, Lect.* 5.

What utterly exceeded? To what does *it* refer? Let us invert the order of the words—"as by performing works to accomplish which exceeded all the strength of men." Here we find to *accomplish*, a verb in the infinitive, is the nominative to *exceeded*, and for that verb, *it* is a substitute.

This inceptive use of *it* forms a remarkable idiom of our language, and deserves more particular illustration. It stands as the substitute for a subsequent member or clause of a sentence; and is a sort of pioneer to smooth the way for the verb. Thus, "*It* is remarkable, that the philosopher Seneca makes use of the same argument."—*Porteus Lect.* 6. If we ask, what is remarkable? The answer must be, the fact stated in the last clause of the sentence. That this is the real construction, appears from a transposition of the clauses. "The philosopher Seneca makes use of the same argument, that is remarkable." In this order we observe the true use of *that*, which

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is also a substitute for the preceding clause of the sentence, and it becomes redundant. The use then of the inceptive *it* appears to be to enable us to begin a sentence, without placing a verb as the introductory word; and by the use of *it* and *that* as substitutes for subsequent members of the sentence, the order is inverted without occasioning obscurity.

It is to be noticed also that this neuter substitute, *it*, is equally proper to begin sentences, when the name of a *person* is afterwards used; as, "*It was John who exhibited such powers of eloquence.*" But if we transpose the words, and place *who* or *that*, the substitute which begins a new clause, next after the inceptive word, we must use *he* for the inceptive—"He, who or that exhibited such powers of eloquence, was John."

In interrogative sentences, the order of words is changed, and *it* follows the verb. Who is *it* that has been thus eloquent?

There is a sentence in Locke, in which the inceptive *it* is omitted. "Whereby comes to pass, that, as long as any uneasiness remains in the mind. *B. ch. 21.* In strictness, this is not a defective sentence, for *that* may be considered as the nominative to *comes*. Whereby *that* comes to pass which follows. Or the whole subsequent sentence may be considered as the nominative—for all that comes to pass. But the use of the inceptive *it* is so fully established as the true idiom of the language, that its omission is not to be vindicated.

This and that, these and those.

This and *that* are either definite attributes or substitutes. As attributes, they are used to specify individuals, and distinguish them from others; as, "*This my son was dead and is alive again.*" "Certainly *this* was a righteous man." "*The end of that man is peace.*" "*Wo to that man by whom the son of man is betrayed.*" *This* and *that* have plurals, *these* and *those*.

The general distinction between *this* and *that*, is, *this* denotes an object to be present or near in time or place; *that*, to be absent. But this distinction is not always observed. In correspondence however with this distinction, when, in discourse, two things are mentioned, *this* and *these* refer to the last named, or nearest in the order of construction; *that* and *those* to the most distant; as,

"*Self love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy that [self love] its object would devour,
This [reason] taste the honey and not wound the flower.*" *Pope.*
"*Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these.*" *Ibm.*

The poets sometimes contrast these substitutes in a similar manner, to denote individuals acting or existing in detached parties, or to denote the whole acting in various capacities; as,

"*'Twas war no more, but carnage through the field,
Those lift their sword, and these their bosoms yield.*" *Hoole's Tasso. b. 20.*

"*Nor less the rest, the intrepid chief retain'd;
These urged by threats, and those by force constrain'd.*" *Ibm.*

There is a peculiarity in the use of *that*; for when it is an attribute, it is always in the singular number; but as a substitute for persons or things, it is plural as well as singular, and is used for persons as well as things more frequently than any word in the language; as,

"I knew a man *that* had it for a by-word, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, 'Stay a little *that* we may make an end the sooner.'"

Bacon on Dispatch.

Here *that* is the representative of *man*, and it stands for the last clause of the sentence or by-word.

"Let states *that* aim at greatness take heed how their nobility and gentlemen multiply too fast."

Bacon.

Here *that* is a substitute for a plural name. So also in the following, "*They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.*" "*They that had eaten were about four thousand*"—"they *that* are in the flesh"—"they *that* weep"—"bless them *that* curse you."

Another very common use of *this* and *that*, is to represent a sentence or part of a sentence; as,

"It is seldom known *that*, authority thus acquired is possessed without insolence, or *that*, the master is not forced to confess *that*, he has enslaved himself by some foolish confidence." *Rambler, No. 68.*

In this sentence, the first *that* represents the next member—"Authority thus acquired is possessed without insolence, *that* is seldom known." It represents the same clause. The second *that* represents all which follows, including two clauses or members. The third *that* is the substitute for the last clause. In strictness the comma ought always to be placed after *that*; which punctuation would elucidate the use of the substitute and the true construction; but the practice is otherwise, for *that*, in this and like sentences, is either a nominative or an objective. The first *that* in the foregoing sentence is the nominative, coinciding with *it*, or in apposition to it; and when the clauses are transposed, the inceptive *it*, being redundant, is dropped, and *that* becomes the nominative. The same remark is applicable to the second *that*; the verb and first clause, *it is seldom known*, being understood. The third *that* is the objective after *confess*. "The master has enslaved himself by some foolish confidence—he is forced to confess *that*—all *that* is seldom known."

Such is the true construction of sentences—the definitive *that*, instead of being a conjunction, is the representative of a sentence or distinct clause, preceding that clause, and pointing the mind to it, as the subject which follows. And it is as definite or demonstrative in this application to sentences, as when it is applied to a name or noun.

The following sentence will exhibit the true use of *that* as a substitute—"He recited his former calamities; to which *was* now to be added *that* he was the destroyer of the man who had expiated him."

Beloe's Herodotus, Clio, 45.

According to our present grammars, *that* is a conjunction; if so, the preceding verb *was*, has no nominative word. But the sense is, "to which was to be added *that*" which is related in the following words.

The use and importance of this substitute are more clearly manifest, when it denotes purpose or effect; as in this passage, "And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth; *that* it might be fulfilled *which* was spoken by the prophets, 'He shall be called a Nazarene.'" *Matt. ii. 23.* Here *that* is equivalent to *that purpose or effect*.—He came and dwelt in Nazareth, for the purpose expressed in what follows. *It* and *which* represent the last clause in the sentence—"He shall be called a Nazarene." The excellence and utility of substitutes and abbreviations are strikingly illustrated by this use of *that*.

This substitute has a similar use in this introductory sentence. *That we may proceed*—*that* here refers to the following words. The true construction is, *But that we may proceed*—but, as will hereafter be shown, denoting supply or something more or further—So that the literal interpretation of the expression is—*More that—or further that, we may proceed.* It is the simple mode our ancestors used to express addition to what has preceded, equivalent to the modern phrase, *let us add, or we may add* what follows, by way of illustrating or modifying the sense of what has been related.

That, like *who* and *which*, has a connecting power, which has given to these words the name of *relative*; in which character, it involves one member of a sentence within another, by introducing a new verb; as, "*He, that keepeth his mouth, keepeth his life.*" *Prov. xiii.* In this passage, *that keepeth his mouth*, is a new affirmation, interposed between the first nominative and its verb, but dependent on the antecedent nominative.

"The poor of the flock, *that* waited upon me, knew *that*, it was the word of the Lord." *Zech. xi. 11.* In this passage we have *that* in both its characters—the first *that* is a substitute for *poor of the flock*; the second, for the last clause of the sentence, *it was the word of the Lord*.

This exposition of the uses of *that* enables us to understand the propriety of *that that* joined in construction.

"Let me also tell you *that, that* faith, which proceeds from insufficient or bad principles, is but little better than infidelity." In this passage, the first *that* is a substitute for the whole subsequent part of the sentence; the second *that* is an attribute agreeing with *faith*—"That faith which proceeds from bad principles is little better than infidelity—let me tell you *that*." Hence it might be well always to separate the two words by a comma. We now distinguish these words by a stronger emphasis on the last.

"He, whom thou now hast, is not thy husband; in *that* saidst thou truly." *John iv. 18.* That is, in that whole declaration.

From these passages and the explanation, we learn that *that* is a substitute, either for a single word or a sentence; nor has it any other character, except when an attribute.

This is much less frequently a substitute for sentences than *that*, but is used in this character, as well as in that of an attribute; as, "Let no prince measure the danger of discontents by *this, whether they be just or unjust*; for *that* were to imagine people to be reasonable, who do often spurn at their own good; nor yet by *this, whether the griefs whereupon they rise be in fact great or small.*" *Bacon on Kingdoms.*

Here *this*, in each part of the sentence, is the representative of the clause in Italics succeeding.

"Can we suppose that all the united powers of hell are able to work such astonishing miracles, as were wrought for the confirmation of the christian religion? Can we suppose that they can control the laws of nature at pleasure, and that with an air of sovereignty, and professing themselves the lords of the universe, as we know Christ did? If we can believe *this*, then we deny," &c. We observe here, *this* represents a series of sentences.

In some cases, *this* represents a few words only in a preceding sentence, as in the following—"The rule laid down is in general certain, that the king only can *convoke a parliament*. And *this*, by the ancient statutes of the realm, he is bound to do, every year or oftener, if need be."

Blacks. Comment. B. 1. ch. 2.

If we ask, what is the king bound to do? The answer must be, *convoke a parliament*; for which words alone *this* is the substitute, and governed by *do*.

The plurals, *these* and *those*, are rarely or never used as substitutes for sentences.

Which.

Which is also a substitute for a sentence, or part of a sentence, as well as for a single word; as, "if there can be any other way shown, how men may come to that universal agreement, in the things they do consent in, *which* I presume may be done." *Locke on Und. B. 1. 2.*

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Which, in this passage, represents all which precedes—*which* or *all that* is above related, may be done.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as *self-evident*, *which* every innate principle must needs be." *Ibm. Chap. 3.*

In this passage, the first *which* represents the next preceding part of the sentence, *a man may justly demand a reason*—*which* power of demanding a reason would be ridiculous—The second *which* is a substitute for *self-evident*; *which*, that is, *self-evident*, every principle must be.

"Judas declared him *innocent*, *which* he could not be, had he, in any respect, deceived the disciples." *Porteus, Lect. 2.* Here *which* represents the attribute *innocent*.

That would equally well represent the same word, with a connective. "Judas declared him *innocent*, and *that* he could not be," &c.

"We shall find the reason of it to be the *end* of language, *which* being to communicate thoughts"—that is, *end* of language, and for those words, is *which* the substitute.

What.

This substitute has several uses. *First*, it has the sense of *that which*; as, "I have heard what has been alledged."

Secondly—*What* stands for any indefinite idea; as, "He cares not *what* he says or does." "We shall the better know *what* to undertake."

Locke on Und. 1. 6.
Thirdly—*What* is an attribute, either in the singular or plural number, and denotes something uncertain or indeterminate; as, "In *what* character, Butler was admitted into that lady's service, is unknown."

Johnson's Life of Butler.

"It is not material *what* names are assigned to them."

Camp. Rhet. 1. 1.

"I know not *what* impressions time may have made upon your person."

Life of Couper. Let. 27.

"To see *what* are the causes of wrong judgment."

Locke 2. 21.

Fourthly—*What* is used by the poets preceding a name, for *the* or *that* *which*, but its place cannot be supplied by these words, without a name between them; as,

"*What* time the sun withdrew his cheerful light,

And sought the sable caverns of the night."

Hoole's Tasso. b. 7.

That is, *at the time when* or *in which*.

Fifthly—A principal use of *what* is to ask questions; as, "*What* will be the consequence of the revolution in France?"

This word has the singular property of containing *two cases*; that is, it performs the office of a word in the nominative, and of another in the objective case; as, "I have, in *what* goes before, been engaged in physical inquiries farther than I intended." *Locke 2. 8.* Here *what* contains the object after *in* and the nominative to *goes*.

What is used with a name as an attribute and a substitute; as, "It was agreed that *what* goods were aboard his vessels, should be landed." *Mickle's Discovery of India. 89.* Here *what* goods, are equivalent to the goods *which*; for *what* goods include the nominative to two verbs, *were* and *should be landed*. This use of the word is not deemed elegant.

As.

As, primarily signifies *like*, *similar*; the primary sense of which is *even*, equal. It is used adverbially in the phrases, *as good*, *as great*, *as probable*; the sense of which is *like* or *equally good*, great or probable. Hence it frequently follows *such*. "Send him *such* books *as* will please him." But in this and similar phrases, *as* must be considered as the nominative to *will please*; or we must suppose an ellipsis of several words. "Send him *such* books *as* the books *which* will please him, or *as* those *which* will please him." So in the following sentences.

"We have been accustomed to repose on its veracity with such humble confidence *as* suppresses curiosity." *Johnson's Life of Cowley.*

"All the punishment which God is concerned to see inflicted on sin is only *such as answers* the ends of government."

"Many wise men contented themselves with such probable conclusions *as* were sufficient for the practical purposes of life."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. 2. 11.

"The malcontents made such demands *as* none but a tyrant could refuse."

Bolingbroke on Hist. Let. 7.

In the last example, if *as* is to be considered as a pronoun, or substitute, it is in the objective case.

These and similar phrases are anomalous; and we can resolve them only by supplying the ellipsis, or by considering *as* in the nature of a pronoun, and the nominative to the verb.

In the following form of expression, we may supply *it* for the nominative.

"Do every thing *as* was said about mercury and sulphur." *Encyc.*

"*As* it was said."

In poetry, *as* supplies the place of *such*.

"From whence might contest spring and mutual rage,

As would the camp in civil broils engage."

Hoole's Tasso.

In prose we would say, "*such* contest and rage *as*."

As sometimes refers to a sentence or member of a sentence, and sometimes its place may be supplied by *which*. "On his return to Egypt, *as* I learned from the same authority, he levied a mighty army." *Beloe, Herod.*

Which I learned. "On his return to Egypt, he levied a mighty army, *which* [fact] I learned from the same authority."

As often begins a sentence. "*As* to the three orders of pronouns already mentioned, they may be called prepositive, *as* may indeed all substantives." *Harris.* That is, *concerning*, *respecting* the three orders, or to explain that *which* respects the three orders, &c.

Both.

Both is an adjective of number, but it is a substitute also for names, sentences, parts of sentences, and for attributes.

"Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech, and *both* of them made a covenant." *Genesis xxi. 27.*

Here *both* is the representative of *Abraham* and *Abimelech*.

"He will not bear the *loss* of his rank, because he can bear the *loss* of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*."

Boling. on Exile.

In the last example, *both* represents the parts of the sentences in italics.

When it represents two attributes, it may and usually does precede them; as, "He endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous."

Mickle, p. 159.

As an attribute, it has a like position before names; as, "Tousa confessed he had saved *both* his life and his honor."

Ibm. 160.

"It is *both* more accurate, and proves no inconsiderable aid to the right understanding of things, to discriminate by different signs such as are truly different."

Campbell's Rhet. 1. 33.

In this passage, *both* represents *more accurate*, and the following member of the sentence; but the construction is harsh.

"The necessity which a speaker is under, of suiting himself to his audience, *both* that he may be understood by them, and *that* his words may have an influence upon them."

Camp. Rhet. ch. 10.

Here *both* represents the two following clauses of the sentence. The definitive *the* is placed between *both* and its noun; as, "To *both* the preceding kinds, the term *burlesque* is applied."

Camp. Rhet. 1. 2.

Same.

The attribute *same* is often used as a substitute for persons and sentences or parts of a sentence; as, "Nothing appears so clearly an object of the mind or intellect only, as the *future* does, since we can find no place for its existence any where else. Not but the *same*, if we consider, is equally true of the *past*."

Hermes, p. 112.

In this ill constructed sentence, *same* has reference to all which is predicated of the future tense—that is, *that it is an object of intellect only, since we can find no place for its existence any where else*—The *same*, all this, is true of the *past* also.

"For brave and generous ever are the *same*."

Lusiad, 1.

Many, few, all, any.

These words we often find used as substitutes for names. "For *many* shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive *many*." *Matt. xxiv. 5.* "*Many* are called, but *few* chosen." *xx. 16.* "*All* that come into the tent, and *all* that is in the tent shall be unclean seven days." *Num. xix. 14.* "If a soul shall sin against *any* of the commandments." *Lev. iv. 2.* "Neither is there *any*, that can deliver out of my hand." *Deut. xxxii. 39.*

First, last, former, latter, less, least, more, most,

are often used as substitutes.

"The victor's laurel, as the martyr's crown,

The *first* I hope, nor less the *last* I prize." *Hoole's Tasso. 6. 8.*

"The *last* shall be *first*, and the *first* *last*." *Matt. xx. 16.*

"It will not be amiss to inquire into the cause of this strange phenomenon; *that*, even a man of discernment should write without meaning, and not be sensible that he hath no meaning; and *that* judicious people should read what hath been written in this way, and not discover the defect. *Both* are surprising, but the *first* much more than the *last*." *Camp. Rhet. 2. 7.*

Here *both* represents the two clauses of the sentence, preceded by *that*—*both* of those propositions are surprising. *First* and *last* stand in the place of the same clauses.

"Sublimity and vehemence are often confounded, the *latter* being considered as a species of the *former*." *Camp. Rhet. 1. 1.*

"Leonis refused to go thither with *less* than the appointed equipment." *Mickle, 1. 181.* Here *less* supplies the place of *equipment*, and prevents the necessity of its repetition.

"To the relief of these, Noronha sent some supplies, but while he was preparing to send *more*, an order from Portugal arrived." *Mickle, 1. 180.*

Here *more* is sufficiently intelligible without a repetition of the name—*supplies*.

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"And the children of Israel did so, and gathered some *more*, some *less*." *Erod.* xvi. 17.
 "I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do *less* or *more*." *Numb.* xxii. 18.
 "Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done." *Matt.* xi. 20.

"Was not this love indeed?
 We men say *more*, swear *more*, but indeed
 Our shews are more than will."

Shaks. Twelfth Night.

Such.

"Jabal was the father of *such* as dwell in tents." *Gen.* iv.
 "Thou shalt provide able men *such* as fear God." *Ex.* xviii.
 "Objects of importance must be portrayed by objects of importance; *such* as have grace, by things graceful." *Camp. Rhet.* 1. 2.
Such here supplies the place of a name or noun, but it retains its attributive sense and the name may be added.

Self and own.

Self is said to have been originally an attribute, but is now used as an intensive word to give emphasis to substitutes and attributes. Sometimes it is used as a noun. In the plural, it forms *selves*. It is added to the attributes *my*, *your*, *own*, as *myself*, *yourself*, *ourselves*; and to *him*, *her*, *them*, as *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*. And though annexed to substitutes in the objective case, these words are indifferently in the nominative or objective. *Self* is never added to *his*, *their*, *mine*, or *thine*.

The compounds *himself*, *herself*, *thysself*, *ourselves*, *themselves*, may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as *he himself* wrote a letter to the minister, or immediately after the following verb or its object, as "He wrote a letter *himself*;"—"he went *himself* to the admiralty." In such phrases *himself* not only gives emphasis to the affirmation; but gives to an implied negative, the force of one expressed. "He went *himself* to the minister," carries with it a direct negation that another person went. In negative sentences, it has a different effect. "He did not write the letter *himself*," implies strongly that he wrote it by an agent, or had an agency in procuring it to be written.

These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action is expressed; as, "They injure *themselves*."

Itself is added to names for emphasis; as, "this is the book *itself*."

Own is an attribute denoting property, used with names to render the sense emphatical; as, "this book is *my own*."

Own is sometimes a substitute; as, "He came unto his *own* and his *own* received him not." *John* i. 11.

"This is an invention of his *own*."

One, other, another, none.

The attribute *one* is very often a substitute; *other* is used in the same manner, and often opposed to *one*. "All rational or deductive evidence is derived from *one* or the *other* of these two sources." *Camp. Rhet.* ch. 5.

To render these words more definite, and the specification of the alternative more explicit, the definitive *the* is placed before them; as, "either he will hate *the one* and love *the other*."

Another has sometimes a possessive case; as, "the horse is *another's*," but this form of speech is but little used.

Another is the Saxon *an*, one, and *other*—*one other*. It is an attribute, but often used as a substitute. "Let *another* praise thee and not thine own mouth." *Prov.* xxvii. 2.

None [no one] is often a substitute; as, "Ye shall lie down and *none* shall make you afraid." *Lev.* xxvi. 6. It is used in the plural as well as the singular number.

The cardinal numbers are all used as substitutes, when the things to which they refer are understood by the train of discourse, and no ambiguity is created by the omission of the name; as, "The rest of the people also cast lots, to bring *one* of *ten* to dwell in Jerusalem." *Neh.* xi. 1.

One has sometimes the possessive form; as, "One's person is to be protected by law;" and frequently the plural number; as, "I have commanded my sanctified *ones*, and I have called my mighty *ones*." *Isa.* xiii. 3.

* In this compound, we have a strong confirmation of what I have alleged respecting the arrangement of *you* in the singular number, when used of a single person. *Self* is invariably in the singular—*selves* in the plural. Now if *you* is to be classed with plurals in all cases, we must, to be consistent, apply *yourselves* to a single person. Yet we make the proper distinction—*yourself* is applied to one person—*yourselves* to more. But upon the principle of our grammar, that *you* must always be joined to a verb in the plural, we are under the necessity of saying "*You yourself were*," when we address a single person—which is false construction. Whatever verb therefore is used with *you* when applied to an individual, must be considered as a verb in the singular number.

One, when contrasted with *other*, sometimes represents plural names, and is joined with a plural verb, as in this passage, "The reason why *the one* are ordinarily taken for real qualities, and the *other*, only for bare powers, seems to be," &c. *Locke*, b. 2. ch. 8. 25.

One and *another*, have a peculiar distributive use in the following and the like expressions; "Brethren, let us love *one another*." The effect of these words seems to be, to separate an act affirmed of a number collectively, and distribute it among the several individuals—"Let us love—let each one love the other." "If ye have love *one to another*—" "by love serve *one another*." *One another*, in this phraseology, have the comprehensive sense of *every one*. "By love serve"—every one serve the other. *Each* is used in a like sense—They loved each other—that is—they loved—each loved the other.

Several.

Several is an attribute, denoting originally one thing *severed* from others. But this sense seems to be now confined to technical law language; as a "joint and *several* estate." In common use, it is always plural, expressive of an indefinite number, not very large. It is frequently a substitute; as, "*Several* of my unknown correspondents." *Spectator*, 281.

Some.

The attribute *some* is often used as a substitute; as, "*Some* talk of subjects they do not understand; others praise virtue who do not practice it." *Johnson*.

Each, every, either, neither.

Each is a distributive attribute, used to denote every individual of a number, separately considered; as, "The king of Israel and the king of Judah sat *each* on his throne." "Thou also and Aaron, take *each* of you his censer." "The four beasts had *each* of them six wings."

In these passages, *each* is a substitute for the name of the persons or objects, one separate from the other.

Every denotes all the individuals of a number considered separately. It is therefore a distributive attribute, but sometimes a substitute, chiefly in the law style; as, "*every* of the clauses and conditions." It is generally followed by the name to which it belongs, or by the cardinal number *one*.

We sometimes see *every* separated from its name by the definitive *the* and an attribute of the superlative degree; as, "*every the* least variation." *Locke*.

Either and *neither* are usually classed with the conjunctions; but in strictness, they are always attributes or substitutes. Their correlatives *or* and *nor*, though considered as conjunctions, belong to the latter class of words; or being merely an abbreviation of *other*, and *nor* being the same word with the Saxon negative prefixed, as will be hereafter shown.

Either and *or* denote an alternative; as, "I will take *either* road at your pleasure." That is, I will take one road or the other. In this use, *either* is an attribute.

Either is also a substitute for a name; as, "*Either* of the roads is good." It also represents a sentence or a clause of a sentence; as, "No man can serve two masters, for *either*, he will hate the one and love the other, or else," &c. *Matt.* vi. 24. To understand the true import of *either*, let or be also reduced back to its original orthography, "for *either*, he will hate the one and love the other; *other* else he will hold to the one and despise the other." Here we are presented with the sentence as it would have stood in the Saxon; and we see two distinct affirmations, to the first of which is prefixed *either*, and to the last *other*. These words then are substitutes for the following sentences when they are intended to be alternative. *Either* and *or* are therefore signs of an alternative, and may be called *alternatives*.

Either is used also for *each*; as, "Two thieves were crucified—on *either* side one." This use of the word is constantly condemned by critics, and as constantly repeated by good writers; but it was the true original sense of the word, as appears by every Saxon author.

Either is used also to represent an alternative of attributes; as, "the emotion must be *either* not violent or not durable." *Camp. Rhet.* 1. 2.

Neither is not *either*, from the Saxon *ne-either*; and *nor* is *ne-other*, not *other*. As *either* and *or* present an alternative or a choice of two things, so *neither* and *nor* deny both or the whole of any number of particulars; as, "Fight *neither* with small *nor* great." *1 Kings*, xxii. 31. Which sentence when resolved stands thus; "Fight not *either* with small, not *other* with great." Such is the curious machinery of language!

Neither is also used as an attribute and as a substitute for a name; as, "*Neither* office is filled, but *neither* of the offices will suit the candidate."

NOTE.—*Or*, *either*, *nor* and *neither* are here explained in their true original character; but when they stand for sentences, it is more natural to consider them as *connectives*, under which head I have arranged them.

In general, any attribute [adjective] which describes persons or things with sufficient clearness, without the name to which it strictly belongs, may

* *Each* is as applicable to a *hundred* or *thousand* as to *two*. "The prince had a body guard of a thousand men, *each* of whom was six feet high."

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be used as a substitute; as, "The rich have many friends"—"Associate with the wise and good"—"The future will resemble the past"—"Such is the opinion of the learned."

Attributes or Adjectives.

Attributes or Adjectives, in grammar, are words which denote the qualities inherent in, or ascribed to things; as, a *bright* sun; a *splendid* equipage; a *miserable* hut; a *magnificent* house; an *honest* man; an *amiable* woman; *liberal* charity; *false* honor; a *quiet* conscience.

As qualities may exist in different degrees, which may be compared with each other, suitable modes of speech are devised to express these comparative degrees. In English, most attributes admit of *three* degrees of comparison, and a few admit of *four*. There are therefore *four* degrees of comparison.

The *first* denotes a slight degree of the quality, and is expressed by the termination *ish*; as *reddish*, *brownish*, *yellowish*. This may be denominated the *imperfect* degree of the attribute.

The *second* denotes such a degree of the attribute as to constitute an absolute or distinct quality; as *red*, *brown*, *great*, *small*, *brave*, *wise*. This is called the *positive* degree.

The *third* denotes a greater or less degree of a quality than exists in another object, with which it is compared; as *greater*, *smaller*, *braver*, *wiser*. This is called the *comparative* degree.

The *fourth* denotes the utmost or least degree of a quality; as *bravest*, *wisest*, *poorest*, *smallest*. This is called the *superlative* degree.

The imperfect degree is formed by adding *ish* to an attribute; as *yellow*, *yellowish*. If the attribute ends in *e*, this vowel is omitted; as *white*, *whitish*.

The comparative degree is formed by adding *r* to adjectives ending with *e*, as *wise*, *wiser*; and by adding *er* to words ending with an articulation, as *cold*, *colder*; or by prefixing *more* or *less*, as *more just*, *less noble*.

The superlative degree is formed by adding *st* to attributes ending with *e*, as *wise*, *wisest*; and *est* to those which end with an articulation, as *cold*, *coldest*; or by prefixing *most* and *least*, as *most brave*, *least charitable*.

Every attribute, susceptible of comparison, may be compared by *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*.

All monosyllables admit of *er* and *est*, and dissyllables when the addition may be easily pronounced; as *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*; *lofty*, *loftier*, *loftiest*. But few words of more syllables than one will admit of *er* and *est*. Hence most attributes of more syllables than one are compared by *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*; as *more fallible*, *most upright*, *less generous*, *least splendid*.

When attributes end in *y* after a consonant, this letter is dropped, and *i* substituted before *er* and *est*; as *lofty*, *loftier*, *loftiest*.

A few attributes have different words or irregular terminations for expressing the degrees of comparison; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad* or *evil*, *worse*, *worst*; *fore*, *former*, *first*; *less* or *lesser*, *least*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *near*, *nearer*, *nearest* or *next*; *old*, *older*, *oldest* or *eldest*; *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*.

When qualities are incapable of increase or diminution, the words which express them do not admit of comparison. Such are the numerals, *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., and attributes of mathematical figures, as *square*, *spherical*, *rectangular*; for it will readily appear, that if a thing is *first* or *square*, it cannot be *more* or *less* so.

The sense of attributes however is not restricted to the modification, expressed by the common signs of comparison, but may be varied in an indefinite number of ways, by other words. Thus the attribute *very*, which is the French *trai*, true, formerly written *veray*, is much used intensively to express a great degree of a quality, but not the greatest; as *very wise* or *learned*. In like manner are used *much*, *far*, *extremely*, *exceedingly*, and most of the modifiers in *ly*.

Some attributes, from particular appropriate uses, have received names, by which they are distinguished. But the usual classification is by no means correct. The following distribution seems to result from the uses of the words named.

An or a, the, this, that, these, those, other, another, one, none, some, may be called *definitives*, from their office, which is to limit or define the extent of the name to which they are prefixed, or to specify particulars.

My, thy, her, our, your, their, and mine, thine, his, when used as attributes, with names, are *possessive attributes*, as they denote possession or ownership. *Its* and *whose*, if ranked with attributes, belong to the same class.

Each and every are *distributives*, but they may be classed with the *definitives*.

Either is an *alternative*, as is *or*, which is now considered merely as a connective.

Own is an *intensive* adjective. The words to which *self* is affixed, *himself*, *myself*, *themselves*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, *ourselves*, *thyselves*, *itself*, may be denominated *intensive substitutes*, or for brevity, *intensives*. Or they may be called *compound substitutes*.

Verb.

The verb is a *primary* part of speech, and next to the *name* or *noun*, is of the most importance. The uses of the verb are,

1st. To affirm, assert, or declare; as, the sun shines; John loves study; God is just; and negatively, avarice is not commendable.

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2d. To command, exhort or invite; as go, attend, let us observe.

3d. To pray, request, entreat; as, O may the spirit of grace dwell in us.

4th. To inquire, or question; as, does it rain? Will he come?

From the various uses and significations of verbs, have originated several divisions or classes. The only one in English which seems to be correct and sufficiently comprehensive, is, into *transitive* and *intransitive*. To these may be added a combination of the verb *be*, with certain auxiliaries and participles, which is called a *passive verb*.*

1. A *transitive* verb denotes action or energy, which is exerted upon some object, or in producing some effect. In natural construction, the word expressing the object, follows the verb, without the intervention of any other word, though the order may be sometimes varied. Thus, "ridicule provokes anger," is a complete proposition; *ridicule* is the agent or nominative word, which causes the action; *provoke* is the verb, or affirmation of an act; *anger* is the object or effect produced, following the transitive verb *provoke*.

"The wind propels a ship," is the affirmation of an act of the wind exerted on a ship. *Wind* is the agent; *propels*, the verb; and *ship*, the object.

2. An *intransitive* verb denotes simple being or existence in a certain state, as *to be*, *to rest*; or it denotes action, which is limited to the subject. Thus, "John sleeps," is an affirmation, in which *John*, the nominative to *sleeps*, is the subject of the affirmation; *sleeps* is a verb intransitive, affirming a particular thing of *John*, which extends to no other object.

3. The *passive* verb in English is formed by adding certain auxiliaries and participles to the verb *be*. It denotes passion or suffering; that is, that the subject of the affirmation or nominative is affected by the action affirmed; as, "John is convinced;" "Laura is loved and admired."

In this form of the verb, the agent and object change places. In the transitive form the agent precedes the verb, and the object follows; as, "John has convinced Moses." In the passive form the order is changed, and the agent follows the verb preceded by a preposition; as, "Moses is convinced by John."

To correspond with their nominatives, verbs are used in both numbers, and with the three persons in each.

As action and being may be mentioned as present, past and future, verbs have modifications to express time, which are called *tenses*. And as action and being may be represented in various ways, verbs have various modifications to answer these purposes, called *modes* or *moods*. Hence to verbs belong person, number, tense and mode.

The persons, which have been already explained, are I, thou or you, he, she, it, in the singular number; in the plural, we, ye or you, they. The numbers have been before explained.

Tenses.

There are *six* tenses or modifications of the verb to express time. Each of these is divided into two forms, for the purpose of distinguishing the *definite* or *precise* time from the *indefinite*. These may be thus explained and exemplified.

Present Tense, indefinite.

This form of the present tense affirms or denies action or being, in present time, without limiting it with exactness to a given point. It expresses also facts which exist generally, at all times, general truths, attributes which are permanent, habits, customary actions, and the like, without reference to a specific time; as, God is infinitely great and just; man is imperfect and dependent; plants spring from the earth; birds fly; fishes swim.

Present Tense, definite.

This form expresses the present time with precision; usually denoting action or being which corresponds in time with another action; as, *I am writing*, while you are waiting.

Past Tense, indefinite.

This form of the past tense represents action which took place at a given time past, however distant and completely past; as, "In six days, God created the heavens and the earth." "Alexander conquered the Persians." "Scipio was as virtuous as brave." "The Earl of Chatham was an eloquent statesman."

Past Tense, definite, [imperfect.]

This form represents an action as taking place and unfinished in some specified period of past time; as, "I was standing at the door when the procession passed."

* The common distribution into *active*, *neuter* and *passive*, is very objectionable. Many of our neuter verbs imply action in a pre-eminent degree, as *to run*, *to walk*, *to fly*; and the young learner cannot easily conceive why such verbs are not called *active*.

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Perfect Tense, indefinite.

This form of the perfect tense represents an action completely past, and often at no great distance, but the time not specified; as, "I *have accomplished* my design." But if a particular time is named, the tense must be the *past*; as, "I *accomplished* my design last week." "I have seen my friend last week," is not correct English. In this respect, the French idiom is different from the English, for "J'ai vu mon ami hier" is good French, but "I have seen my friend yesterday" is not good English. The words must be translated, "I saw my friend yesterday." No fault is more common than a mistranslation of this tense.

It is to be noted however that this perfect indefinite tense is that in which we express *continued* or *repeated* action; as, "My father *has lived* about eighty years." "The king *has reigned* more than forty years." "He *has been frequently heard* to lament." *Life of Couper.* We use it also when a specified past time is represented, if that time is expressed as a *part of the present period*. Thus, although we cannot say, "We have been together yesterday," we usually say, "We have been together this morning, or this evening." We even use this tense in mentioning events which happened at a greater distance of time, if we connect that time with the present; as, "His brother *has visited* him once within two years." "He *has not seen* his sister, since the year 1800."

Perfect Tense, definite.

This form represents an action as just finished; as, "I *have been reading* a history of the revolution in France."

Prior-past Tense, indefinite, [pluperfect.]

This form of the prior past tense expresses an action which was past at or before some other past time specified; as, "he *had received* the news before the messenger arrived."

Prior-past, definite.

This form denotes an action to be just past, at or before another time specified; as, "I *had been reading* your letter when the messenger arrived."

Future Tense, indefinite.

This form of the future tense gives notice of an event to happen hereafter; as, "Your son *will obtain* a commission in the navy." "We *shall have* a fine season."

Future Tense, definite.

This form expresses an action which is to take place and be unfinished at a specified future time; as, "He *will be preparing* for a visit, at the time you arrive."

Prior-Future, indefinite.

This form of the future tense denotes an action which will be past at a future time specified; as, "They *will have performed* their task, by the appointed hour."

Prior-Future, definite.

This form represents an action which will be just past at a future specified time; as, "We *shall have been making* preparations, a week before our friends arrive."

In the use of the present tense, the following things are to be noticed.

1. The present tense is customarily used to express future time, when by any mode of expression, the mind is transported forward to the time, so as to conceive it present; as, "I cannot determine, till the mail *arrives*." "As soon as it is light, we shall depart." "When he *has* an opportunity, he will write." The words *till, when, as soon as*, carry the mind to the time of an event to happen, and we speak of it as present.

2. By an easy transition, the imagination passes from an author to his writings; these being in existence and present, though long after his decease, we substitute the writer's name for his works, and speak of him as living, or in the present tense; thus, Milton *resembles* Homer in sublimity and invention, as Pope *resembles* Virgil, in smoothness of versification. Plato is fanciful; Aristotle is profound.

*The common names and distribution of the tenses, are so utterly incorrect and incompetent to give a just idea of their uses, that I have ventured to offer a new division, retaining the old names, as far as truth will warrant. The terms *prior-past*, and *prior-future*, are so perfectly descriptive of the tenses arranged under them, that I cannot but think they will be well received. The distinction of indefinite and definite is not wholly new; but I have never seen the definite forms displayed, though they are as necessary as the indefinite forms. Indeed, I see not how a foreigner can learn our language, as the tenses are commonly distributed and defined.

3. It gives great life and effect to description, in prose or verse, to represent past events as present; to introduce them to the view of the reader or hearer, as having a present existence. Hence the frequent use of the present tense for the future, by the historian, the poet and the orator:

"She spoke; Minerva *burns* to meet the war;
And now heaven's empress *calls* the blazing car;
At her command *rush* forth the steeds divine,
Rich with immortal gold, the trappings shine."

Iliad, 5.

The definite tenses, it will be observed, are formed by the participle of the present tense, and the substantive verb, *be*. This participle always expresses present time, even when annexed to a past or future tense; for, *I was writing*, denotes that, at the past time mentioned, the action was present; *I shall be writing*, denotes future time, but an action then to be present.

The past tense of every regular verb ends in *ed*; *d* being added to a verb ending in *e*, and *ed* to a verb with other terminations; as *hate*, *hated*; *look*, *looked*.

The future tense is formed by the present tense of *shall* and *will*; for, *I shall go*, *he will go*, are merely an appropriate use of *I shall to go*, *I will to go*. See an explanation of these words under the head of auxiliaries.

There are other modes of expressing future time; as, "I am going to write"; "I am about to write." These have been called the *inceptive* future, as they note the commencement of an action, or an intention to commence an action without delay.

We have another mode of expression, which does not strictly and positively foretell an action, yet it implies a necessity of performing an act, and clearly indicates that it will take place. For example, "I *have to pay* a sum of money to-morrow." That is, I am under a *present* necessity or obligation to do a *future* act.

The substantive verb followed by a radical verb, forms another idiomatic expression of future time; as, "John *is to command* a regiment." "Eneas went in search of the seat of an empire which *was*, one day, *to command* the world." The latter expression is a future past; that is, *past* to the narrator, but *future* as to the event, at the time specified.

Modes.

Mode, in grammar, is the manner of representing action and being, or the wishes and determinations of the mind. This is performed by inflections of the verb, or by combinations of verbs with auxiliaries and participles, and by their various positions.

As there are scarcely two authors who are agreed in the number and denominations of the modes in English, I shall offer a distribution of the verbs, and a display of their inflections and combinations, somewhat different from any which I have seen.

1. The first and most simple form of the verb, is the verb without inflections, and unconnected with persons. This form usually has the prefix *to*; as *to love*.

This form of the verb, not being restricted to person or number, is usually called the *Infinitive Mode*.

2. Another use of the verb is to *affirm, assert or declare* some action or existence, either positively, as *he runs*, or negatively, as *you are not in health*. This form is called the *Indicative Mode*.

3. Another office of the verb is to command, direct, ask, or exhort; as *arise, make haste, let us be content*. This is called the *Imperative Mode*.

4. Another form of the verb is used to *declare* the power, liberty, possibility or necessity of acting or being, by means of certain words called auxiliaries, as *may, can, must, &c.* This form is called the *Potential Mode*; as, *I may or can write; he must wait.*

5. Another use of verbs is to represent actions or events which are uncertain, conditional or contingent; as, *if he shall go; if they would attend*. This is called the *Subjunctive Mode*, but would better be denominated the *Conditional*. The Indicative and Potential become *conditional*, by means of words used to express condition; as *if, though, unless, whether*.

The *Modes* then are five; the Infinitive, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive.

It may also be observed that the combinations and arrangements of our verbs and auxiliaries to express negative and interrogative propositions, are really *modes* of the verb, and a place might be assigned to the verb for each purpose, were it not for the inconvenience of having *modes of modes*. For the sake of distinction, I denominate these verbs *interrogative* and *negative*, and have exhibited the conjugation of each.

Participles.

Participles are derivatives from verbs, formed by particular terminations, and having the sense of verbs, attributes or names.

There are two species of participles; one denoting present time, and formed by adding *ing* to the verb, as *turn, turning*, or when the verb ends with *e*, by dropping that letter and adding *ing*, as *place, placing*. But *e* is

* This mode is inserted in compliance with the opinions of many Grammarians, but in opposition to my own. It is in fact the indicative mode, affirming the *power, &c.* of acting, instead of the act itself.

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retained in *dyeing* from *dye*, to color, to distinguish it from *dying*, the participle of *die*; in which word, *y* is used to prevent the duplication of *i*. In *singeing* from *singe*, *e* is retained to soften *g*, and to distinguish the word from *singing*; so also in *twingeing*.

This participle of the present tense is used, as before observed, to form the definite tenses. But it often loses the sense of the verb, and becomes an attribute; as a *loving* friend, *lasting* friendship. In this use, it admits of comparison by more or less, most and least; as *more lasting*, *less saving*, *most promising*.

This participle also becomes an adverb or modifier by receiving the termination *ly*, as *lovingly*, *laughingly*; and this species of modifiers admits of comparison, as *more lovingly*, *most charmingly*.

This participle also becomes a name and admits of the definitive; as, "the *burning* of London in 1666." In this capacity, it takes the plural form; as, "the *overflowings* of the Nile;" "he seeth all his *goings*." And sometimes the plural is used when a modifier is attached to the participle; as, "the *goings out*, the *comings in*." *Ezek. xliii. 11.* But this use of the participle is not esteemed elegant, nor is it common.

In a few instances, the participle in *ing* becomes a name by receiving the termination *ness*; as *willingness*, from *willing*.

The other species of participle is formed from the verb, by adding *d* or *ed*, and in regular verbs, it corresponds exactly with the past time; as *loved*, *preceded*. This may be called the participle of the perfect tense.

This participle, when its verb is *transitive*, may be joined with the verb *be*, in all its inflections, to form a passive verb, and the participle, in such combination, is called *passive*.

But this participle, when formed from an *intransitive* verb, cannot, except in a few instances, be joined to the substantive verb, or used in a passive sense; but it unites with the other auxiliaries.

This participle often loses its verbal character, and becomes an attribute; as a *concealed* plot, a *painted* house. In this character it admits of comparison, as "a more admired artist," "a most respected magistrate;" and a few of these verbal attributes receive the termination *ly*, and become modifiers, as *pointedly*, *more conceitedly*, *most dejectedly*.

Those verbs, whose past tense and participle end in *ed*, are deemed regular. All which deviate from this rule, are deemed irregular, and their participles of the perfect tense end mostly in *t*, *n* and *g*. A list of them will be found in the sequel.

Auxiliaries.

In English, a few monosyllabic verbs are chiefly employed to form the modes and tenses of other verbs, and from this use, are denominated *auxiliaries* or *helping verbs*. These are followed by other verbs, without the prefix *to*, as "he may go;" though they were originally principal verbs, and some of them still retain that character, as well as that of auxiliaries.

The verbs which are always auxiliary to others, are *may*, *can*, *shall*, *must*; those which are sometimes auxiliaries, and sometimes principal verbs, are *will*, *have*, *do* and *be*. To these may be added *need* and *dare*.

May conveys the idea of *liberty* or permission; as, "he may go, if he will." Or it denotes *possibility*; as, "he may have written or not."

Can has the sense of *to be able*.

Shall, in its primitive sense, denotes *to be obliged*, coinciding nearly with *ought*; which sense it retains in the German. But this signification, though evidently the root of the present uses of this word, is much obscured. The following remarks will illustrate the several uses of *will* and *shall*.

Will has a common origin with the Latin *volo*. Hence the German *wollen*, the old English *woll*, and the present contraction *won't*, that is, *woll-not*.

This was originally a principal verb, and is still used as such in our language. It denotes the act of the mind in determining, or a determination; for he *will*s to go, and he *will* go, are radically of the same import.

* The primitive idea expressed by *may* was *power*; Sax. *magan*, to be able.

† It is supposed that the Roman *v* was pronounced as our *w*, *volo*.

When a man expresses his own determination of mind, *I will*, we are accustomed to consider the event, or act willed as certain; for we naturally connect the power to act, with the intention; hence we make the declaration of *will* a ground of confidence, and by an easy association of ideas, we connect the declaration, with an *obligation* to carry the determination into effect. Hence *will* expressed by a person himself, came to denote a *promise*.

But when a person declares the will of another, he is not supposed to possess the power to decide for him, and to carry his will into effect. He merely offers an opinion, grounded on information or probable circumstances, which give him more or less confidence of an event depending on another's will. Hence *will* in the second and third person simply *foretells*, or expresses an opinion of what will take place.

Shall, in some of its inflections, retains its primitive sense—*to be obliged* or *bound in duty*; but in many of its uses, its sense is much varied. In the first person, it merely *foretells*; as, "I shall go to New-York to-morrow." In this phrase, the word seems to have no reference to *obligation*; nor is it considered by a second person as imposing an obligation on the person uttering it. But when *shall* is used in the second and third persons, it resumes its primitive sense, or one nearly allied to it, implying obligation; as when a superior commands with authority, *you shall go*; or implying a right in the second and third person to expect, and hence denoting a promise in the speaker; as, "you shall receive your wages." This is radically saying, "you ought to receive your wages;" but this *right* in the second person to receive, implies an *obligation* in the person speaking to pay. Hence *shall* in the first person *foretells*; in the second, *promises*, *commands*, or *expresses determination*. When *shall* in the second and third persons, is uttered with emphasis, it expresses *determination* in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "You shall go."

Must expresses necessity, and has no variation for person, number or tense.

Do is a principal and a transitive verb, signifying *to act* or *make*; but is used in the present or past tenses as an auxiliary to give emphasis to a declaration, to denote contrast, or to supply the place of the principal verb.

"It would have been impossible for Cicero to inflame the minds of the people to so high a pitch against *oppression*, considered in the abstract, as he actually *did* inflame them against Verres the oppressor." *Camp. Rhet. I. 10.* Here *did* expresses emphasis.

"It was hardly possible that he should not distinguish you as he has *done*." *Cowp. Let. 40.* Here *done* stands in the place of *distinguished you*. For it must be observed that when *do* is the substitute for another verb, it supplies the place not only of the verb, but of the *object* of the verb.

"He loves not plays

As thou dost, Anthony."

That is, as *thou lovest plays*.

Do is also used in negative and interrogative sentences; the present and past tenses of the Indicative Mode being chiefly formed by this auxiliary; as, "I do not reside in Boston." "Does John hold a commission?"

Have is also a principal and transitive verb, denoting *to possess*; but much used as an auxiliary, as "He has lately been to Hamburg." It is often used to supply the place of a principal verb, or participle, preventing a repetition of it, and the object after it; as, "I have not seen Paris, but my brother has," that is, *has seen Paris*.

Equally common and extensive is the use of *be*, denoting existence, and hence called the *substantive* verb. Either in the character of a principal verb, or an auxiliary, it is found in almost every sentence of the language.

The inflection of a verb, in all the modes, tenses, numbers and persons, is termed *Conjugation*. The English verbs have few inflections, or changes of termination; most of the tenses and modes being formed by means of the auxiliaries.

NOTE.—In the following conjugations, a small *n* in an Italic character, is inserted in the place where *not* should stand in negative sentences. The same place is generally occupied by *never*, but not in every case. It is believed this letter will be very useful, especially to foreigners. The learner may conjugate the verb with or without *not*, at pleasure.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARIES.

MAY.—Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person, I may <i>n</i>	We may <i>n</i>
2d. Person, { Thou mayest <i>n</i>	{ Ye may <i>n</i>
{ You may <i>n</i>	{ You may <i>n</i>

* It may be remarked once for all, that *thou* and *ye* are the second person used in the sacred style, and sometimes in other grave discourses. In all other cases, *you* is the second person of the singular number, as well as of the plural. It is not one of the most trivial absurdities which the student must now encounter at every step, in the study of En-

Singular.	Plural.
3d. Person, { <i>mas.</i> He may <i>n</i>	They may <i>n</i>
{ <i>fem.</i> She may <i>n</i>	
{ <i>neut.</i> It may <i>n</i>	

glish grammar, that he meets with *you* in the plural number only, though he finds it the representative of an individual. Now if *you* is always plural, then *you yourself* is not grammatical, but absurd; the true expression then must be, *you yourselves*, applied to an individual. Then I must say to a friend, who visits me, *please to seat yourselves*, Sir. This is equal to the royal style, *we ourselves*."

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I might <i>n</i>	We might <i>n</i>
{ Thou mightest <i>n</i>	{ Ye might <i>n</i>
{ You might <i>n</i>	{ You might <i>n</i>
He might <i>n</i>	They might <i>n</i>

CAN.—Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
I can <i>n</i>	We can <i>n</i>
{ Thou canst <i>n</i>	{ Ye can <i>n</i>
{ You can <i>n</i>	{ You can <i>n</i>
He can <i>n</i>	They can <i>n</i>

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Past Tense.	
Singular.	Plural.
I could n	We could n
Thou couldst n	Ye could n
You could n	You could n
He could n	They could n
SHALL.—Present Tense.	
I shall n	We shall n
Thou shalt n	Ye shall n
You shall n	You shall n
He shall n	They shall n
Past Tense.	
I should n	We should n
Thou shouldst n	Ye should n
You should n	You should n
He should n	They should n
WILL.—Present Tense.	
I will n	We will n
Thou wilt n	Ye will n
You will n	You will n
He will n	They will n
Past Tense.	
I would n	We would n
Thou wouldst n	Ye would n
You would n	You would n
He would n	They would n

NOTE.—*Will*, when a principal verb, is regularly conjugated; I will, thou wilt, he wills. Past tense, *I willed*.

MUST.
Must has no change of termination, and is joined with verbs only in the following tenses.

Present Tense.	
I must n love	We must n love
Thou must n love	Ye must n love
You must n love	You must n love
He must n love	They must n love
Perfect Tense.	
I must n have loved	We must n have loved
Thou must n have loved	Ye must n have loved
You must n have loved	You must n have loved
He must n have loved	They must n have loved

Do.—*Indicative Mode*.—Present Tense.

I do n love	We do n love
Thou dost n love	Ye do n love
You do n love	You do n love
He does or doth n love	They do n love

Past Tense.

I did n love	We did n love
Thou didst n love	Ye did n love
You did n love	You did n love
He did n love	They did n love

Infinitive Mode. Participle.

To do. *Doing, done, having done.*

NOTE.—In the third person singular of the present tense, *doth* is used in sacred and solemn language; *does* in common and familiar language. This verb, when principal and transitive, has all the tenses and modes, I have done, I had done, I will do, &c.

HAVE.—Infinitive Mode, Present Tense.—*To have.*
Perfect Tense.—*To have had.*
Participle of the Present Tense.—*Having.*
Of the Perfect Tense.—*Had.*
Compound.—*Having had.*
Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.

I have n	We have n
Thou hast n	Ye have n
You have n	You have n
He has or hath n*	They have n

Past Tense.

I had n	We had n
Thou hadst n	Ye had n
You had n	You had n
He had n	They had n

NOTE.—In the foregoing tenses, this verb is used either as a principal verb or an auxiliary.

* *Hath* is used in the solemn style; *has* in the familiar.

Perfect Tense.	
Singular.	Plural.
I have n had	We have n had
Thou hast n had	Ye have n had
You have n had	You have n had
He has or hath n had	They have n had
Prior-past Tense.	
I had n had	We had n had
Thou hadst n had	Ye had n had
You had n had	You had n had
He had n had	They had n had

NOTE.—In these tenses, the perfect and prior-past, this verb is always principal and transitive.

Future Tense.
In this tense the verb is principal or auxiliary, with the same form of conjugation.

The following form foretells.

I shall n have	We shall n have
Thou wilt n have	Ye will n have
You will n have	You will n have
He will n have	They will n have

The following form promises, commands or determines.

I will n have	We will n have
Thou shalt n have	Ye shall n have
You shall n have	You shall n have
He shall n have	They shall n have

Prior-Future.

This tense foretells, and is used only when the verb is principal.

I shall n have had	We shall n have had
Thou shalt or wilt n have had	Ye shall or will n have had
You shall or will n have had	You shall or will n have had
He shall or will n have had	They shall or will n have had

NOTE.—*Will* is not used in the first person of this tense; it being incompatible with the nature of a promise. We cannot say, "*I will have had possession a year, on the first of October next;*" but *I shall have had*, is a common expression.

Imperative Mode.

Singular.	Plural.
Have n or have thou n	Have ye n, have you n
Have you n or do n you have	Don you have
Let me n have	Let us n have
Let him n have	Let them n have

NOTE.—A command, request or exhortation, must, in the nature of things, be addressed to the second person; nor can these phrases, *let me have*, *let us have*, be considered, in strictness, as the first person of this mode, nor *let him have*, as the third; but they answer to the first and third persons of this mode in other languages, and the mere naming of them is wholly immaterial.

The true force and effect of the verb, in this mode, depend on its application to characters, and the manner of utterance. *Come, go, let him go*, if uttered with a respectful address, or in a civil manner, may express entreaty, request or exhortation. On the other hand, such words uttered with a tone of authority, and addressed to inferiors, express command.

Potential Mode.—Present Tense.

In the following tense, this verb is either auxiliary or principal.

I may or can n have	We may or can n have
Thou mayest or canst n have	Ye may or can n have
You may or can n have	You may or can n have
He may or can n have	They may or can n have

NOTE.—*Must* is used in the foregoing tense, and in the perfect also.

Past Tense.
In this tense, the verb is principal or auxiliary.

I might n have	We might n have
I should n have	We should n have
I could n have	We could n have
I would n have	We would n have

Thou mightest n have	Ye might n have
Thou shouldst n have	Ye should n have
Thou couldst n have	Ye could n have
Thou wouldst n have	Ye would n have
You might n have	You might n have
You should n have	You should n have
You could n have	You could n have
You would n have	You would n have
He might n have	They might n have
He should n have	They should n have
He could n have	They could n have
He would n have	They would n have

Perfect Tense.
In this tense, *have* is a principal verb only.

I may n have had	We may n have had
Thou mayest n have had	Ye may n have had
You may n have had	You may n have had
He may n have had	They may n have had

Prior-past Tense.—the principal verb only.

I might n have had	We might n have had
Thou mightest n have had	Ye might n have had
You might n have had	You might n have had
He might n have had	They might n have had

In the same manner with *should*, *could* and *would*.

There is no future tense, distinct from that of the indicative mode.

Conditional or Subjunctive Mode.
The Conditional or Subjunctive Mode is the same as the Indicative, with some preceding word expressing condition, supposition or contingency. These words are, *if*, *though* or *although*, *unless*, *except*, *whether*, *lest*, *albeit*.

If is a corruption of *gif*, the imperative of *gifan*, the Saxon orthography of *give*. *Though*, the Saxon *theah*, signifies permit, allow. *Although* is a compound of *all* and *though*, give or allow all. The old word *thof*, still used in some parts of England, is the imperative of the Saxon *thafian*, to allow. *Unless* is the imperative of the Saxon *on-lysan*, to loose or dissolve. *Except* is the imperative of that verb. *Lest* is from *lesan*, to lease or dissolve. *Albeit* is a compound of *all*, *be* and *it*, let it be so.

These words, *if*, *though*, answer in signification and use, to the following: *admit*, *grant*, *allow*, *suppose*, as signs of a condition or hypothesis. "*If you shall go*," is simply, "*give, you shall go*;" that is, give that condition or fact; allow or suppose it to be so.

It has been, and is still customary for authors to omit the personal terminations of the second and third persons of the verb in the present tense, to form the subjunctive mode; *if thou go*, *if he write*.

The correct construction of the subjunctive mode is precisely the same as that of the indicative; as it is used in popular practice, which has preserved the true idiom of the language; *if thou hast*, *if he has or hath*; to denote present uncertainty. But a future contingency may be expressed by the omission of the personal terminations; *if he go*, that is, *if he shall go*.

Be.

Be is a verb denoting existence, and therefore called the *substantive* verb. It is very irregular, being derived from different radicals, and having undergone many dialectical changes.

Infinitive Mode, Present Tense.—*To be.*
Perfect Tense.—*To have been.*
Participle of the Present Tense.—*Being.*
Of the Perfect.—*Been.*
Compound.—*Having been.*
Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.

I am n	We are n
Thou art n	Ye are n
You are n	You are n
He is n	They are n
She is n	
It is n	

The foregoing form of the present tense is now generally used by good writers. But the follow-

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ing form is the most ancient, and is still very general in popular practice.

I be n We be n
You be n Ye or you be n
He is n They be n

Thou beest, in the second person, is not in use.

Past Tense.
I was n We were n
Thou wast n Ye were n
You was or were n You were n
He was n They were n

Perfect Tense.
I have n been We have been
Thou hast n been Ye have been
You have n been You have n been
He hath or has n been They have n been

Prior-past Tense.
I had n been We had n been
Thou hadst n been Ye had n been
You had n been You had n been
He had n been They had n been

Future Tense.
I shall or will n be We shall or will n be
Thou shalt or wilt n be Ye shall or will n be
You shall or will n be You shall or will n be
He shall or will n be They shall or will n be

Prior-future Tense.
I shall n have been We shall n have been
Thou shalt or wilt n have been Ye shall or will n have been
You shall or will n have been You shall or will n have been
He shall or will n have been They shall or will n have been

Imperative Mode.
Command { Be n; be thou n; do n thou be, or
do n be; be ye n; do n you be, or
do you n be, or do n be.
Exhortation { Let me n be, let him n be, let us n
Entreaty { be, let them n be.

Potential Mode.
I may or can n be We may or can n be
Thou mayest or canst n be Ye may or can n be
You may or can n be You may or can n be
He may or can n be They may or can n be
Must is used in this tense, and in the perfect also.

Past Tense.
I might n be We might n be
Thou mightest n be Ye might n be
You might n be You might n be
He might n be They might n be
In the same manner with *could*, *should* and *would*.

Perfect Tense.
I may or can have n been We may or can n have been
Thou mayest or canst n have been Ye may or can n have been
You may or can n have been You may or can n have been
He may or can n have been They may or can n have been

Prior-past Tense.
I might n have been We might n have been
Thou mightest n have been Ye might n have been
You might n have been You might n have been
He might n have been They might n have been
In the same manner with *could*, *would* and *should*. There is no future tense in this mode.

Subjunctive Mode.
This Mode is formed by prefixing any sign of condition, hypothesis or contingency, to the indicative mode in its various tenses.

Present Tense.
If I am { Thou art { We are { Ye are
You are { He is { They are

Past Tense.

If I was { Thou wast { We were { Ye were
You was or were { He was { They were

The foregoing tenses express uncertainty, whether a fact exists or existed; or they admit the fact. The following form is used for the like purposes:

If I be { Thou be { We be { Ye be
You be { He be { They be

But this is more properly the form of the conditional future; that is, the verb without the sign of the future—*if he be*, for *if he shall be*.

The following is the form of expressing supposition or hypothesis, and may be called the

Hypothetical Tense.
If I were { Thou wert { We were { Ye were
You was or were { He were { They were

"If I were," supposes I am *not*; "if I were not," supposes I am.

The other tenses are the same as in the indicative mode.

The Conjugation of a Regular Verb.

Love.—Infinitive Mode, Present Tense.

To love.

Perfect Tense.—To have loved.

Participle of the Present Tense.—Loving.

Of the Perfect.—Loved.

Compound.—Having loved.

Indicative Mode.—Present Tense, indefinite.

I love n We love n

Thou lovest n Ye love n

You love n You love n

He loveth or loves n They love n

With the auxiliary *do*.

I do n love We do n love

Thou dost n love Ye do n love

You do n love You do n love

He doth or does n love They do n love

Definite.

I am n loving We are n loving

Thou art n loving Ye are n loving

You are n loving You are n loving

He is n loving They are n loving

Past Tense, indefinite.

I loved n We loved n

Thou lovedst n Ye loved n

You loved n You loved n

He loved n They loved n

With the auxiliary *did*.

I did n love We did n love

Thou didst n love Ye did n love

You did n love You did n love

He did n love They did n love

Definite.

I was n loving We were n loving

Thou wast n loving Ye were n loving

You was n loving You were n loving

He was n loving They were n loving

Perfect Tense, indefinite.

I have n loved We have n loved

Thou hast n loved Ye have n loved

You have n loved You have n loved

He has or hath n loved They have n loved

Definite.

I have n been loving We have n been loving

Thou hast n been loving Ye have n been loving

You have n been loving You have n been loving

He has or hath n been loving They have n been loving

Prior-past, indefinite.

I had n loved We had n loved

Thou hadst n loved Ye had n loved

You had n loved You had n loved

He had n loved They had n loved

Definite.

I had n been loving We had n been loving

Thou hadst n been loving Ye had n been loving

You had n been loving You had n been loving

He had n been loving They had n been loving

Future Tense, indefinite.

The form of predicting.

I shall n love We shall n love

Thou shalt n love Ye will n love

You will n love You will n love

He will n love They will n love

The form of promising, commanding and determining.

I will n love We will n love

Thou shalt n love Ye shall n love

You shall n love You shall n love

He shall n love They shall n love

Definite.

I shall or will n be loving We shall or will n be loving

Thou shalt or wilt n be Ye shall or will n be

You shall or will n be You shall or will n be

He shall or will n be They shall or will n be

Prior-future, indefinite.

I shall n have loved We shall n have loved

Thou shalt or wilt n have Ye shall or will n have

You shall or will n have You shall or will n have

He shall or will n have They shall or will n have

Definite.

I shall n have been loving We shall n have been loving

Thou shalt or wilt n have Ye shall or will n have

You shall or will n have You shall or will n have

He shall or will n have They shall or will n have

Imperative Mode.

Let me n love Let us n love

Love n Love n

Do n love Do n love

Do thou n love Do ye or you n love

Do you n love Let them n love

Let him n love

In the place of *let*, the poets employ the verb without the auxiliary.

"Perish the lore that deadens young desire."

Beat. Minst.

That is, let the lore perish.

"Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe."

Ibm.

Potential Mode.—Present Tense, indefinite.

I may or can n love We may or can n love

Thou mayest or canst n Ye may or can n love

You may or can n love You may or can n love

He may or can n love They may or can n love

Must is used in this tense and in the perfect.

Definite.

I may or can n be loving We may or can n be loving

Thou mayest or canst n be Ye may or can n be

You may or can n be loving You may or can n be

He may or can n be loving They may or can n be

Past Tense, indefinite.

I might n love We might n love

Thou mightest n love Ye might n love

You might n love You might n love

He might n love They might n love

GRAMMAR OF THE

With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner.

Definite.
 I might *n* be loving We might *n* be loving
 { Thou mightest *n* be lov- { Ye might *n* be loving
 ing { You might *n* be lov- { They might *n* be lov-
 ing { He might *n* be loving { ing
 With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner.

Perfect Tense, indefinite.
 I may or can *n* We may or can *n*
 { Thou mayest or { have { may or
 canst *n* { loved { can *n*
 { You may can *n* { They { have
 He may or can *n* { loved

Definite.
 I may or can *n* have We may or can *n* have
 { Thou mayest or canst { Ye may or can *n* have
 n have been loving { been loving
 { You may or can *n* { You may or can *n* have
 have been loving { been loving
 { He may or can *n* have { They may or can *n*
 been loving { have been loving

Prior-past Tense, indefinite.
 I might *n* have loved We might *n* have loved
 { Thou mightest *n* have { Ye might *n* have
 loved { loved
 { You might *n* have { You might *n* have
 loved { loved
 { He might *n* have loved { They might *n* have

Definite.
 I might *n* have been We might *n* have been
 { Thou mightest *n* have { Ye might *n* have been
 been loving { been loving
 { You might *n* have { You might *n* have
 been loving { been loving
 { He might *n* have been { They might *n* have
 been loving { been loving

With *could*, *would* and *should* in the same manner, in the two last forms.
 The potential mode becomes conditional by means of the modifiers, *if*, *though*, *unless*, &c. prefixed to its tenses, without any variation from the foregoing inflections. This may, for distinction, be called the *Conditional Potential*.

Subjunctive Mode.—Present Tense.
If, though, unless, whether, suppose, admit, &c.
 I love *n* We love *n*
 { Thou lovest *n* { Ye love *n*
 You love *n* { You love *n*
 He loveth or loves *n* { They love *n*

Some authors omit the personal terminations in the second and third persons—*if thou love, if he love*. With this single variation, which I deem contrary to the principles of our language, the subjunctive mode differs not in the least from the indicative, and to form it the learner has only to prefix a sign of condition, as *if, though, unless, &c.* to the indicative, in its several tenses. With this exception, however, that in the future tense, the auxiliary may be and often is suppressed. Thus instead of

If I shall or will love We shall or will love
{ Thou shalt or will love { Ye shall or will love
{ You shall or will love { You shall or will love
He shall or will love They shall or will love

Authors write,
If, &c. I love We love
{ Thou love { Ye love
{ You love { You love
He love They love

This form is properly used, when *shall* or *will* may precede the verb, and when the verb is preceded by a command or admonition; as, "See that none render evil for evil to any man."

1 Thess. v. 15.
 In the subjunctive mode, there is a peculiarity in the tenses which should be noticed. When I say, *if it rains*, it is understood that I am uncertain of the fact, at the time of speaking. But

when I say, "*If it rained*, we should be obliged to seek shelter," it is not understood that I am uncertain of the fact; on the contrary, it is understood that I am certain, it *does not rain* at the time of speaking. Or if I say, "*if it did not rain*, I would take a walk," I convey the idea that it *does* rain at the moment of speaking. This form of our tenses in the subjunctive mode has never been the subject of much notice, nor ever received its due explanation and arrangement. For this hypothetical verb is actually a present tense, or at least indefinite—it certainly does not belong to past time. It is further to be remarked, that a negative sentence always implies an affirmative—"if it did not rain," implies that it *does* rain. On the contrary, an affirmative sentence implies a negative—"if it *did* rain," implies that it *does not*.

In the past time, a similar distinction exists; for "if it rained yesterday," denotes uncertainty in the speaker's mind—but "if it had *not* rained yesterday," implies a certainty, that it *did* rain.

Passive form of the Verb.
Indicative Mode.—Present Tense.
 I am *n* loved We are *n* loved
 { Thou art *n* loved { Ye are *n* loved
 { You are *n* loved { You are *n* loved
 He is *n* loved They are *n* loved

Past Tense.
 I was *n* loved We were *n* loved
 { Thou wast *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved
 { You was or were *n* loved { You were *n* loved
 He was *n* loved They were *n* loved

Perfect Tense.
 I have *n* been loved We have *n* been loved
 { Thou hast *n* been loved { Ye have *n* been loved
 { You have *n* been loved { You have *n* been loved
 He has or hath *n* been loved They have *n* been loved

Prior-past Tense.
 I had *n* been loved We had *n* been loved
 { Thou hadst *n* been loved { Ye had *n* been loved
 { You had *n* been loved { You had *n* been loved
 He had *n* been loved They had *n* been loved

Future Tense.
 I shall or will *n* be loved We shall or will *n* be loved
 { Thou shalt or wilt *n* be { Ye shall or will *n* be
 loved { loved
 { You shall or will *n* be { You shall or will *n*
 loved { be loved
 He shall or will *n* be They shall or will *n*
 loved be loved

Prior-future Tense.
 I shall *n* have been We shall *n* have been
 { Thou shalt or wilt *n* { Ye shall or will *n*
 have been loved { have been loved
 { You shall or will *n* { You shall or will *n*
 have been loved { have been loved
 He shall or will *n* have They shall or will *n*
 been loved have been loved

Imperative Mode.
 Let me *n* be loved Let us *n* be loved
 Be *n* loved Be *n* loved
 Be thou or you *n* loved Be ye or you *n* loved
 Do you *n* be loved Do you *n* be loved
 Let him *n* be loved Let them *n* be loved

Potential Mode.—Present Tense.
 I may, can or must *n* be We may, can or must
 loved *n* be loved
 { Thou mayest, canst or { Ye may, can or must
 must *n* be loved { *n* be loved
 { You may, can or must { You may, can or must
 n be loved { *n* be loved
 He may, can or must *n* They may, can or
 be loved must *n* be loved

* The *not* is usually placed after *do*, and contracted into *don't*.

Past Tense.
 I might *n* be loved We might *n* be loved
 { Thou mightest *n* be loved { Ye might *n* be loved
 { You might *n* be loved { You might *n* be loved
 He might *n* be loved They might *n* be loved

With *could*, *should* and *would* in the same manner.
Perfect Tense.
 I may, can or must *n* We may, can or must
 have been loved *n* have been loved
 { Thou mayest, canst or { Ye may, can or must
 must *n* have been { *n* have been loved
 loved { You may, can or must
 { You may, can or must { *n* have been loved
 have been loved { *n* have been loved
 He may, can or must *n* They may, can or
 have been loved must *n* have been
 loved

Prior-past Tense.
 I might *n* have We might *n*
 { Thou mightest *n* been { Ye have
 You might *n* loved { You been
 He might *n* loved { They loved

In the same manner with *could*, *would* and *should*.
Subjunctive Mode.—Present Tense.
*If, &c. I am *n* loved We are *n* loved*
*{ Thou art *n* loved { Ye are *n* loved*
*{ You are *n* loved { You are *n* loved*
*He is *n* loved They are *n* loved*

Or thus:
*If, &c. I be *n* loved We be *n* loved*
*{ Thou be *n* loved { Ye be *n* loved*
*{ You be *n* loved { You be *n* loved*
*He be *n* loved They be *n* loved*

Past Tense.
*If, &c. I was *n* loved We were *n* loved*
*{ Thou wast *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved*
*{ You was or were *n* { You were *n* loved*
 loved { You were *n* loved
*He was *n* loved They were *n* loved*

Or thus:
*If, &c. I were *n* loved We were *n* loved*
*{ Thou wert *n* loved { Ye were *n* loved*
*{ You were *n* loved { You were *n* loved*
*He were *n* loved They were *n* loved*

Perfect Tense.
*If, &c. I have *n* been loved We have *n* been loved*
*{ Thou hast *n* been { Ye have *n* been lov-
 loved { ed
*{ You have *n* been { You have *n* been
 loved { loved
*He has or hath *n* They have *n* been
 loved loved***

Prior-past Tense.
*If, &c. I had *n* been loved We had *n* been loved*
*{ Thou hadst *n* been { Ye had *n* been loved*
 loved { loved
*{ You had *n* been { You had *n* been lov-
 loved { ed
*He had *n* been They had *n* been lov-
 loved ed**

Future Tense.
If, &c. I shall, will or We shall, will or
 should *n* be loved should *n* be loved
{ Thou shalt, wilt or { Ye shall, will or
 shouldst *n* be lov- { should *n* be loved
 ed { should *n* be loved
{ You shall, will or { You shall, will or
 should *n* be loved { should *n* be loved
He shall, will or They shall, will or
 should *n* be loved should *n* be loved

Prior-future Tense.
*If, &c. I shall or should We shall or should *n**
 have been loved have been loved
*{ Thou shalt or shouldst { Ye shall or should *n**
 n have been loved have been loved
*{ You shall or should *n* { You shall or should*
 have been loved *n* have been loved
*He shall or should *n* They shall or should*
 have been loved *n* have been loved

The future is often elliptical, the auxiliary being omitted. Thus instead of *if I shall be loved, &c.* are used the following forms:

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If, &c. I be *n* loved We be *n* loved
 { Thou be *n* loved { Ye be *n* loved
 { You be *n* loved { You be *n* loved
 He be *n* loved They be *n* loved

An exhibition of the verb in the interrogative form, with the sign of the negative.

Indicative Mode.—Present Tense, indefinite.
 Love I *n*? Love we *n*?
 { Lovest thou *n*? { Love ye *n*?
 { Love you *n*? { Love you *n*?
 Loveth or loves he *n*? Love they *n*?
 Do I *n* love? Do we *n* love?
 { Dost thou *n* love? { Do ye *n* love?
 { Do you *n* love? { Do you *n* love?
 Does or doth he *n* love? Do they *n* love?

The foregoing form is but little used. The following is the usual mode of asking questions.

Definite.
 Am I *n* loving? Are we *n* loving?
 { Art thou *n* loving? { Are ye *n* loving?
 { Are you *n* loving? { Are you *n* loving?
 Is he *n* loving? Are they *n* loving?

Past Tense, indefinite.
 Did I *n* love? Did we *n* love?
 { Didst thou *n* love? { Did ye *n* love?
 { Did you *n* love? { Did you *n* love?
 Did he *n* love? Did they *n* love?

The other form of this tense, loved he? is seldom used.

Definite.
 Was I *n* loving? Were we *n* loving?
 { Wast thou *n* loving? { Were ye *n* loving?
 { Was or were you *n* loving? { Were you *n* loving?
 Was he *n* loving? Were they *n* loving?

Perfect Tense, indefinite.
 Have I *n* loved? Have we *n* loved?
 { Hast thou *n* loved? { Have ye *n* loved?
 { Have you *n* loved? { Have you *n* loved?
 Has or hath he *n* loved? Have they *n* loved?

Definite.
 Have I *n* been loving? Have we *n* been loving?
 { Hast thou *n* been loving? { Have ye *n* been loving?
 { Have you *n* been loving? { Have you *n* been loving?
 Has or hath he *n* been loving? Have they *n* been loving?

Prior-past, indefinite.
 Had I *n* loved? Had we *n* loved?
 { Hadst thou *n* loved? { Had ye *n* loved?
 { Had you *n* loved? { Had you *n* loved?
 Had he *n* loved? Had they *n* loved?

Definite.
 Had I *n* been loving? Had we *n* been loving?
 { Hadst thou *n* been loving? { Had ye *n* been loving?
 { Had you *n* been loving? { Had you *n* been loving?
 Had he *n* been loving? Had they *n* been loving?

Future Tense, indefinite.
 Shall I *n* love? Shall we *n* love?
 { Shalt or wilt thou *n* love? { Shall or will ye *n* love?
 { Shall or will you *n* love? { Shall or will you *n* love?
 Shall or will he *n* love? Shall or will they *n* love?

Definite.
 Shall I *n* be loving? Shall we *n* be loving?
 { Shalt or wilt thou *n* be loving? { Shall or will ye *n* be loving?
 { Shall or will you *n* be loving? { Shall or will you *n* be loving?
 Shall or will he *n* be loving? Shall or will they *n* be loving?

Prior-future, indefinite.
 Shall I *n* have loved? Shall we *n* have loved?
 { Shalt or wilt thou *n* have loved? { Shall or will ye *n* have loved?
 { Shall or will you *n* have loved? { Shall or will you *n* have loved?
 Shall or will he *n* have loved? Shall or will they *n* have loved?

The definite form of this tense is little used.

Will, in this tense, is not elegantly used in the first person.

The interrogative form is not used in the imperative mode; a command and a question being incompatible.

It is not necessary to exhibit this form of the verb in the potential mode. Let the learner be only instructed that in interrogative sentences, the nominative follows the verb when alone, or the first auxiliary when one or more are used; and the sign of negation *not*, (and generally *never*), immediately follows the nominative.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

All verbs whose past tense and perfect participle do not end in *ed* are deemed irregular. The number of these is about one hundred and seventy seven. They are of three kinds.

1. Those whose past tense, and participle of the perfect are the same as the present; as, *beat, burst, cost, cut, hit, hurt, let, put, read, rent, rid, set, shed, shred, shut, slit, split, spread, thrust, sweat, wet*. *Wet* has sometimes *wetted*; *heat* sometimes *het*; but the practice is not respectable. *Light* and *quit* have *lit* and *quit* in the past time and participle, but they are also regular.

2. Verbs whose past time and participle are alike, but different from the present; as, *meet, met; sell, sold*.

3. Verbs whose present and past tense and participle are all different; as, *know, knew, known*.

A few ending with *ch, ck, x, p, ll, ess*, though regular, suffer a contraction of *ed* into *t*; as, *snatcht* for *snatched*, *checkt* for *checked*, *snapt* for *snapped*, *mixt* for *mixed*, *dwelt* for *dwelled*, *past* for *passed*. Others have a digraph shortened; as, *dream, dreamt; feel, felt; mean, meant; sleep, slept; deal, dealt*. In a few, *v* is changed into *f*; as *bereave, bereft; leave, left*.

As some of the past tenses and participles are obsolete or obsolescent, it is deemed proper to set these in separate columns for the information of the student.

Infinitive.	Past tense.	Participle.	Past tense obs.	Part. obs.
Abide	abode	abode		
Am	was	been		
Arise, rise	arose, rose	arisen, risen		
Awake	awoke, awaked	awaked		
Bear	bore	borne	bare	
Beat	beat	beat, beaten		
Begin	begun, began	begun		
Bend	bended, bent	bended, bent		
Bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft		
Beseech	besought	besought		
Bid	bid	bid	bade	bidden
Bind	bound	bound		bounden
Bite	bit	bit, bitten		
Bleed	bled	bled		
Blow	blew	blown		
Break	broke	broke, broken	brake	
Breed	bred	bred		
Bring	brought	brought		
Build	built, built	built		
Burst	burst	burst		
Buy	bought	bought		
Cast	cast	cast		
Catch	caught, caught	caught, caught		
Chide	chid	chid	chidden	
Chuse, choose	chose	chose, chosen		

Infinitive.	Past tense.	Participle.	Past tense obs.	Part. obs.
Cleave, to stick	cleaved	cleaved	clave	
Cleave, to split	cleft	cleft	clove	cloven
Cling	clung	clung		
Clothe	clothed	clothed		clad
Come	came, come	come		
Cost	cost	cost		
Crow	crowed	crowed	crew	
Creep	crept	crept		
Cut	cut	cut		
Dare	durst, dared*	dared		
Deal	dealt, dealed	dealt, dealed		
Dig	dug, digged	dug, digged		
Do	did	done		
Draw	drew	drawn		
Drive	drove	driven, drove	drave	[drunk
Drink	drank	drank		drunken,
Dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled		
Eat	eat, ate	eat, eaten	[ved	
Engrave	engraved	engraven, engraven		
Fall	fell	fallen		
Feel	felt	felt		
Fight	fought	fought		
Find	found	found		
Flee	fled	fled		
Fling	flung	flung		
Fly	flew	flown		
Forget	forgot	forgot, forgotten	forgot	
Forseake	forsook	forsoaken, forsook		
Freeze	froze	frozen, froze		
Get	got	got, gotten	gat	
Gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt		
Gird	girded, girt	girded, girt		
Give	gave	given		
Go	went	gone		
Grave	graved	graved, graven		
Grind	ground	ground		
Grow	grew	grown		
Have	had	had		
Hang	hanged, hung	hanged, hung		
Hear	heard	heard		
Hew	hewed	hewed, hewn		
Hide	hid	hid, hidden		
Hit	hit	hit		
Hold	held	held		holden

* When transitive, this verb is always regular; as, "he dared him."

GRAMMAR OF THE

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Past tense.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Past tense obs.</i>	<i>Part. obs.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Past tense.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Past tense obs.</i>	<i>Part. obs.</i>
Hurt	hurt	hurt			Think	thought	thought		
Keep	kept	kept			Thrive	thrived	thrived	throve	thriven
Knit	knit	knit			Throw	threw	thrown		
Know	knew	known			Thrust	thrust	thrust		
Lade	laded	laden			Tread	trod	trod, trodden		
Lay	laid	laid			Wax	waxed	waxed		waxed
Lead	led	led			Wear	wore	worn, wore		
Leave	left	left			Weave	wove	woven, wove		
Lend	lent	lent			Weep	wept	wept		
Let	let	let			Win	won	won		
Lie (down)	lay	lain			Wind	wound	wound		
Loose	lost	lost			Work	worked, wrought	worked, wrought		
Make	made	made			Wring	wrung, wringed	wrung, wringed		
Meet	met	met			Write	wrote, writ	writ, written		
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown							
Pay	paid	paid							
Put	put	put							
Read	read	read							
Rend	rent	rent							
Rid	rid	rid		ridden					
Ride	rode, rid	rid	raug						
Ring	rung	rung							
Rise	rose	risen							
Rive	rived	rived, riven							
Run	ran, run	run							
Saw	sawed	sawed, sawn							
Say	said	said							
See	saw	seen							
Seek	sought	sought							
Sell	sold	sold							
Send	sent	sent							
Set	set	set							
Shake	shook	shaken, shook		shapen					
Shape	shaped	shaped		shaven					
Shave	shaved	shaved		shorn					
Shear	sheared	sheared							
Shed	shed	shed							
Shine	shone, shined	shone, shined							
Shew	shewed	shewn							
Show	showed	shown, showed							
Shoe	shod	shod							
Shoot	shot	shot							
Shrink	shrank	shrank	shrank						
Shred	shred	shred							
Shut	shut	shut							
Sing	sung	sung	sang						
Sink	sunk	sunk	sank						
Sit	sat	sat		sitten					
Slay	slew	slain							
Sleep	slept	slept		slidden					
Slide	slid	slid							
Sling	slung	slung							
Slink	slunk	slunk							
Slit	slit, slitted	slit, slitted							
Smite	smote	smitten, smit							
Sow	sowed	sowed, sown							
Speak	spoke	spoke, spoken	spake						
Speed	sped	sped							
Spend	spent	spent							
Spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt							
Spin	spun	spun							
Spit	spit	spit	spat	spitten					
Spread	spread	spread							
Spring	sprung	sprung	sprang						
Stand	stood	stood							
Steal	stole	stole, stolen							
Sting	stung	stung							
Stink	stunk	stunk	stank						
Stride	stride, strode	strid		stridden					
Strike	struck	struck		stricken					
String	strung	strung							
Strive	strove	striven							
Strow	strowed	strowed, strown							
Strew	strewed	strewed							
Swear	swore	sworn	sware						
Sweat	sweat	sweat							
Swell	swelled	swelled		swollen					
Swim	swum, swam	swum							
Swing	swung	swung							
Take	took	taken, took							
Teach	taught	taught							
Tear	tore	torn, tore							
Tell	told	told							

NOTE 1.—The old forms of the past tense, *sang, spake, sprang, forgot*, &c. are here placed among the obsolete words. They are entirely obsolete, in ordinary practice, whether popular or polite; and it seems advisable not to attempt to revive them. In addition to this reason for omitting them, there is one which is not generally understood. The sound of *a* in these and all other like cases, was originally the broad *a* or *aw*; which sound, in the Gothic and Saxon, as in the modern Scotch, corresponded nearly with *o* in *spoke, swore*. *Spoke* is therefore nearer to the original than *spake*, as we now pronounce the vowel *a* with its first or long sound, as in *sake*.

NOTE 2.—In the use of the past tense and participle of some of these verbs, there is a diversity of practice; some authors retaining those which others have rejected as obsolete. Many words which were in use in the days of Shakspeare and Lord Bacon are now wholly laid aside; others are used only in books; while others are obsolescent, being occasionally used; and a few of the old participles, having lost the verbal character, are used only as adjectives. Of the last mentioned species, are *fraught, drunken, molten, beholden, shorn, clad, bounden, cloven*. *Holpen* is entirely obsolete. *Holden, mollen, gotten* and *forgotten*, are nearly obsolete in common parlance. *Wrought* is evidently obsolescent. *Stricken* is used only in one phrase, *stricken in age or years*, which we learn from the bible; but in every other case, is inelegant and pedantic.

Bishop Lowth has attempted to revive the use of many of the obsolescent past tenses and participles, for which he has, and I think deservedly, incurred the severe animadversions of eminent critics. "Is it not surprising," says Campbell on Rhetoric, b. 2, ch. 2, "that one of Lowth's penetration should think a single person entitled to revive a form of inflection in a particular word, which had been rejected by all good writers of every denomination, for more than a hundred and fifty years." This writer declares what Lowth has advanced on the use of the past tense and participle, to be inconsistent with the very first principles of grammar. He observes justly that authority is every thing in language, and that this authority consists in reputable, national, present usage.

Independent of authority however, there are substantial reasons in the language itself for laying aside the participles ending with *en*, and for removing the differences between the past time and participle. In opposition to the opinion of Lowth, who regrets that our language has so few inflections, and maintains that we should preserve all we have, I think it capable of demonstration that the differences between the past time and participle of the past tense of our irregular verbs, is one of the greatest inconveniences in the language. If we used personal terminations to form our modes and tenses like the Greeks, it would be desirable that they should be carefully retained. But as we have no more than about half a dozen different terminations, and are therefore obliged to form our modes and tenses by means of auxiliaries, the combination of these forms a part of the business of learning the language, which is extremely difficult and perplexing to foreigners. Even the natives of Scotland and Ireland do not always surmount the difficulty. This difficulty is very much augmented by the difference between the past tense and the participle. To remove this difference, in words in which popular usage has given a lead, is to obviate, in a degree, this inconvenience. This is recommended by another circumstance—it will so far reduce our irregular verbs to an analogy with the regular, whose past tense and participle of the perfect are alike.

In a number of words, the dropping of *n* in the participle, will make a convenient distinction between the participle and the adjective; for in the latter, we always retain *en*—we always say, a *written* treatise, a *spoken* language, a *hidden* mystery—though the best authors write, a "mystery *hid* from ages;" "the language *spoke* in Bengal."

Besides, whenever we observe a tendency in a nation to contract words, we may be assured that the contraction is found to be convenient, and is therefore to be countenanced. Indeed if I mistake not, we are indebted to such contractions for many real improvements; as *write* from *gewrite*; *slain* from *ofslegen*; *fastened* from *gefastnode*; *men* from *mannan*; *holy* from *haligan*, &c. And as a general remark, we may be assured that no language ever suffers the loss of a useful word or syllable. If a word or syllable is ever laid aside in national practice, it must be because it is not wanted, or because it is harsh and inconvenient in use, and a word or syllable more consonant to the general taste of a nation or state of society, is substituted.

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Such is the fact with our participles in *en*; the *e* being suppressed in pronunciation, we have the words *spoken*, *written*, *holdn*, in actual practice. Nothing can be more weak, inefficient and disagreeable than this nasal sound of the half vowel *n*; it is disagreeable in prose, feeble in verse, and in music, intolerable. Were it possible to banish every sound of this kind from the language, the change would be desirable. At any rate, when people in general have laid aside any of these sounds, writers, who value the beauties of language, should be the last to revive them.

Defective Verbs.

Verbs which want the past time or participle, are deemed defective. Of these we have very few. The auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *will*, *shall*, *must*, having no participle, belong to this class. *Ought* is used in the present and past tenses only, with the regular inflection of the second person only—*I ought, thou oughtest, he ought, We, you, they ought*. *Quoth* is wholly obsolete, except in poetry and burlesque. It has no inflection, and is used chiefly in the third person, with the nominative following it, *quoth he*.

Wit, to know, is obsolete, except in the infinitive, to introduce an explanation or enumeration of particulars; as, "There are seven persons, *to wit*, four men and three women." *Wot* and *wist* are entirely obsolete.

Adverbs or Modifiers.

Adverbs are a secondary part of speech. Their uses are to enlarge, restrain, limit, define, and in short, to *modify* the sense of other words.

Adverbs may be classed according to their several uses.

1. Those which qualify the actions expressed by verbs and participles; as, "a good man lives *piously*;" "a room is *elegantly* furnished." Here *piously* denotes the *manner of living*; *elegantly* denotes the *manner of being furnished*.

In this class may be ranked a number of other words, as *when*, *soon*, *then*, *where*, *whence*, *hence*, and many others, whose use is to modify verbs.

2. Another class of adverbs are words usually called prepositions, used with verbs to vary their signification; for which purpose they generally follow them in construction, as *to fall on*, *give out*, *bear with*, *cast up*; or they are prefixed and become a part of the word, as *overcome*, *underlay*. In these uses, these words *modify* or change the sense of the verb, and when prefixed, are united with the verb in orthography.

A few modifiers admit the terminations of comparison; as *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*; *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*. Most of those which end in *ly*, may be compared by *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*; as *more justly*, *more excellently*; *less honestly*, *least criminally*.

Prepositions.

Prepositions, so called from their being *put before* other words, serve to connect words and show the relation between them, or to show the condition of things. Thus a man of benevolence, denotes a man who possesses benevolence. Christ was crucified *between* two thieves. Receive the book *from* John and give it *to* Thomas.

The prepositions most common, are *to*, *for*, *by*, *of*, *in*, *into*, *on*, *upon*, *among*, *between*, *betwixt*, *up*, *over*, *under*, *beneath*, *against*, *from*, *out*, *with*, *through*, *at*, *towards*, *before*, *behind*, *after*, *without*, *across*.

We have a number of particles, which serve to vary or modify the words to which they are prefixed, and which are sometimes called *inseparable prepositions*, because they are never used, but as parts of other words. Such are *a*, *be*, *con*, *mis*, *pre*, *re*, *sub*, in *abide*, *become*, *conjoin*, *mistake*, *prefix*, *return*, *subjoin*, &c. These may be called *prefixes*.

Connectives or Conjunctions.

Connectives are words which unite words and sentences in construction, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one, and continuing the sentence at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. They also begin sentences after a full period, manifesting some relation between sentences in the general tenor of discourse.

The connectives of most general use, are *and*, *or*, *either*, *nor*, *neither*, *but*, *than*. To which may be added *because*.

And is supposed to denote an *addition*; as, "The book is worth four shillings and sixpence." That is, it is worth four shillings, *add* sixpence, or with sixpence *added*. "John resides at New York, and Thomas, at Boston." That is, John resides at New York, *add* [and this which follows,] Thomas resides at Boston. From the great use of this connective in joining words of which the same thing is affirmed or predicated, it may be justly called the *copulative* by way of eminence.

The distinguishing use of the connective is to save the repetition of words; for this sentence, "John, Thomas and Peter reside at York," contains three simple sentences; "John resides at York;"—"Thomas resides at York;"—"Peter resides at York;" which are all combined into one, with a single verb and predicate, by means of the copulative.

Either and *or* have been already explained under the head of substitutes, for in strictness they are the representatives of sentences or words; but as *or* has totally lost that character, both these words will be here considered

as connectives. Their use is to express an alternative, and I shall call them *alternatives*. Thus, "*Either* John *or* Henry will be at the Exchange." is an alternative sentence; the verb or predicate belonging to one or the other, but not to both; and whatever may be the number of names or propositions thus joined by *or*, the verb and predicate belong to one only.

One very common use of *or*, is to join to a word or sentence, something added by way of explanation or definition. Thus, "No disease of the mind can more fatally disable it from benevolence, than ill-humor *or* peevishness." *Rambler*, No. 74. Here *peevishness* is not intended as a distinct thing from *ill-humor*, but as another term for the same idea. In this case, *or* expresses only an *alternative of words*, and not of signification.

As *either* and *or* are affirmative of one or other of the particulars named, so *neither* and *nor* are negative of all the particulars. Thus, "For I am persuaded that *neither* death, *nor* life, *nor* angels, *nor* principalities, *nor* powers, *nor* things present, *nor* things to come, *nor* highth, *nor* depth, *nor* any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God." *Rom.* viii. 38, 39. Here *neither* is in fact a substitute for each of the following particulars, all of which it denies to be able to effect a certain purpose—*not either* of these which follow shall separate us from the love of God. It is laid down as a rule in our grammars, that *nor* must always answer to *neither*; but this is a great mistake, for the negation of *neither*, not either, extends to every one of the following alternatives. But *nor* is more generally used, and in many cases, as in the passage just recited, is far the most emphatical.

But is used for two Saxon words, originally by mistake, but now by established custom; *bet* or *bote*, the radical of our modern words *better*, *boot*, and denoting *sufficiency*, *compensation*, *more*, *further*, or *something additional*, by way of amendment; and *buton* or *butan*, equivalent to *without* or *except*.

In the former sense, we have the word in this sentence; "John resides at York, *but* Thomas resides at Bristol." The primitive sense here is, John resides at York; *more*, *add* or *supply*, Thomas resides at Bristol. It does not signify *opposition*, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of what goes before.

In the latter sense, or that of *butan*, it is used in this passage, "He hath not grieved me, *but* in part." 2 Cor. ii. 5. That is, "He hath not grieved me, *except* in part." The first assertion is a complete negation; the word *but*, (*butan*), introduces an exception. "Nothing, *but* true religion, can give us peace in death." Here also is a complete negation, with a saving introduced by *but*. Nothing, except true religion.

These were the only primitive uses of *but*, until by means of a mistake, a third sense was added, which is that of *only*. Not knowing the origin and true meaning of *but*, authors omitted the negation in certain phrases where it was essential to a true construction; as in the following passages, "Our light affliction, which is *but* for a moment." 2 Cor. iv. "If they kill us, we shall *but* die." 2 Kings, vii.

The *but*, in these passages, is *buton*, be out, except; and according to the true original sense, *not* should precede, to give the sentence a negative turn. "Our light affliction is not, *but* (except) for a moment." "We shall not, *but* die." As they now stand, they would in strictness signify, Our light affliction is *except* for a moment—We can *except* die, which would not be sense. To correct the sense, and repair the breach made in the true English idiom, by this mistake, we must give *but* a new sense, equivalent to *only*. Thus we are obliged to patch and mend, to prevent the mischiefs of innovation.

The history of this word *but* should be, as Johnson expresses the idea, "a guide to reformers, and a terror to innovators." The first blunder or innovation blended two words of distinct meanings into one, in orthography and pronunciation. Then the sense and etymology being obscured, authors proceeded to a further change, and suppressed the negation, which was essential to the *buton*. We have now therefore one word with three different and unallied meanings; and to these may be reduced the whole of Johnson's eighteen definitions of *but*.

Let us however trace the mischief of this change a little further. As the word *but* is now used, a sentence may have the same meaning *with* or *without* the negation. For example: "he hath *not* grieved me, *but* in part," and "he hath grieved me, *but* in part," have, according to our present use of *but*, precisely the same meaning. Or compare different passages of scripture, as they now stand in our bibles.

He hath *not* grieved me, *but* in part.

Our light affliction is *but* for a moment.

This however is not all; for the innovation being directed neither by knowledge nor judgment, is not extended to all cases, and in a large proportion of phrases to which *but* belongs, it is used in its original sense with a preceding negation, especially with *nothing* and *none*. "There is none good, *but* one, that is God." *Matt.* xix. 17. This is correct—there is none good, except one, that is God. "He saw a fig-tree in the way, and found nothing thereon *but* leaves only." *Matt.* xxi. 19. This is also correct—"he found nothing, except leaves;" the *only* is redundant. "It amounts to no more *but* this." *Locke*, *Und.* b. 1. 2. This is a correct English phrase; "it amounts to no more, *except* this;" but it is nearly obsolete.

Hence the propriety of these phrases. "They could not, *but* be known before." *Locke*, 1. 2. "The reader may be, nay cannot choose *but* be

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very fallible in the understanding of it." *Locke*, 8. 9. Here *but* is used in its true sense. They could not, except this, be known before. That is, the contrary was not possible. The other phrase is frequently found in Shakespeare and other old writers, but is now obsolete. They cannot choose but, that is, they have no choice, power or alternative, except to be very fallible.

But is called in our grammars, a *disjunctive conjunction*, connecting sentences, but expressing opposition in the sense. To illustrate the use of this word which joins and disjoins at the same time, Lowth gives this example; "You and I rode to London, but Peter staid at home."—Here the Bishop supposed the *but* to express an opposition in the sense. But let *but* be omitted, and what difference will the omission make in the sense? "You and I rode to London, Peter staid at home." Is the opposition in the sense less clearly marked than when the conjunction is used? By no means. And the truth is, that the opposition in the sense, when there is any, is never expressed by the connective at all, but always by the following sentence or phrase. "They have mouths, but they speak not; eyes have they, but see not." *Psalm* cxv. 5. Let *but* be omitted. "They have mouths, they speak not; eyes have they, they see not." The omission of the connectives makes not the smallest alteration in the sense, so far as opposition or difference of idea in the members of the sentence is concerned. Indeed the Bishop is most unfortunate in the example selected to illustrate his rule; for the copulative *and* may be used for *but*, without the least alteration in the sense—"You and I rode to London, and Peter staid at home." In this sentence the opposition is as completely expressed as if *but* was used; which proves that the opposition in the sense has no dependence on the connective.

Nor is it true that an opposition in the sense always follows *but*. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." *Matt.* iv. 4. Here the last clause expresses no opposition, but merely an additional fact. The true sense of *but* when used for *bote*, is *supply, more, further, something additional*, to complete the sense; it may be in opposition to what has preceded or in continuation only. In general, however, the word *but* is appropriately used before a clause of a sentence, intended to introduce a new and somewhat different idea, by way of modifying the sense of the preceding clause. This use is very naturally deduced from the original sense of the word, something further which is to make complete or qualify what has preceded.

Than is a connective of comparison; "John is taller than Peter."

Because is a mere compound of *by* and *cause*—by cause. "It is the case of some to contrive some false periods of business, because they may seem men of dispatch." *Bacon on Dispatch*. See also *Apoth.* 7. 6. This is a correct English idiom, Dr. Lowth's criticism to the contrary notwithstanding; but it is now obsolete.

Exclamations.

Exclamations are sounds uttered to express passions and emotions; usually those which are violent or sudden. They are called *interjections*, words thrown in between the parts of a sentence. But this is not always the fact, and the name is insignificant. The more appropriate name is, *exclamations*; as they are mere irregular sounds, uttered as passion dictates and not subject to rules.

A few of these sounds however become the customary modes of expressing particular passions and feelings in every nation. Thus in English, joy, surprise and grief are expressed by *oh*, uttered with a different tone and countenance. *Alas* expresses grief or great sorrow—*pish*, *pshaw*, express contempt. Sometimes verbs, names, and attributes are uttered by way of exclamation in a detached manner; as, Hail! Welcome! Bless me! Gracious heavens!

In two or three instances, exclamations are followed by names and substitutes in the nominative and objective; as, *O thou*, in the nominative; *ah me*, in the objective. Sometimes *that* follows *O*, expressing a wish; "O that the Lord would guide my ways." But in such cases, we may consider *reish* or some other verb to be understood.

Derivation.

However numerous may be the words in a language, the number of radical words is small. Most words are formed from others by addition of certain words or syllables, which were originally distinct words, but which have lost their distinct character, and are now used only in combination with other words. Thus *er* in *lover*, is a contraction of *verer*, a Saxon word denoting *man*, [the Latin *vir*]; *ness* denotes state or condition; *ly* is an abbreviation of *like* or *liche*; *fy* is from *facio*, to make, &c.

Most of the English derivatives fall under the following heads:—

1. Nouns formed from nouns, or more generally from verbs, by the addition of *r*, *er* or *or*, denoting an agent; as *lover*, *hater*, *assignor*, *flatterer*, from *love*, *hate*, *assign*, *flatter*. In a few instances, words thus formed are less regular; as *glazier*, from *glass*; *courtier*, from *court*; *parishoner*, from *parish*.
2. Nouns converted into verbs by the prefix *to*; as from *water*, *cloud*, *to water*, *to cloud*.
3. Adjectives converted into verbs in the same manner; as *to lame*, *to cool*, *to warm*, from *lame*, *cool*, *warm*.

4. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives by the termination *ize*; as *method*, *methodize*; *system*, *systemize*; *moral*, *moralize*. When the primitive ends with a vowel, the consonant *t* is prefixed to the termination; as *stigma*, *stigmatize*.

5. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives by the addition of *en* or *n*; as *lengthen*, *widen*, from *length*, *wide*.

6. Verbs formed by *fy*; as *brutify*, *stratify*, from *brute*, *stratum*.

7. Nouns formed from adjectives by *ness*; as *goodness*, from *good*; *graciousness*, from *gracious*.

8. Nouns formed by *dom* and *ric*, denoting jurisdiction; as *kingdom*, *bishopric*, from *king* and *bishop*. *Dom* and *ric*, are nouns denoting jurisdiction or territory.

9. Nouns formed by *hood* and *ship*, denoting state or condition; as *manhood*, *lordship*, from *man*, *lord*.

10. Nouns ending in *ment* and *age*, from the French, denoting state or act; as *commandment*, *parentage*, from *command*, *parent*.

11. Nouns in *er*, *or* and *ee*, used by way of opposition, the former denoting the agent, the latter the receiver or person to whom an act is performed; as *assignor*, *assignee*; *indorser*, *indorsee*.

12. Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of *y*; as *healthy*, from *health*; *pithy*, from *pith*; or *ly* added to the noun; as *stately*, from *state*. *Ly* is a contraction of *like*.

13. Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of *ful*; as *hopeful*, from *hope*.

14. Adjectives formed from nouns or verbs by *ible* or *able*; as *payable*, from *pay*; *credible*, from *credit*; *compressible*, from *compress*. *Able* denotes power or capacity.

15. Adjectives formed from nouns or adjectives by *ish*; as *whitish*, from *white*; *blackish*, from *black*; *waggish*, from *wag*.

16. Adjectives formed from nouns by *less*, noting destitution; as *fatherless*, from *father*.

17. Adjectives formed from nouns by *ous*; as *famous*, from *fame*; *gracious*, from *grace*.

18. Adjectives formed by adding *some* to nouns; as *delightsome*, from *delight*.

19. Adverbs formed from adjectives by *ly*; as *sweetly*, from *sweet*.

20. Nouns to express females formed by adding *ess* to the masculine gender; as *heiress*, from *heir*.

21. Nouns ending in *ty*, some directly from the Latin, others formed from adjectives; as *responsibility*, from *responsible*; *contractility*, from *contractile*; *probity*, from *probitas*.

22. Adjectives formed by adding *al* to nouns; as *national*, from *nation*.

23. Adjectives ending in *ic*, mostly from the Latin or French, but some of them by the addition of *ic* to a noun; as *balsamic*, from *balsam*; *sulphuric*, from *sulphur*.

24. Nouns formed by *ate*, to denote the union of substances in salts; as *carbonate*, in the chemical nomenclature, denotes carbonic acid combined with another body.

25. Nouns ending in *ite*, from other nouns, and denoting salts formed by the union of acids with other bodies; as *sulphite*, from *sulphur*.

26. Nouns ending in *ret*, formed from other nouns, and denoting a substance combined with an alkaline, earthy or metallic base; as *sulphuret*, *carburet*, from *sulphur* and *carbon*.

27. Nouns formed from other nouns by adding *cy*; as *ensigncy*, *captaincy*, from *ensign*, *captain*.

Words are also formed by prefixing certain syllables and words, some of them significant by themselves, others never used but in composition; as *re*, *pre*, *con*, *mis*, *sub*, *super*: and great numbers are formed by the union of two words; as *bed-room*, *ink-stand*, *pen-knife*.

Syntax.

Syntax teaches the rules to be observed in the construction of sentences.

A sentence is a number of words arranged in due order, and forming a complete affirmation or proposition. In philosophical language, a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate, connected by an affirmation. Thus, "God is omnipotent," a complete proposition or sentence, composed of *God*, the subject, *omnipotent*, the predicate or thing affirmed, connected by the verb *is*, which forms the affirmation.

The predicate is often included in the verb; as, "the sun shines."

A simple sentence then contains one subject and one personal verb, that is, the *noun* and the *verb*; and without these, no proposition can be formed.

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences, joined by connectives. The divisions of a compound sentence may be called members or clauses.

Sentences are *declaratory*, as, I am writing, the wind blows—*imperative*, as, go, retire, be quiet—*interrogative*, as, where am I? who art thou?—or *conditional*, as, if he should arrive.

The rules for the due construction of sentences fall under three heads: *First*, concord or agreement—*Second*, government—*Third*, arrangement and punctuation.

In agreement, the *name* or noun is the controlling word, as it carries with it the verb, the substitute and the attribute. In government, the verb is

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the controlling word; but names and prepositions have their share of influence also.

Agreement or Concord.

RULE I.—A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

Examples.

In solemn style. "*Thou hast loved righteousness.*" Heb. i. 9.
 "*Thou shalt not steal.*" Commandment.
 "*Art thou called, being a servant?*" 1 Cor. vii. 21.
 "*But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified.*" 1 Cor. vi. 11.
 In familiar language. *I write; John reads; Newton was the first of astronomers.*

NOTE 1.—The nominative to a verb is found by young learners, by asking *who* or *what* does what is affirmed. "Eumenes, a young man of great abilities, inherited a large estate from his father. His father harassed with competitions, and perplexed with a multiplicity of business, recommended the quiet of a private station." Let the question be asked, who inherited a large estate? The answer is *Eumenes*, which is the nominative to the verb *inherited*. Who recommended the quiet of a private station? *His father*, which is therefore the nominative to the verb *recommended*.

NOTE 2.—Let the following rules be observed respecting the position of the nominative.

I. The nominative usually precedes the verb in declaratory phrases; as, "God created the world;" "the law is a rule of right." But the nominative may be separated from its verb, by a member of a period; as, "*Liberty*, say the fanatic favorers of popular power, *can only be found in a democracy.*" *Anarcharsis*, ch. 62.

II. The nominative often follows an intransitive verb, for such a verb can have no object after it, and that position of the nominative creates no ambiguity; thus, "Above it stood the *Seraphim.*" *Is. vi.* "Gradual sinks the breeze." *Thomson*.

III. When the verb is preceded by *here*, *there*, *hence*, *thence*, *then*, *thus*, *yet*, *so*, *nor*, *neither*, *such*, *the same*, *herein*, *therein*, *wherein*, and perhaps by some other words, the nominative may follow the verb, especially *be*; as, "here are five men;" "there was a man sent from God;" "hence arise wars;" "thence proceed our vicious habits;" "then came the scribes and pharisees;" "thus saith the Lord." "Yet required not I bread of the governor." *Neh. v. 18.* "So panteth my soul after thee, O Lord." *Psal. xlii.* "Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents." *John ix.* "Such were the facts;" "the same was the fact." "Herein consists the excellency of the English government." *Blackstone's Comm. b. 1.*

IV. When an emphatical attribute introduces a sentence, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "Great is the Lord, glorious are his works, and happy is the man who has an interest in his favor."

V. In certain phrases, which are conditional or hypothetical, the sign of the condition may be omitted, and the nominative placed after the auxiliary; as, "Did he but know my anxiety," for if he did but know—"Had I known the fact," for if I had known—"Would they consent," for if they would, &c.

VI. When the words *whose*, *his*, *their*, *her*, *mine*, *your*, &c. precede the verb with a governing word, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "*Out of whose* modifications have been made most complex modes." *Locke*, 2. 22. 10.

VII. In interrogative sentences, the nominative follows the verb when alone, or the first auxiliary; as, "Believest thou? Will he consent? Has he been promoted? The nominative also follows the verb in the imperative mode; as, go thou; "be ye warmed and filled." But after a single verb, the nominative is commonly omitted; as, arise, flee.

NOTE 3.—In poetry, the nominative is often omitted in interrogative sentences, in cases where in prose the omission would be improper; as, "Lives there who loves his pain." *Milton*. That is, lives there a man or person.

NOTE 4.—In the answer to a question, the whole sentence is usually omitted, except the name, which is the principal subject of the interrogation; as, "who made the chief discoveries concerning vapor? Black."

NOTE 5.—In poetry, the verb in certain phrases is omitted, chiefly such verbs as express an address or answer; as, "To whom the monarch"—that is, said or replied.

NOTE 6.—When a verb is placed between two nominatives in different numbers, it may agree with either, but generally is made to agree with the first, and this may be considered as preferable; as, "His *meat was* locusts and wild honey." "*It* [piracy] is the remains of the manners of ancient Greece." *Anarch. ch. 36.*

NOTE 7.—Verbs follow the connective *than*, without a nominative expressed; as, "Not that any thing occurs in consequence of our late loss, more afflictive than *was* to be expected." *Life of Cowper, Let. 62.*

"He felt himself addicted to philosophical speculations, with more ardor than consisted with the duties of a Roman and a senator." *Murphy's Tacitus*, 4. 57.

"All words that lead the mind to any other ideas, than are supposed really to exist in that thing." *Locke*, 2. 25.

These forms of expression seem to be elliptical; "more afflictive than that which was to be expected." *That which* or *those which* will generally supply the ellipsis.

NOTE 8.—We sometimes see a nominative introducing a sentence, the sense suddenly interrupted, and the nominative left without its intended verb; as, "The name of a procession; what a great mixture of independent ideas of persons, habits, tapers, orders, motions, sounds, does it contain," &c. *Locke*, 3. 5. 13. This form of expression is often very striking in animated discourse. The first words being the subject of the discourse and important, are made to usher in the sentence, to invite attention; and the mind of the speaker, in the fervor of animation, quitting the trammels of a formal arrangement, rushes forward to a description of the thing mentioned, and presents the more striking ideas in the form of exclamation.

RULE II.—A name, a nominative case, or a sentence, joined with a participle of the present tense, may stand in construction without a verb, forming the case *absolute*, or *clause independent*; as, "Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place." *John v. 13.* Here *multitude*, the noun, joined with *being*, stands without a verb.

"By memory we conceive heat or light, yellow or sweet, the object being removed." *Locke*, 2. 10.

"I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language." *Johnson's Preface.*

"Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the same." *Locke*, 2. 27. 28.

"The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

The latter phraseology is peculiar to the technical law style. In no other case, does *notwithstanding* follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary not opposing"—the real clause independent.

It is very common, when this participle agrees with a number of words, or a whole clause, to omit the whole except the participle; and in this use of *notwithstanding*, we have a striking proof of the value of abbreviations in language. For example: "Moses said, let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding*, they hearkened not unto Moses." *Ex. xvi. 19. 20.* Here *notwithstanding* stands without the clause to which it belongs; to complete the sense in words, it would be necessary to repeat the whole preceding clause or the substance of it—"Moses said, let no man leave of it until the morning. *Notwithstanding this command of Moses*, or *notwithstanding Moses said that which has been recited*, they hearkened not unto Moses."

"Folly meets with success in this world; but it is true, *notwithstanding*, that it labors under disadvantages." *Porteus, Lecture 13.* This passage at length would read thus—"Folly meets with success in the world; but it is true, *notwithstanding folly meets with success in the world*, that it labors under disadvantages." By supplying what is really omitted, yet perfectly well understood, we learn the true construction; so that *notwithstanding* is a participle always agreeing with a word or clause, expressed or understood, and forming the independent clause, and by a customary ellipsis, it stands alone in the place of that clause.

Such is its general use in the translation of the Scriptures. In the following passage, the sentence is expressed—"Notwithstanding I have spoken unto you." *Jer. xxxv.* That is, "This fact, *I have spoken unto you*, not opposing or preventing." Or in other words, "In opposition to this fact."

It is also very common to use a substitute, *this*, *that*, *which* or *what*, for the whole sentence; as, "Bodies which have no taste, and no power of affecting the skin, may, *notwithstanding this*, [notwithstanding they have no taste, and no power to affect the skin,] act upon organs which are more delicate." *Fourcroy, Translation.*

I have included in hooks, the words for which this is a substitute.

"To account for the misery that men bring on themselves, *notwithstanding that*, they do all in earnest pursue happiness, we must consider how things come to be represented to our desires under deceitful appearances." *Locke*, 2. 21. 61.

Here *that*, a substitute, is used, and the sentence also for which it is a substitute. This is correct English, but it is usual to omit the substitute, when the sentence is expressed—"Notwithstanding they do all in earnest pursue happiness."

It is not uncommon to omit the participle of the present tense, when a participle of the perfect tense is employed. "The son of God, while clothed in flesh, was subject to all the frailties and inconveniences of human nature, *sin excepted.*" *Locke*, 3. 9. That is, *sin being excepted*—the clause independent.

This omission is more frequent when the participle *provided* is used, than in any other case. "In the one case, *provided the facts on which it is founded be sufficiently numerous*, the conclusion is said to be morally certain." *Campbell on Rhet. 1. 114.* Here *being* is omitted, and the whole clause in italics is independent—"The facts on which it is founded are sufficiently numerous, that being provided, the conclusion is morally certain." *Provided*, in such cases, is equivalent to *given*, *admitted* or *supposed*.

"In mathematical reasoning, *provided you are ascertained of the regular procedure of the mind*, to affirm that the conclusion is false, implies a contradiction." *Ibm. 184.*

In this phrase, *that* may follow *provided*—*provided that*, you are ascertained, &c., as in the case of *notwithstanding*, before mentioned; *that* be-

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ing a definitive substitute, pointing to the following sentence—that which follows being provided.*

It is not uncommon for authors to carry the practice of abridging discourse so far as to obscure the common regular construction. An instance frequently occurs in the omission both of the nominative and the participle in the case independent. For example: "*Conscious of his own weight and importance*, his conduct in parliament would be directed by nothing but the constitutional duty of a peer." *Junius*, *Let.* 19. Here is no noun expressed to which *conscious* can be referred. We are therefore to supply the necessary words, to complete the construction—"He being conscious"—forming the clause independent.

RULE III.—A sentence, a number of words, or a clause of a sentence may be the nominative to a verb, in which case the verb is always in the third person of the singular number; as, "*All that is in a man's power in this case, is*, only to observe what the ideas are which take their turns in the understanding." *Locke* 2. 14. Here the whole clause in italics is the nominative to *is*.

"*To attack vices in the abstract, without touching persons, may be safe* fighting indeed, but it is fighting with shadows." *Pope*, *Let.* 48.

"I deny that *men's coming to the use of reason, is* the time of their discovery."

"*That any thing can exist without existing in space, is* to my mind incomprehensible." *Darwin*, *Zoon*, *sect.* 14. Here the definitive substitute may be transferred to a place next before the verb—"Any thing can exist, without existing in space," that [whole proposition] is incomprehensible.

RULE IV.—The infinitive mode may be the nominative to a personal verb; as, "*to see is* desirable;" "*to die is* the inevitable lot of men." Sometimes an attribute is joined with the infinitive; as, "*to be blind is* calamitous." In this case the attribute has no name expressed to which it refers. The proposition is abstract, and applicable to any human being, but not applied to any.

RULE V.—In some cases the imperative verb is used without a definite nominative; as, "I will not take any thing that is thine—*save* only that which the young men have eaten." *Gen.* xiv. 23. 24.

"Israel burned none, *save* Hazor only." *Josh.* xi. 13.

"I would that all were such as I am, *except* these bonds." *Acts* xxvi. 29.

"Our ideas are movements of the nerves of sense, as of the optic nerve in recollecting visible ideas, *suppose* of a triangular piece of ivory."

Darwin, *Zoon*, *sect.* 39.

This use of certain verbs in the imperative is very frequent, and there is a peculiar felicity in being thus able to use a verb in its true sense and with its proper object, without specifying a nominative; for the verb is thus left applicable to the first, second or third person. I may *save* or *except*, or you may *except*, or we may *suppose*. If we examine these sentences, we shall be convinced of the propriety of the idiom; for the ideas require no application to any person whatever.

RULE VI.—When the same thing is affirmed or predicated of two or more subjects, in the singular number, the nominatives are joined by the copulative *and*, with a verb agreeing with them in the plural number; as, "John and Thomas and Peter reside at Oxford." In this sentence, *residence at Oxford* is a predicate common to three persons; and instead of three affirmations—John resides at Oxford, Thomas resides at Oxford, Peter resides at Oxford, the three names are joined by *and*, and one verb in the plural applied to the whole number.

"*Reason and truth constitute* intellectual gold, which defines destruction." *Johnson*. "Why are *whiteness and coldness* in snow?" *Locke*. "Your *lot and mine*, in this respect, *have been* very different." *Coup.* *Let.* 38.†

NOTE I.—The rule for the use of a plural verb with two or more names in the singular number, connected by *and*, is laid down by critics with too much positiveness and universality. On original principles, all the names, except the first, are in the objective case; for it is probable that *and* contains in it the verb *add*. "John and Thomas and Peter reside at York," on primitive principles must be thus resolved—"John, add Thomas, add Peter reside at York." But without resorting to first principles, which are now lost or obscured, the use of the singular verb may be justified by considering the verb to be *understood* after each name, and that which is expressed, agreeing only with the last; as, "Nor were the young fellows so wholly lost to a sense of right, as *pride and conceit* has since made them affect to be." *Rambler*, *No.* 97. That is, as *pride has* and as *conceit has*. "Their safety and welfare *is* most concerned." *Spectator*, *No.* 121. In our best authors the singular verb is frequent in such sentences.‡

What will the hypercritic say to this sentence, "Either sex and every age *was* engaged in the pursuits of industry." *Gibbon*, *Rom. Emp.* ch. 10.

* *Provided that*, says Johnson, is an *adverbial expression*, and we sometimes see *provided* numbered among the conjunctions, as its correspondent word is in French. What strange work has been made with Grammar!

† Is this last example an evidence that *mine* is in the possessive case!

‡ This was also a very common practice with the best Greek and Roman writers. *Mens enim, et ratio, et consilium*, in senibus est. *Cicero*, *de Senec.* ca. 19. "Sed etiam ipsius terræ vis ac natura delectat." *Ibm.* 15.

Is not the distributive effect of *either* and *every*, such as to demand a singular verb? So in the following: "The judicial and every other power is accountable to the legislative." *Paley*, *Phil.* 6. 8.

NOTE 2.—When names and substitutes belonging to different persons, are thus joined, the plural substitute must be of the first person in preference to the second and third, and of the second in preference to the third. *I, you* and *he* are represented by *we*; *you* and *he*, by *you*. Pope in one of his letters makes *you* or *I* to be represented by *we* or *you*. "Either you or I are not in love with the other." The sentence is an awkward one, and not to be imitated.

RULE VII.—When an affirmation or predicate refers to one subject only among a number, which are separately named in the singular number, the subjects are joined by the alternative *or*, or *nor*, with a verb, substitute and name in the singular number; as, "Either John or Peter was at the Exchange yesterday; but neither John nor Peter is there to day."

Errors.—"A circle or square are the same in idea." *Locke*, 2. 8.

"But whiteness or redness are not in the porphyry." *Ibm.*

"Neither of them [Tillotson and Temple,] are remarkable for precision." *Blair*.

Substitutes for sentences, whether they represent a single clause, or the parts of a compound sentence, are always in the singular number; as, "It is true indeed that many have neglected opportunities of raising themselves to honor and to wealth, and rejected the kindest offers of fortune." *Rambler*, *No.* 58. Here *it* and *that* refer to the clauses which follow—"It is true that, many have rejected the kindest offers," &c.

RULE VIII.—Collective or aggregate names, comprehending two or more individuals under a term in the singular number, have a verb or substitute to agree with them in the singular or plural; as, the council *is* or *are* unanimous; the company *was* or *were* collected; *this* people, or *these* people.

No precise rule can be given to direct, in every case, which number is to be used. Much regard is to be had to usage, and to the unity or plurality of idea. In general, modern practice inclines to the use of the plural verb and substitute; as may be seen in the daily use of clergy, nobility, court, council, commonalty, audience, enemy and the like.

"The clergy began to withdraw *themselves* from the temporal courts."

Blackstone's Comm. Introduction.

"Let us take a view of the principal incidents, attending the nobility, exclusive of their capacity as hereditary counselors of the crown."

Blackstone's Comm. 1. 12.

"The commonalty are divided into several degrees."

Ibm.

"The enemy *were* driven from their works."

Portuguese Asia, *Mickle*, 163.

"The chorus *prepare* resistance at his first approach—the chorus *sings* of the battle—the chorus *entertains* the stage." *Johnson's Life of Milton*.

"The nobility *are* the pillars to support the throne."

Blackstone's Comm. 1. 2.

Party and *army*, in customary language, are joined with a verb in the singular number. *Constitution* cannot be plural. *Church* may be singular or plural. *Mankind* is almost always plural.

The most common and palpable mistakes in the application of this rule, occur in the use of *sort* and *kind*, with a plural attribute—*these sort*, *those kind*. This fault infects the works of our best writers; but these words are strictly singular, and ought so to be used.

When a collective name is preceded by a definitive which clearly limits the sense of the word to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb and substitute to agree with it in the singular number; as, a company of troops *was* detached; a troop of cavalry *was* raised; *this* people *is* become a great nation; *that* assembly *was* numerous; "a government established by *that* people."

Blackstone's Comm. 1. 2.

Yet our language seems to be averse to the use of *it*, as the substitute for names, even thus limited by *a, this* or *that*. "How long will *this* people provoke me, and how long will it be ere *they* will believe me for all the signs that I have shewed among *them*?" *Num.* xiv. 11. "Liberty should reach every individual of *a* people; as *they* all share one common nature." *Spectator*, *No.* 287. In these passages, *it* in the place of *they*, would not be relished by an English ear; nor is it ever used in similar cases.*

RULE IX.—When the nominative consists of several words, and the last of the names is in the plural number, the verb is commonly in the plural also; as, "A part of the exports consist of raw silk." "The number of oysters *increase*." *Golds. Anim. Nat.* vol. 4, ch. 3. "Of which seeming equality we have no other measure, but such as the train of our ideas have lodged in our memories." *Locke*, 2. 14. 21. "The greater part of philosophers *have* acknowledged the excellence of this government."

Anarch. vol. 5. 272.

RULE X.—Pronouns or substitutes must agree with the names they represent, in number, gender and person; as,

* The Romans used a greater latitude in joining plurals with collective names, than we can. "Magna pars in villis repleti cibo vinoque." *Liv.* 2. 26. Here is an attribute plural of the masculine gender, agreeing with a noun in the singular, of the feminine gender.

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"Mine answer to them that do examine me is this." 1 Cor. ix. 13.
 "These are not the children of God." Rom. ix. 8.
 "Speak to the children of Israel and say to them, when ye come into the land whither I bring you." Numb. xv. 18.
 "This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance." Matt. xxi. 38.
 "Esther put on her royal apparel—she obtained favor in his sight—then the king said unto her." Esth. v.
 "A river went out of Eden to water the garden, and it was parted—" Gen. ii. 10.
 "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me." Gen. iii. 12.
 "Ignatius, who was bishop of Antioch, conversed with the apostles." Paley, Evid. sect. 3.
 "A letter, which is just received, gives us the news."
 "O thou who rulest in the heavens."
 Who and whom are exclusively the substitutes for persons; whose is of all genders, and as correctly applied to things as to persons.
 "The question whose solution I require." Dryden.
 "That forbidden fruit whose mortal taste." Milton.
 "A system whose imagined suns." Goldsmith.
 "These are the charming agonies of love, Whose miseries delight." Thomson.
 It, though neuter, is used as the substitute for infant or child; the distinction of sex in the first period of life being disregarded.
 Formerly which was used as a substitute for persons; as appears from old authors, and especially in the vulgar version of the scriptures—"mighty men which were of old." But this use of the word is entirely discarded. Which however represents persons, when a question is asked or discrimination intended; as, which of the men was it; I know not which person it was.
 Who is sometimes used as the substitute for things, but most unwarrantably. "The countries who—" Davenant on Rev. 2. 13. "The towns who—" Hume Contin. 11. ch. 10. "The faction or party who—" Equally faulty is the use of who and whom for brutes; "the birds who—"
 The use of it for a sentence, seems to have given rise to a very vague application of the word in phrases like this: How shall I contrive it to attend court? How fares it with you? But such phrases, whatever may have given rise to them, are used chiefly in familiar colloquial language, and are deemed inelegant in any other style.
 A more justifiable use of it is seen in this sentence: "But it is not this real essence that distinguishes them into species; it is men who range them into sorts." &c. Locke, 3. 6. 36.
 Here it is in the singular, though referring to men in the plural. The cause or origin of this, in our language as in others, may perhaps be found in the disposition of the mind to combine the particular agents employed in performing an act, into a single agent. The unity of the act or effect seems to predominate in idea, and control the grammatical construction of the substitute.
 RULE XI.—In compound sentences, a single substitute or relative, who, which or that, employed to introduce a new clause, is the nominative to the verb or verbs belonging to that clause, and to others connected with it; as, "The thirst after curiosities, which often draws contempt." Rambler, No. 83. "He who suffers not his faculties to lie torpid, has a chance of doing good." Ibn. "They that are after the flesh, do mind the things of the flesh." Rom. viii. 5. "Among those who are the most richly endowed by nature, and [are] accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured by the ignorance, prejudice or envy of their beholders." Spect. No. 255.
 In a few instances, the substitute for a sentence or a clause, is introduced as the nominative to a verb, before the sentence or clause, which it represents; as, "There was therefore, which is all that we assert, a course of life pursued by them, different from that which they before led." Paley's Evid. ch. 1. Here which is the representative of the whole of the last part of the sentence, and its natural position is after that clause.
 The substitute what combines in itself the offices of two substitutes, which, if expressed, would be the nominatives to two verbs, each in distinct subsequent clauses; as, "Add to this, what, from its antiquity is but little known, has the recommendation of novelty." Hermes, pref. 19. Here what stands for that, which; and the two following verbs have no other nominative.
 This use of what is not very common. But what is very frequently used as the representative of two cases; one, the objective after a verb or preposition, and the other, the nominative to a subsequent verb. Examples:
 "I heard what was said." "He related what was seen."
 "We do not so constantly love what has done us good." Locke, 2. 20. 14.
 "Agreeable to what was afterwards directed." Black. Com. b. 2. ch. 3.
 "Agreeable to what hath been mentioned." Prideaux, p. 2, 6, 3.
 "There is something so overruling in whatever inspires us with awe." Burke on the Sublime, 304. In these sentences what includes an object after a verb or preposition, and a nominative to the following verb. "I have heard that, which was said."
 RULE XII.—When a new clause is introduced into a sentence, with two pronouns, or with one pronoun and a noun, one of them is the nominative

to the verb, and the other is governed by the verb or a preposition in the objective case, or by a noun in the possessive; as, "Locke, whom there is no reason to suspect of favoring idleness, has advanced." Ramb. 89. Here reason is the nominative to is, and whom is governed by suspect.
 "Take thy only son Isaac, whom thou lovest." Gen. xxii. Here are two substitutes, one the nominative to the verb, and the other governed by it in the objective.
 "God is the sovereign of the universe, whose majesty ought to fill us with awe, to whom we owe all possible reverence, and whom we are bound to obey."
 It is not unusual to see in periods, a third clause introduced within a second, as a second is within the first, each with a distinct substitute for a nominative; as, "Those modifications of any simple idea, which, as has been said, I call simple modes, are distinct ideas." Locke, 2. 13.
 Involvement to this extent may be used with caution, without embarrassing a period; but beyond this, if ever used, it can hardly fail to occasion obscurity. Indeed the third member included in a second, must be very short, or it will perplex the reader.
 Substitutes are sometimes made to precede their principals: thus, "When a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring when there are none, that he loves grapes—" Locke, 2. 20. But this arrangement is usually awkward and seldom allowable.
 RULE XIII.—When there are antecedents in different persons, to which a nominative substitute refers, the substitute and verb following may agree with either, though usage may sometimes offer a preference; as, "I am the Lord that make all things; that stretch forth the heavens alone; that spread abroad the earth," &c. Isa. xlv. Here I and Lord are of different persons, and that may agree with either. If it agrees with I, the verbs must be in the first person: "I am the Lord that make." If that agrees with Lord in the third person, the verb must be in the third person: "I am the Lord that maketh." But in all cases, the following verbs should all be of the same person.
 RULE XIV.—The definitive adjectives, this and that, the only attributes which are varied to express number, must agree in number with the names to which they refer; as, this city, that church; these cities, those churches.
 This and that are often used as substitutes for a name in the singular number, which is omitted, but the same name in the plural immediately follows after a connective; as in this example, "The mortality produced by this and other diseases." Life of Washington, 3. 6. That is, by this disease and other diseases. The sentence may be varied thus, by this disease and others; but the first form is the most common, and it occasions no obscurity.
 Other adjectives and participles, used as adjectives, are joined to the names which they qualify without inflection; as, a wise man, wise men; an amiable child, or amiable children; a received truth, or received truths; a shining character, or shining characters.
 Adjectives are often used as substitutes for the names of men and things which they describe by their qualities; as, few were present; the wise are respected; the bravest are not always victorious.
 In this character, adjectives take the plural form, and are qualified by other adjectives; as the goods of fortune, two finites or infinites, universals, generals, the chief good, a happy few. "The extraordinary great." Burke on the Sublime, 304. "The blue profound." Akenside.
 When nouns are joined by a copulative, an adjective preceding the first is applied to the others without being repeated; as, "From great luxury and licentiousness, converted to strict sobriety and frugality of manners." Enfield. Here great belongs to licentiousness as well as to luxury.
 RULE XV.—Adjectives are usually placed before the nouns to which they belong; as, a wise prince; an obedient subject; a pious clergyman; a brave soldier.
 Exception 1. When some word or words are dependent on an adjective, it follows the noun; as, knowledge requisite for a statesman; furniture convenient for a family.
 Exception 2. When an adjective becomes a title, or is emphatically applied to a noun, it follows it; as Charles the Great; Henry the First; Lewis the Great; Wisdom incomprehensible.
 Exception 3. Several adjectives belonging to the same noun, may precede or follow the noun to which they belong; as a learned, wise and martial prince, or a prince learned, wise and martial.
 Exception 4. The verb be often separates the noun from its adjective; as, war is expensive; gaming is ruinous.
 Exception 5. An emphatical adjective is often used to introduce a sentence, in which case it precedes the noun which it qualifies, and sometimes at a considerable distance; as, "Great is the Lord;" "auspicious will be that event; fortunate is that young man who escapes the snares of vice."
 Exception 6. The adjective all may be separated from its noun by the, which never precedes it in construction; as, "all the nations of Europe." Such and many are separated from nouns by a; as, "such a character is rare;" "many a time."
 All adjectives are separated from nouns by a, when preceded by so and as, as "so rich a dress," "as splendid a retinue;" and they are separated by a or the, when preceded by how and however, as "how distinguished an

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act of bravery," "how brilliant the prize," "however just the complaint."

The word *soever* may be interposed between the adjective and the noun; as, "how clear *soever* this idea of infinity;" "how remote *soever* it may seem."

Double is separated from its noun by *the*; as "double the distance"—*the* in such cases, never preceding *double*. But *a* precedes *double*, as well as other adjectives.

All and *singular* or *every* precede *the* before the noun in these phrases—"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions"—"All and every of the articles"—phrases of the law style.

RULE XVI.—Adjectives belong to verbs in the infinitive mode; as, "to see is pleasant;" "to ride is more agreeable than to walk;" "to calumniate is detestable."

Sometimes the adjective belongs to the infinitive in union with another adjective or a noun; as, "to be blind is unfortunate;" "to be a coward is disgraceful." Here the attribute *unfortunate* is the attributive of the first clause, *to be blind*, &c.

RULE XVII.—Adjectives belong to sentences, or whole propositions. Examples:

"Agreeable to this, we read of names being blotted out of God's Book."
Burder's Oriental Customs, 375.

What is agreeable to this? The answer is found in the whole of the last clause of the sentence.

"Antiochus—to verify the character prophetically given of him by Daniel, acted the part of a vile and most detestable person, agreeable to what hath been aforementioned of him."
Prideaux, part 2. b. 3.

"Her majesty signified her pleasure to the admiral, that as soon as he had left a squadron for Dunkirk, agreeable to what he had proposed, he should proceed with the fleet."
Burchet's Nav. Hist. 439.

"Independent of his person, his nobility, his dignity, his relations and friends may be urged," &c.
Guthrie's Quintilian.

"No body can doubt but that these ideas of mixed modes are made by a voluntary collection of ideas put together in the mind, independent from any original patterns in nature."
Locke, 3. 5.

"Whereupon God was provoked to anger, and put them in mind how, contrary to his directions, they had spared the Canaanites."
Whiston's Josephus, b. 5. ch. 2.

"Greece, which had submitted to the arms, in her turn, subdued the understandings of the Romans, and contrary to that which in these cases commonly happens, the conquerors adopted the opinions and manners of the conquered."
Enfield, Hist. Phil. b. 3. 1.

"This letter of Pope Innocent enjoined the payment of tithes to the parsons of the respective parishes, where any man inhabited, agreeable to what was afterwards directed by the same Pope in other countries."
Blackstone's Comm. b. 2. ch. 3.

"Agreeable to this, we find some of the Anglo-Saxon ladies were admitted into their most august assemblies."
Henry, Hist. Brit. b. 2. ch. 7. and b. 4. ch. 1. sect. 4.

"As all language is composed of significant words variously combined, a knowledge of them is necessary, previous to our acquiring an adequate idea of language."
Encyc. art. Grammar.

"His empire could not be established, previous to the institution of pretentious societies."
Smellie, Phil. Nat. Hist. 339.

"Suitable to this, we find that men, speaking of mixed modes, seldom imagine, &c."
Locke, 3. 5. 11.

"No such original convention of the people was ever actually held, antecedent to the existence of civil government in that country."
Paley, Phil. b. 6. ch. 8.

NOTE.—Writers and critics, misapprehending the true construction of these and similar sentences, have supposed the attribute to belong to the verb, denoting the *manner of action*. But a little attention to the sense of such passages will be sufficient to detect the mistake. For instance, in the example from *Enfield*, the attribute *contrary* cannot qualify the verb *adopted*; for the conquerors did not adopt the opinions of the conquered in a manner *contrary* to what usually happens—the *manner of the act* is not the thing affirmed, nor does it come into consideration. The sense is this, the fact, that the conquerors adopted the opinions and manners of the conquered, was *contrary* to what commonly happens in like cases. The attribute belongs to the whole sentence or proposition. The same explanation is applicable to every similar sentence.

In consequence of not attending to this construction, our hypercritics, who are very apt to distrust popular practice, and substitute their own rules for customary idioms founded on common sense, have condemned this use of the attribute; and authors, suffering themselves to be led astray by these rules, often use an adverb in the place of an adjective.

"The greater part of philosophers have acknowledged the excellence of this government, which they have considered, some *relatively* to society, and others as it has relation to the general system of nature."
Anarch, ch. 62.

"The perceptions are exalted into a source of exquisite pleasure independently of every particular relation of interest."
Studies of Nature, 12.

In the first of these examples, *relatively* is used very awkwardly for *as relative*, or *as relating*, or *as it relates*, or *in relation*; for the word has a direct reference to *government*.

In the second example, *independently* is used as if it had been intended to modify the verb *exalt*—the perceptions are *independently exalted*. But the *manner of exalting* is not the thing described. It is not that the perceptions are exalted in an independent manner, nor in a manner independent of a relation to interest; but the fact, that the perceptions are exalted into a source of exquisite pleasure, is independent of every relation of interest. Equally faulty is the following sentence:—

"Agreeably to this law, children are bound to support their parents."
Paley, Phil.

RULE XVIII.—Adjectives are used to modify the action of verbs, and to express the qualities of things in connection with the action by which they are produced. Examples:

"Open thine hand *wide*."
Deut. xv. 8.

We observe in this passage, that *wide*, the attribute of hand, has a connection with the verb *open*; for it is not "open thy *wide hand*," but the attribute is supposed to be the *effect* of the act of opening. Nor can the modifier, *widely*, be used; for it is not simply the *manner* of the act which is intended, but the *effect*.

"Let us write *slow* and *exact*."
Guthrie's Quintilian, 2. 375.

We might perhaps substitute *slowly* for *slow*, as describing only the manner of writing; but *exactly* cannot be substituted for *exact*, for this word is intended to denote the *effect* of writing, in the correctness of what is written. The adjective expresses the idea with a happy precision and brevity.

As this is one of the most common, as well as most beautiful idioms of our language, which has hitherto escaped due observation, the following authorities are subjoined to illustrate and justify the rule.

"We could hear distinctly the bells—which sounded sweetly *soft* and *pensive*."
Chandler's Travels, ch. 2.

"A southerly wind succeeded blowing *fresh*."
Ibm. vol. 2. 3.

"His provisions were grown very *short*."
Burchet's Nav. Hist. 357.

"When the caloric exists *ready* combined with the water of solution."
Lavoisier, Trans. ch. 5.

"The purest clay is that which burns *white*."
Encyc. art. Chemistry.

"Bray, to pound or grind *small*."
Johnson's Dict.

"When death lays *waste* thy house."
Beattie's Minst.

"All which looks *very little like* the steady hand of nature."
Paley, Phil. ch. 5.

"Magnesia feels *smooth*; calcareous earths feel *dry*; lithomarga feels *very greasy* or at least *smooth*, yet some feels *dry* and *rusty*."
Kirwan, vol. 1. 12. 189.

"By this substance, crystals and glasses are colored *blue*."
Chaptal, Trans. 299.

"There is an apple described in Bradley's work, which is said to have one side of it a sweet fruit, which boils *soft*, and the other side a *sour* fruit, which boils *hard*."
Darwin, Phytol. 105.

"Drink *deep* or taste not the Pierian spring."
Pope.

"Heaven opened *wide* her ever during gates."
Milton, P. L. 7.

"The victory of the ministry cost them *dear*."
Hume, Contin. 11. 9.

"And just as *short* of reason he must fall."
Pope.

"Thick and more *thick* the steely circle grows."
Hoole's Tasso, b. 8.

"Ancus marched *strait* to Fidenæ."
Hooke, Rom. Hist. 1. 6.

"The cakes eat *short* and *crisp*."
Vicar of Wakefield.

"A steep ascent of steps which were cut *close* and *deep* into the rock."
Hampton's Polybius, 2. 265.

"It makes the plow go *deep* or *shallow*."
Encyc. art. Agriculture.

"The king's ships were getting *ready*."
Lusiad, l. 91.

"After growing *old* in attendance."
Spect. No. 282.

"The sun shineth *watery*."
Bacon, Apoph.

"Soft sighed the flute."
Thomson, Spring.

"I made him *just* and *right*."
Milton, 3. 98.

"He drew not *nigh* unheard."
Ibm. 645.

"When the vowel of the preceding syllable is pronounced *short*."
Murray's Grammar.

"Here grass is cut *close* and gravel rolled *smooth*. Is not that trim?"
Boswell, Johnson, 3.

"*Slow* tolls the village clock—*deep* mourns the turtle."
Beattie's Minstrel.

"If you would try to live *independent*."
Pope, Let.

"He obliged the Nile to run *bloody* for your sakes."
Whiston's Josephus, 3. 5.

"Correct the heart and all will go *right*."
Porteus, Lect. 3.

The poets sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modifiers would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure, and not unfrequently by the obvious superiority of the adjective in expressing the idea with force and precision.

* "*Cruentam* etiam fluxisse aquam Albanam, quidam auctores erant."
Liv. lib. 27. 11. Some authors related that the Alban river ran *bloody*.

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When two qualifying words are wanted, the latter may be an adjective, though applied to a verb; as, "He beat time *tolerably exact*."

Goldsmith, An. Nat. ch. 12.

"The air will be found diminished in weight *exactly equal* to what the iron has gained."

Lavoisier, ch. 3.

"Horses are sold *extremely dear*."

Goldsmith.

"And *greatly independent* lived."

Thomson, Spring.

"This was applying a just principle *very ill*."

Vattel, Trans. 2. 7.

It will be remarked that we have no adverbial form of the adjective in the comparative and superlative degrees, except that of *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, prefixed. But we use the adjectives with the regular terminations, in these degrees, to qualify verbs. Examples:

"To hands that *longer* shall the weapon wield."

Hoole's Tasso. 7.

"Then the pleasing force

Of nature and her kind parental care,

Worthier I'd sing."

Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. 1. 323.

"So while we taste the fragrance of the rose,

Glow not her blush the fairer?"

Ibm. 2. 77.

"When we know our strength, we shall the *better* know what to undertake with hopes of success."

Locke, 1. 6.

"And he that can *most* inform or *best* understand him, will certainly be welcomed."

Rambler, No. 99.

"How much *nearer* he approaches to his end."

"I have dwelt the *longer* on the discussion of this point."

Junius, Let. 17.

"The next contains a spirited command and should be pronounced much higher."

*Murray's Grammar.**

"Leviathan, which God of all his works

Created *hugest* that swim th' ocean's stream."

Milton, 1. 201.

"But mercy first and last shall *brightest* shine."

Ibm. 3. 134.

"Such opinions as seemed to approach *nearest* [to] the truth."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. 2. 59.

"Her smiles, amid the blushes, *lovelier* show;

Amid her smiles, her blushes *lovelier* glow."

Hoole's Tasso. b. 15.

Authors, misguided by Latin rules, and conceiving that every word which is used to qualify a verb, must be an *adverb*, have pronounced many of the passages here recited and similar ones to be incorrect; and in such as are too well established to bear censure, they call the adjective an *adverb*. Were it not for this influence in early education, which impresses a notion that all languages must be formed with the like idioms, we should never have received an idea that the same word may not modify a noun, an adjective and a verb.

So far are the words here used from being adverbs, that they cannot be changed into adverbs, without impairing the beauty, weakening the force, or destroying the meaning of the passages. Let the sentences be put to the test—Magnesia feels *smoothly*—the cakes eat *shortly* and *crisply*—the apples boil *softly* or *hardly*—glows not her blush the *more* fairly. Every English ear rejects this alteration at once; the sentences become nonsense. Nor can the adjective be separated from the verb—"Amid her smiles, her blushes, being *lovelier*, glow"—this is not the sense; nor will it answer to say, "Her *lovelier* blushes glow"—this is not the idea. The sense is, that the attribute expressed by *lovelier*, is not only a quality of *blushes*, but a quality derived, in a degree, from the action of the verb, *glow*.

Thus, clay burns *white*—objects may be seen *double*—may rise *high*—fall *low*—grow *strait*, or *thick*, or *thin*, or *fat*, or *lean*—one may speak *loud*—the sun shines *clear*—the *finer* a substance is pulverized—to grow *wiser*, to plunge *deeper*, spread *wider*—and similar expressions without number, constitute a well established idiom, as common as it is elegant.

RULE XIX—Some adjectives are used to modify the sense of others and of participles; as, a *very clear* day; *red hot* iron; a *more* or *most* excellent character; *more* pressing necessity; *most* grating sound. "Without coming *any nearer*." *Locke*. "A *closer* grained wood." *Lavoisier, Trans.*

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."

Gray.

"Some deem'd him *wondrous* wise."

Beattie's Minstrel.

In these expressions the last attribute belongs more immediately to the noun expressing its quality; and the *first* attribute qualifies the *second*.

Not unfrequently two attributes are used to modify a third, or the principal one; as, "The manner in which external force acts upon the body is *very little* subject to the will."

Rambler, No. 78.

RULE XX—Adjectives are used to qualify the sense of adverbs; as, a city was *very* bravely defended; the soldiers were *most* amply rewarded; a donation *more* beneficially bestowed; a house *less* elegantly furnished; a man the *least* peaceably disposed.

We have a few other words which are often used to modify adjectives as well as verbs; as, a *little*; a *great deal*; a *trifle*. "Many letters from per-

sons of the best sense—do not a *little* encourage me." *Spectator, 124*. "It is a *great deal* better;" a *trifle* stronger; the last of which expressions is colloquial.

RULE XXI—The adjectives *each*, *every*, *either* and *neither*, have verbs and substitutes agreeing with them in the singular number; as,

"*Each one* was a head of the house of his fathers."

Josh. xxii. 14.

"*Every one* that findeth me, shall slay me."

Gen. iv. 14.

"And take *every man* his censer."

Num. xvi. 17.

"Nadab and Abihu took *either* of them *his* censer."

Lev. x. 1.

"*Neither* of the ways of separation, real or mental, is compatible to pure space."

Locke, 2. 13.

Errors. "Let *each* esteem others better than *themselves*." It ought to be *himself*.

"There are bodies, *each* of which are so small." *Locke, 2. 8.* It ought to be *is*.

NOTE—A plural verb, which affirms something of a number of particulars, is often followed by a distributive which assigns the affirmation to the particular objects or individuals. Thus, "If metals have, *each* a peculiar earth." Hence we may consider *each* as the nominative to *has* understood—"If metals have, if each metal has a peculiar earth." There is no other way of resolving the phrase. This manner of expression is common, though quite useless; as the last clause, "if each metal has," is sufficient. It has not the merit of an abbreviation. This phrase, "Let us love one another," is of a similar construction, but it is not easy to find a substitute of equal brevity.

RULE XXII—Nouns of measure or dimension stand without a governing word, followed by an adjective; as, "a wall seven feet high and two feet thick;" "a carpet six yards wide;" "a line sixty fathoms long;" "a kingdom five hundred miles square;" "water ten feet deep."

"An army forty thousand strong," is a similar phrase.

NOTE—Double comparatives and superlatives, *most* *straitest*, *most* *highest*, being improper and useless, are not to be used. The few which were formerly used are obsolete. *Worse*, a mistake in spelling *wyrsa*, is obsolete; but *lesser*, a mistake for *lessa*, is still used, as well as its abbreviation, *less*.

The superlative form of certain attributes, which in the positive degree, contain the utmost degree of the quality, as *extremest*, *chiefest*, is improper and obsolete. But authors indulge in a most unwarrantable license of annexing comparison to attributes whose negative sense precludes increase or diminution; as in these sentences, "These are *more* formidable and *more* impassable than the mountains." *Goldsmith, An. Nat. ch. 2*. "This difficulty was rendered still *more insurmountable* by the licentious spirit of our young men." *Murphy, Tacit. Orat. 35*. "The contradictions of impiety are still *more incomprehensible*." *Massillon, Sermon to the Great*.

Similar to these are numerous expressions found in good authors—*more* impossible, *more* indispensable, *less* universal, *more* uncontrollable; and others, in which the sign of comparison is not only improper, but rather enfeebles the epithet; for the word itself expressing the full extent of the idea, ought to bear some emphasis, which, if a qualifying word is prefixed, will naturally be transferred to that word.

In a few instances, this usage seems to be too well established to be altered, and particularly in the use of *more* and *most*, *less* and *least* *perfect*. In general, it would indicate more precision of thought to apply a term of diminution to the affirmative attribute *less possible*, *less surmountable*, *less controllable*, rather than a term of increase to a negative attribute.

NOTE 2—In English, two nouns are frequently united to form a new noun; as earth-worm, drill-plow, ink-stand, book-case. In some cases, these compounds are by custom effectually blended into one term; in other cases, they are separated into their component parts by a hyphen. In other cases, words are united, and the first term forms a sort of occasional adjective to the second; as *family-use*, or *family-consumption*.

NOTE 3—From a disposition to abridge the number of words in discourse, we find many expressions which are not reducible to any precise rule, formed at first by accident or ellipsis. Such are, *at first*, *at last*, *at best*, *at worst*, *at most*, *at least*, *at farthest*, *at the utmost*. In these expressions there may have been an ellipsis of some noun; but they are well established, brief and significant, and may be numbered among the *pinions of Mercury*.

NOTE 4—We have certain adjectives which follow a verb and a noun to which they belong, but never precede the noun. Such are, *adry*, *afraid*, *alone*, *alike*, *aware*, *akin*, *alive*, *asleep*, *awake*, *athirst*, *aloft*, *aghast*, *afoot*, *askew*, *ashamed*, *pursuant*, *plenty*, *worth*; to which may be added, *amiss*, *aground*, *ashore*, *aside*, and a few others which may be used as attributes or modifiers. We say, one is *adry*, *ashamed*, *alive* or *awake*; but never an *adry* person, an *ashamed* child, &c. We say, "A proclamation was issued *pursuant* to advice of council." But we can in no case place *pursuant* before a noun.

* In remarking upon such phrases as "The vices which enter *deeper* or *deepest* into the soul," *Murray* says, *deeper* and *deepest*, should be *more deeply*, *most deeply*. Change the attribute in the two passages I have cited—"The vowel of the preceding syllable is pronounced *shortly*!"—"The next should be pronounced much *more highly*!" This alteration will put his rule to the test.

* This effect may proceed also from another consideration. If the adjective alone is used, its sense precludes the idea of increase or diminution—it expresses all that can be expressed. But admit comparison, and it ceases to express the utmost extent of the quality.

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Worth not only follows the noun which it qualifies, but is followed by a noun denoting price or value; as, a book *worth a dollar* or a *guinea*; it is well *worth* the money. "It is *worth observation*." *Beloe's Herodotus, Erato*. 98. If a substitute is used after *worth*, it must be in the objective case. *It is worth them* or *it*.

But *worthy*, the derivative of *worth*, follows the usual construction of adjectives, and may precede the noun it qualifies; as, a *worthy* man.

Regimen or Government.

RULE XXIII.—One noun signifying the same thing with another, or descriptive of it, may be in apposition to it; that is, may stand in a like character or case, without an intervening verb; as, Paul, the apostle; John, the baptist; Newton, the philosopher; Chatham, the orator and statesman.

NOTE 1.—In the following sentence, a noun in the plural stands in apposition to two nouns in the singular, joined by an alternative. "The terms of our law will hardly find words that answer them in the *Spanish or Italian*, no scanty languages." *Locke*. 3. 5. 8.

NOTE 2.—Nouns are not unfrequently set in apposition to sentences; as, "Whereby if a man had a positive idea of infinite, either duration or space, he could add two infinites together; nay, make one infinite infinitely bigger than another: *absurdities* too gross to be confuted." *Locke*, 2. 17. 20. Here the *absurdities* are the whole preceding propositions.

"You are too *humane* and *considerate*; things few people can be charged with." *Pope Let*. Here *things* is in opposition to *humane* and *considerate*. Such a construction may be justified, when the ideas are correct, but it is not very common.

"The Dutch were formerly in possession of the coasting trade and freight of almost all other trading nations; they were also the bankers for all Europe: *advantages* by which they have gained immense sums." *Zimmerman's Survey*, 170. Here *advantages* is put in apposition to the two first members of the sentence.

RULE XXIV.—When two nouns are used, one denoting the possessor, the other the thing possessed, the name of the possessor precedes the other in the possessive case; as, "In my *Father's house* are many mansions." Men's bravery; England's fleet; a Christian's hope; Washington's prudence.

NOTE 1.—When the thing possessed is obvious, it is usual to omit the noun; as, "Let us go to St. Paul's," that is, church; "He is at the President's," that is, house.

"Nor think a lover's are but fancied woes." *Couper*.

That is, a lover's woes. "Whose book is this? William's."

NOTE 2.—When the possessor is described by two or more nouns, the sign of the possessive is generally annexed to the last; as, "Edward, the second of England's Queen." *Bacon on Empire*.

"In Edward the third's time." *Blackstone's Comm. b 1, ch. 2.*

"John the Baptist's head." *Matt. xiv.*

"A member of parliament's paying court to his constituents." *Burke*.

But if the thing possessed is represented as belonging to a number severally specified, the sign of the possessive is repeated with each; as, "He has the surgeon's and the physician's advice." "It was my father's, mother's, and uncle's opinion."

NOTE 3.—When *of* is used before the possessive case of nouns, there is a double possessive, the thing possessed not being repeated; as, "Vital air was a discovery of *Priestley's*." "Combustion, as now understood, was a discovery of *Lavoisier's*." The sense of which is, that vital air was one of the discoveries of Priestley. This idiom prevents the repetition of the same word.

NOTE 4.—The possessive may be supplied by *of*, before the name of the possessor; as, "the hope of a christian." But *of* does not always denote possession; it denotes also *consisting of*, or *in*, *concerning*, &c. and in these cases, its place cannot be supplied by the possessive case. Thus *cloth of wool*, cannot be converted into *wool's cloth*; nor a *cup of water*, into *water's cup*; nor an *idea of an angel*, into an *angel's idea*; nor the *house of Lords*, into the *Lord's house*.

RULE XXV.—Participles are often used for nouns, and have the like effect in governing them in the possessive case; as, "A courier arrived from Madrid, with an account of his Catholic *majesty's* having agreed to the neutrality." "In case of his Catholic *majesty's* dying without issue." "Averse to the nation's *involving* itself in another war." *Hume, Contin. vol. 7, b. 2, ch. 1.* "Who can have no notion of the same *person's* possessing different accomplishments." *Spectator, No. 150.*

This is the true idiom of the language; yet the omission of the sign of the possessive is a common fault among modern writers, who learn the lan-

* The contrary rule in Murray is egregiously wrong; as exemplified in this phrase, "This was my father, mother and uncle's advice." This is not English. When we say, "the king of England's throne," the three words, *king of England*, are one noun in effect, and can have but one sign of the possessive. But when two or three distinct nouns are used, the article possessed is described as belonging to each. "It was my father's advice, my mother's advice, and my uncle's advice." We can omit *advice* after the two first, but by no means, the sign of the possessive.

guage by grammar, and neglect usages which are much better authority, and the basis of correct grammar. "Pieces of iron arranged in such a way as seemed most favorable for the *combustion being* communicated to every part." *Lavoisier, Trans.*

"There is no reason for *hydrogen being* an exception." *Ibm.* These expressions are not English.

RULE XXVI.—Transitive verbs and their participles require the objective case or the object of action to follow them; as, "In the beginning, God *created the heaven and the earth*."

"If ye love *me*, keep my commandments." "O righteous father, the world hath not known *thee*."

Sometimes the object and often the objective case of substitutes precedes the governing verb; as, "The spirit of truth, *whom* the world cannot receive." "Whom ye ignorantly worship, *him* declare I unto you."

Whom and which, when in the objective case, always precede the verb. In verse, a greater license of transposition is used, than in prose, and nouns are often placed before the governing verb.

"But through the heart

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse." *Thomson*.

"She with *whatsoever* arms his aid implores." *Ibm.*

A noun with *whatsoever*, *whatsoever* or *whichever*, preceding, is placed before the governing verb; as, "*whatsoever* positive ideas we have." *Locke*, 2. 17.

NOTE 1.—We have some verbs which govern two words in the objective case; as,

"Did I request thee, maker, from my clay

To mould *me man*?" *Milton*, 10. 744.

"God seems to have made *him what* he was." *Life of Couper*.

"Ask *him his opinion*." "You have asked *me the news*."

Will it be said that the latter phrases are elliptical, for "ask of him his opinion?" I apprehend this to be a mistake. According to the true idea of the government of a transitive verb, *him* must be the *object* in the phrase under consideration, as much as in this, "Ask *him* for a guinea;" or in this, "ask *him* to go."

This idiom is very ancient, as we often see it in the Latin. "Interrogatus sententiam." *Liv. 26. 33.* "Se id Scipionem orare." *Ibm. 27. 17.* "Auxilia regem orabant." *Ibm. lib. 28. 5.* The idiom in both languages had a common origin.

NOTE 2.—Some verbs were formerly used as transitive, which are no longer considered as such; as, "he repented *him*;"—"flee *thee* away;"—"he *was* swerved;"—"the sum *was* amounted," &c. which are held improper.

Cease, however, is used as a transitive verb by our best writers. "Cease this impious rage." *Milton*. "Her lips their music *cease*." *Hooke's Tasso*.

RULE XXVII.—Intransitive verbs are followed by the name of the act or effect, which the verb expresses in action; as, "to live a life of virtue;" "to die the death of the righteous;" "to dream *dreams*;" "to run a race;" "to sleep the sleep of death."

We observe, in these examples, *life* is the name of living supposed to be complete, as *race* is the name of the act of running when accomplished.

NOTE.—Nearly allied to this idiom is that of using, after verbs transitive or intransitive, certain nouns which are not the objects of the verb, nor of precisely the same sense, but which are either the names of the result of the verb's action, or closely connected with it. Examples: "A guinea weighs five penny weight, six grains;" "a crown weighs nineteen penny weight;" "a piece of cloth measures ten yards." "And on their hinges grate harsh thunder." "And rivers run potable gold." "The crippid brook ran nectar." "Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm." "Grin a ghastly smile." *Milton*.

"Her lips blush deeper sweets." *Thomson*.

"To ascend or descend a flight of stairs, a ladder, or a mountain."

"To cost a guinea."

Under this rule or the following may be arranged these expressions. "Let them go *their way*." "When matters have been brought *this length*." *Lavoisier, Translation*. "We turn our eyes *this way* or *that way*." "Reckoning *any way* from ourselves, a yard, a mile, &c." *Locke*, 2. 17.

Similar to this idiom are the phrases, to go *west* or *east*—pointing north or south, north-west or south-east, and the like, which I find to be Saxon phrases and very ancient.

In some instances verbs of this sort are followed by two objects; as, "a ring cost the *purchaser* an eagle."

RULE XXVIII.—Names of certain portions of time and space, and especially words denoting continuance of time or progression, are used without a governing word; as, "Jacob said, I will serve thee *seven years* for Rachel." "And dust shalt thou eat *all the days* of thy life." "And he abode with

* The radical idea of *weight* is *carry*, *bear* or *sustain*, from the Saxon *wæg*, a balance. The idiom in question has its original in that idea—a guinea *weighs* five penny weights, six grains—that is, *carries* or *sustains* that weight in the scales. How much of the propriety, and even of the beauty of language is lost, by neglecting to study its primitive state and principles!

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him the space of a month." "The tree of life yielded her fruit every month." "In those days I Daniel was mourning three full weeks." "Whoever shall urge thee to go a mile, go with him twain." "To walk a mile, or a league."

"Effects occurring every moment to ourselves."
"You have asked me news a hundred times." Pope.
Words expressing particular or precise points of time, are usually preceded by a preposition; as, "at that hour;" "on that day." But to both these rules there are exceptions.

RULE XXIX.—The verb *be* has the same case after it as before it; or two substitutes connected with *be* in construction are in the same case. "It is I, be not afraid." "Thou art she." "It is he." "Who was he?" "Who do men say that I am?" "Whom do they represent me to be." But "Whom do men say that I am," is incorrect.

RULE XXX.—Transitive verbs and their participles admit of a sentence, a clause or number of words as their object; as, "He is not alarmed so far, as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end."

Consider what? The whole following clause, which is the object of the verb.

"If he escapes being banished by others, I fear he will banish himself."

Here being banished stands in the place of a noun, as the object after escapes.

"Add to this, what, from its antiquity is but little known, has from that very circumstance, the recommendation of novelty." *Hermes, Preface.* In this sentence the whole of the clauses in italics, is what is to be added, and is the actual object governed by the verb *add*.

"Suppose then the world we live in to have had a creator"—"Suppose the disposition which dictated this council to continue." *Paley, Ev. 1.*

"For that mortal dint,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist." *Milton, 2. 815.*

"I wish I could give you any good reasons for your coming hither, except that, I earnestly invite you." *Pope, Let.*

"Lord Bathurst is too great a husbandman to like barren hills, except they are his own to improve." *Pope, Let. Sept. 3, 1726.*

In these and similar passages, the object of the verb is a whole proposition or statement, in a sentence or clause of a sentence. In this passage, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish," the fact excepted is affirmed in a single verb. Take away this fact "that you shall repent," and the consequence must be, you will perish. This is one of the modes of abbreviation in language which I have so frequently mentioned, and which constitutes a principal excellence of the English.

We observe, in some of the passages here cited, the pronoun *that*, after the verb. This is probably the true original construction; the substitute, *that*, pointing to the whole following clause. "He could do no mighty works there, save *that*, [except that single fact which follows,] he laid his hand on a few sick and healed them."

NOTE.—It may be here observed that in some of the passages cited the verb has no definitive nominative; the verbs *save*, *except*, *suppose*, *add*, &c. are in the imperative mode, but the address is not made to any particular person or persons. And this probably has led authors to class *save* and *except* among conjunctions, prepositions or adverbs, or to consider them as used adverbially; for it has been already observed that the class of adverbs has been a sort of common sink to receive all words which authors have not been able to comprehend.

Is it not strange that *suppose*, *add*, *admit*, *allow*, and other verbs, which are constantly used in the same manner, should have hitherto escaped the same doom? In the passages above cited from *Paley*, *suppose* is used precisely in the same manner, as *except* and *save* in others. Indeed nothing but the most inexcusable negligence could have led critics to this classification of *save* and *except*—for in many passages of scripture, these very words, in the sense in which they are called conjunctions or adverbs, have an object following them, like other transitive verbs; as, "Israel burned none of them, save Hazer only." *Josh. xi. 13.* "Ye shall not come into the land, save Caleb and Joshua." *Numb. xiv. 30.* "I would that all were as I am, except these bonds." *Acts, xxvi.*

This use of verbs without a definite nominative occasions no inconvenience; for the address is not made to any particular person, but is equally applicable to any one who will apply it. See the subject further explained under rule 38. The following passage in *Locke*, 2. 27. 2. contains another verb used in the same manner: "Could two bodies be in the same place at the same time, then those two parcels of matter must be one and the same, take them great or little."

The error of considering *save* as an adverb or conjunction, has however produced a multitude of mistakes in construction, as in these passages: "Save he who reigns above." *Milton.* "Which no man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it." *Rev. ii. 17.* The nominative *he* cannot be reconciled to any principle of true construction. He ought to be *him*, the object after the verb. *Except* might have been used, and this word being called a preposition, would have required after it the objective case. But both words are verbs, and ought to have the same construction.

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RULE XXXI.—The infinitive mode follows, first, another verb or participle; as, "he loves to cherish the social affections;" "be persuaded to abandon a vicious life;" "he is willing to encounter danger;" "he was proceeding to relate his adventures."

2dly. The infinitive follows a noun; as, "The next thing natural for the mind to do." *Locke.* "He has a task to perform."

3dly. It follows an adjective or verbal attribute; as, "a question difficult to be solved." "It is delightful to contemplate the goodness of Providence." "God is worthy to be loved and trusted." "Be prepared to receive your friend."

4thly. It follows *as*; thus, "an object so high as to be invisible;" "a question so obscure as to perplex the understanding."

5thly. It follows *than* after a comparison; as, "Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little." *Bacon on Suspicion.*

6thly. It follows the preposition *for*, noting cause or motive; as, "What went ye out for to see?" *Matt. xi.*

This is the true original idiom, but it is usual now to omit *for*; as, "he went to see a reed shaken with the wind." In every phrase of this sort, *for* is implied in the sense; but the use of the word is vulgar.

The infinitive mode is independent, standing as a substitute for a whole phrase; as, "It is not once in ten attempts that you can find the case you seek, in any law book; to say nothing of those numerous points of conduct concerning which the law professes not to prescribe." *Paley, Phil. ch. 4.*

RULE XXXII.—The verbs, *bid*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, with the auxiliaries, *may*, *can*, *must*, *shall* and *will*, and *dare* and *need*, when used as auxiliaries, are followed by the infinitive without the prefix *to*; as, "he bids me come;" "we cannot make them understand;" "let me see you write;" "we heard him relate the story;" "we felt the earth tremble." "Which they let pass." *Locke.* "He may go, can go, must go, shall go, will go." "I dare engage; I dare say." "He need not be anxious."

NOTE 1.—In the uses of *dare* and *need*, there are some peculiarities which deserve remark.

When *dare* signifies to *defy* or *challenge*, it is regular in the tenses and persons, is a transitive verb, and is followed by the infinitive with the usual prefix; as, "he dares me to enter the list." But when it is intransitive, denoting to *have courage*, it more generally drops the personal terminations, has an anomalous past tense, and is followed by the infinitive without *to*; in short it has the form of an auxiliary, and in the German, it is classed with the auxiliaries. Examples: "I dare engage." *Pope's Works, Letter to Gay.* "I dare not confess." *Swift to Gay.* "I dare say." *Locke.* "But my Lord, you dare not do either." *Junius, Let. 28.* "Durst I venture to deliver my own sentiments." *Hume, Es. 7.*

The past tense, when regular, is followed by the infinitive with the usual prefix. "You have dared to throw more than a suspicion upon mine." *Junius, Let. 20.* The same remark may be extended to the future tense. "He will not dare to attack his adversary."

In like manner, *need*, when a transitive verb, is regular in its inflections; as, "A man needs more prudence"—"The army needed provisions." But when intransitive, it drops the personal terminations in the present tense, is formed like an auxiliary, and is followed by a verb, without the prefix *to*; as, "Nobody need be afraid he shall not have scope enough." *Locke, 2. 22. 9.* "I need not go any farther." *Ibm.* "Nor need we wonder." *Ibm.* "The lender need be under no fear." *Anarch. ch. 69.* "There need be no difficulty." *Beddoes, Hygeia, 1. 27.* "She need dig no more." *Spectator, No. 121.* "A man need not be uneasy on these grounds." *Boswell, 3. 41.* "He need not urge to this honorable court." *Judge Chase.*

In the use of this verb, there is another irregularity, which is peculiar, the verb being without a nominative, expressed or implied. "Whereof here needs no account." *Milton, P. L. 4. 235.* "There is no evidence of the fact, and there needs none." This is an established use of *need*.

NOTE 2.—The infinitive mode has, in its sense and use, a near affinity to a noun and often has the construction of one. It is much employed to introduce sentences which are the nominatives to verbs, as well as the objects following them; as, "To will is present with me, but to perform that which is good I find not." Here the first infinitive is the nominative to *is*, and the second begins the sentence which is the object after *find*.

NOTE 3.—A common mistake in the use of the infinitive is, to use the perfect tense after another verb in the past time, when in fact one of the verbs in the past time would correctly express the sense; thus, "It would have been no difficult matter to have compiled a volume of such amusing precedents." *Couper to Hill, Let. 29.* Here the first verb states the time past when it was not difficult to compile a volume; at that time the compilation could not be past; the verb therefore should have been *to compile*, which is present and always indefinite.

In the following passage, we have a like use of verbs which is correct. "A free pardon was granted to the son, who was known to have offered indignities to the body of Varus." *Murphy's Tacitus, 6. 1.* Here the offering of indignities was a fact precedent to the time stated in the verb *was known*; and therefore the verb, *to have offered*, is well employed.

RULE XXXIII.—The infinitive signifying motive or purpose, often introduces a clause or sentence which is not the nominative or objective to any verb; as, "To see how far this reaches, and what are the causes of wrong judgment, we must remember that things are judged good or bad in a double

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sense." *Locke*, 2. 21. 61. "To present property from being too unequally distributed, no person should be allowed to dispose of his possessions to the prejudice of his lawful heirs." *Anarch.* ch. 62.

NOTE.—This form of sentence seems to be derived from the use of *for* before the verb, *for to see*. The modern practice is to prefix some noun, as *in order to see*, or "With a view to prevent."

RULE XXXIV.—In the use of the passive form, there is often an inversion of the order of the subject and object; thus, "The bishops and abbots were allowed their seats in the house of Lords."

Here the true construction would be, "Seats in the house of Lords were allowed to the bishops and abbots."

"Theresa was forbid the presence of the emperor." *Murphy's Tacitus*, 2. 540. NOTE.—This is a common phrase. It may be resolved thus: The presence of the emperor was forbid to Theresa—or, Theresa was forbid to approach the presence of the emperor.

RULE XXXV.—The participle of the present tense without a definitive *a* or *the*, or with any possessive attribute, usually retains the sense of its verb, and has the objective case after it; as, "The clerk is engrossing the bill." "The love we bear our friends is generally caused by our finding the same dispositions in them, which we feel in ourselves."

Pope's Letters.

"In return to your inviting me to your forest."

But when the participle is preceded by *a* or *the*, it takes the character and government of a noun, and in most cases, must be followed by *of*; as, "The middle station of life seems to be most advantageously situated for the gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants, and riches, upon enjoying our superfluities."

Spectator, No. 464.

In many cases this participle becomes a noun, without *a* or *the*; as, "It is more properly talking upon paper, than writing."

Pope, Let.

NOTE.—The foregoing rule is often violated by our best writers, and to make it universal is to assume an authority much too dictatorial. "Some were employed in blowing of glass; others in wearing of linen."

Gibbon, Rom. Emp. ch. 10.

RULE XXXVI.—Participles of the present tense, either single or in union with the participle of the perfect tense, often perform, at once, the office of a verb and a noun; as, "The taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance, is called stealing."

Locke, 2. 28. 16.

"By the mind's changing the object to which it compares any thing."

Locke, 2. 25.

"To save them from other people's damning them." *Wycherley to Pope*.

"Such a plan is not capable of being carried into execution."

Anarch. ch. 62.

"They could not avoid submitting to this influence."

Boling. on Hist. Let. 8.

NOTE 1.—The participle in *ing*, though strictly active in its signification, is not unfrequently used by modern authors in a passive sense; as, "More living particles are produced—than are necessary for nutrition or for the restoration of decomposing organs," that is, organs suffering decomposition. *Darwin, Zoon. sect.* 39. 9. "From which caloric is disengaging," that is, undergoing the process of separation. *Lavoisier, Translation*. "The number is augmenting daily." *Ibm.* "They seemed to think Cesar was slaying before their eyes rather than that he was slain." *Guth. Quin.* 2. 18. "The nation had cried out loudly against the crime while it was committing." *Boling. on Hist. Let.* 8. "My lives are re-printing." *Johnson to Boswell*, 1782.

Many of this kind of participles have become mere attributes; as writing paper; looking glass; spelling or pronouncing dictionary. *Wanting* and *owing* have long had the character of passive participles, with the sense of *wanted*, *owed*.

NOTE 2.—The use of two participles in the place of a noun is one of the most frequent practices of our best writers; as, "This did not prevent John's being acknowledged and solemnly inaugurated Duke of Normandy." *Henry, Hist. Brit.* b. 3. The participle *being* with an attribute, supplies the place of a noun also. "As to the difference of being more general, that makes this maxim more remote from being innate." *Locke*, 1. 2. 20.

RULE XXXVII.—Participles, like attributes, agree with a sentence, a part of a sentence, or a substitute for a sentence; as, "Concerning relation in general, these things may be considered."

Locke, 2. 25.

Here *concerning* relates to the whole of the last clause of the sentence—"These things may be considered"—all which is *concerning* relation in general.

"This criterion will be different, according to the nature of the object which the mind contemplates."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. 2. 15.

That is, the difference of criterion will accord with the nature of the object.

"According to Hierocles, Ammonius was induced to execute the plan of a distinct eclectic school," &c.

Ibm. p. 63.

Here the whole statement of facts in the last clause was *according to Hierocles*; that is, it accorded with his testimony.

"I have accepted thee, concerning this thing also."

Gen. 19.

"I speak concerning Christ and the church."

Eph. v. 32.

"Thus shalt thou do unto the Levites, touching their charge."

Num. viii. 26.

RULE XXXVIII.—Participles often stand without a noun, sentence or substitute, on which they immediately depend, being referable to either of the persons indefinitely; as, "It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature."

Spectator.

NOTE.—Johnson, in his Dictionary, calls this a *kind of conjunction*, and adds—"It had been more grammatically written *considered*; *tu*, French; but *considering* is always used."

This criticism indicates an incorrect view of the subject. *Considered*, cannot be used without a change in the structure of the sentence—"The weakness of our nature being considered." But to make this form of expression correspondent to the other clause, that ought also to be varied, and a definite person introduced; thus, "It does not appear (to us) possible to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being considered." But this amendment would be of no advantage.

To comprehend the use of such expressions, we should consider that men find it useful to deal in abstract propositions and lay down truths without reference to persons. This manner of discoursing is often less invidious than to apply propositions or opinions to persons. To accomplish this purpose, men have devised words and modes of speech which enable them thus to communicate their ideas. In the passage cited, the first clause contains a general abstract proposition, equally applicable to any person—"It is not possible to act otherwise." That is, it is not possible for me, for you, for him, or for her; but it might be invidious to specify persons. It is not possible for John or Thomas to act otherwise, he considering the weakness of his nature. Hence the proposition is left without application; and it follows naturally that the persons who are to consider the cause, the *weakness of our nature*, should be left indefinite, or unascertained. Hence *considering* is left without a direct application to any person.

Whatever foundation there may be for this explanation, the idiom is common and well authorized.

"Generally speaking, the heir at law is not bound by the intention of the testator."

Paley, Phil. 23.

"Supposing that electricity is actually a substance, and taking it for granted that it is different from caloric, does it not in all probability contain caloric, as well as all other bodies?"

Thomson, Chim. art. Caloric.

Here is no noun expressed or implied, to which *supposing* and *taking* can be referred; we would be most naturally understood.

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after their union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." *Ibm.* Here *supposing* may be referred to *we*, but is this the real construction?

"For supposing parliament had a right to meet spontaneously, without being called together, it would be impossible to conceive that all the members would agree," &c.

Blackstone, Comm. B. 1. 2.

"The articles of this charge, considering by whom it was brought, were not of so high a nature as might have been expected."

Henry, Brit. B. 4. ch. 1.

"It is most reasonable to conclude that, excepting the assistance he may be supposed to have derived from his countrymen, his plan of civilization was the product of his own abilities."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. 1. ch. 9.

"None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for washing."

Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way."

Gen. xxiv. 56.

"Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds."

Col. iii. 9.

"Comparing two men, in reference to a common parent, it is easy to frame the ideas of brothers."

Locke, 2. 25.

"Granting this to be true, it would help us in the species of things no farther than the tribes of animals and vegetables."

Locke, 3. 6. 23.

RULE XXXIX.—Adverbs or Modifiers are usually placed near the words whose signification they are intended to affect.

First. They are placed before adjectives: as, *truly* wise; *sincerely* upright; *unaffectedly* polite.

Secondly. They usually follow a verb when single; as, he spoke *eloquently*; and if a verb is transitive with an object following, the adverb follows the object; as, "John received the present *gratefully*."

To this rule, the exceptions are very numerous, and not to be classed under general heads. "So it *frequently* happens." "Men *often* deceive themselves." Indeed, in many cases the position of the modifier makes no difference in the sense, and may be regulated entirely by the preference of sound, in the general structure of the period, provided it is not such as to mislead the reader, in the application of the word.

Thirdly. When one auxiliary and a participle are used, the modifier is usually placed between them or it follows the participle; as, "he was *graciously* received," or "he was received *graciously*." The first is the most elegant.

Fourthly. When two auxiliaries are used, the adverb is usually placed after the second; as, "We have been *kindly* treated." But it may follow the participle, as "We have been treated *kindly*;" and in some cases it may precede the auxiliaries, as "And *certainly* you must have known."

Junius, Letter 8.

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Fifthly. When adverbs are emphatical, they may introduce a sentence, and be separated from the word to which they belong; as, "*How completely* this most amiable of human virtues *had taken possession* of his soul!" *Port. Lect. 8.* This position of the modifier is most frequent in interrogative and exclamatory phrases.

The adverb *always* is usually placed before a verb.

Never commonly precedes a single verb, except *be*, which it follows; as, "We are *never absent* from Church on Sunday." It is sometimes placed before an auxiliary, as "He *never has been* at court;" but it is more correctly and elegantly placed after the first auxiliary, as "He *has never been* at court," "he *has never been* intoxicated."

This word has a peculiar use in the phrase; "Ask me *never* so much dowry." *Gen. xxiv.* "The voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely." *Ps. lviii.* The sense is, "Ask me so much dowry as *never was asked before*;" an abbreviation singularly expressive of the idea of asking to any amount or extent. Authors not understanding it, have substituted *ever* for *never*, which impairs the force, if it does not destroy the sense, of the phrase. The use of both is now common, but *never* is preferable. "Some agreements indeed, though *never* so expressly made, are deemed of so important a nature, that they ought not to rest in verbal promise only."

Blackstone, Comm. B. 3. ch. 9.

The use of *here* and *there*, in the introduction of sentences before verbs, forms an authorized idiom of the language; though the words may be considered as redundant. The practice may have originated in the use of the hand in pointing, in the early stage of society.

Here, there, and where, originally denoting place, are now used in reference to words, subjects and various ideas of which place is not predicable. "It is not so with respect to volitions and actions; *here* the coalescence is intimate." *Hermes, ch. 8.* "We feel pain, in the sensations, *where* we expected pleasure." *Locke, 2. 7. 4.*

Hence, whence, and thence, denoting the place from which a departure is stated, are used either *with* or *without* the preposition *from*. In strictness, the idea of *from* is included in the words, and it ought not to be used. These words also are used not only in reference to place, but to any argument, subject, or idea, in a discourse.

Hither, thither, and whither, denoting to a place, are obsolete in popular practice, and obsolescent in writing; being superseded by *here, there, where*. This change is evidently the effect of the all-controlling disposition of men to abridge speech, by dismissing useless syllables, or by substituting short words of easy pronunciation for those which are more difficult. Against this disposition and its effects, the critic remonstrates in vain; and we may rest assured that common convenience and utility are better guides in whatever respects the use of words, than the opinions of men in their closets. No word or syllable in a language, which is essential, or very useful, is ever lost.

While is a noun denoting time, and not a modifier. In this phrase, "I will go *while* you stay," the word is used in its primitive manner, without government, like many other names of portions of time—a month, a week.

We are accustomed to use, as modifiers, *a little* and *a great deal*. "The many letters I receive, do not *a little* encourage me." *Spectator, No. 124.* Many names are used in like manner, as modifiers of the sense of verbs. "You don't care *six-pence* whether he was wet or dry." *Johnson.*

Rule XL.—In polite and classical language, two negatives destroy the negation and express an affirmative; as, "*Nor did he not perceive them*," that is, he did perceive them. This phraseology is not common nor agreeable to the genius of our tongue.

The following is a common and well authorized use of negatives. "His manners are not inelegant," that is, are elegant. This manner of expression, however, when not accompanied with particular emphasis, denotes a moderate degree of the quality.

NOTE.—In popular language, two negatives are used for a negation, according to the practice of the ancient Greeks and the modern French. This idiom was primitive, and was retained in the Saxon; as, "*Oc se kining Peada ne rixade nane while*." *Sax. Chron. p. 33.* And the king Peada did not reign none while, that is, not a long time. The learned, with a view to philosophical correctness, have rejected the use of two negatives for one negation. The consequence is, we have two modes of speaking directly opposite to each other, but expressing the same thing. "He did not owe nothing," in vulgar language, "and he owed nothing," in the style of the learned, mean precisely the same thing.

Rule XLI.—Prepositions are followed by the names of objects and the objective case; as, *from* New York to Philadelphia; *across* the Delaware; *over* land; *by* water; *through* the air; *with* us; *for* me; *to* them; *in* you; *among* the people; *toward* us.

The preposition *to* is supposed to be omitted after verbs of *giving, yielding, affording*, and the like; as, "give them bread," instead of give bread to them. "Afford him protection;" "furnish her with books." But this idiom seems to be primitive, and not elliptical.

From is sometimes suppressed; as in this phrase, "He was banished the kingdom."

Home, after a verb denoting motion *to*, is always used without *to*; as, "We are going home."

After the attribute *near*, *to* is often omitted; as, "To bring them nearer the truth." *Massillon.* Also after *adjoining*; as, "a garden adjoining a river."

The preposition is sometimes separated from the word which governs; as, "With a longing for that state *which* he is charmed *with*," instead of *with which* he is charmed.

In many cases, the relative pronoun may be suppressed, as "I did not see the person he came *with*," that is, *with whom* he came; and in other cases, *what* is employed for the word governed, as "I know not what person he gave the present *to*."

This separation of the preposition from the word governed by it, and the suppression of the substitute, are most common and most allowable in colloquial and epistolary language. In the grave and elevated style, they are seldom elegant, and never to be admitted to the prejudice of perspicuity; as in the following passage, "Of a space or number, *which*, in a constant and endless enlarging progression, it can in thought never attain *to*."

Locke, 2. 17. 8.

A separation of the preposition to such a distance from the word with which it is connected in construction, is perplexing and inelegant.

NOTE.—In the use of *who* as an interrogative, there is an apparent deviation from a regular construction—it being used without distinction of case; as, "Who do you speak to?" "Who is she married to?" "Who is this reserved for?" "Who was it made by?" This idiom is not merely colloquial; it is found in the writings of our best authors. It is the Latin *cui* and *quo*.

RULE XLII.—Prepositions govern sentences and clauses or members of sentences; as, "*Without* seeking any more justifiable reasons of hostility."

Hume, 1. 5.

"*Besides* making an expedition into Kent."

Hume, 1. 36.

"*From* what has been said."

Blair, Serm.

"*To* the general history of these periods will be added, &c."

Enfield, Prelim.

"*About* the beginning of the eleventh century."

Ibm.

"*By* observing these rules and precautions."

Ibm.

"*In* comparing the proofs of questionable facts."

Ibm.

"*For* want of carefully attending to the preceding distinction."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. b. 2.

"*After* men became christians."

Paley, Evid. ch. 1.

"*Before* you were placed at the head of affairs."

Junius, Let. 8.

"Personal bravery is not enough to constitute the general, *without* he animates the whole army with courage."

Fielding's Socrates, p. 188.

"Pray, get these verses by heart *against* I see you."

Chesterfield, Let.

"*After* having made me believe that I possessed a share in your affection."

Pope, Let.

"Ambition, envy,—will take up our minds, *without* we can possess ourselves with sobriety."

Spectator, No. 143.

NOTE.—We observe, in the foregoing passages, the preposition has two uses. One is to precede a word to which other words are annexed as necessary to complete the sense—"about the beginning." Here the sense is not complete; the time is not designated. To define the time which is the object of the preposition *about*, it is necessary to add the words—"of the eleventh century"—*about that time*. So that the whole clause is really the object after the preposition.

The other use of the preposition is to precede nouns, verbs or other words which are not the object of the preposition, but which have a construction independent of it; as, "*after* men became christians." Here *men* is the nominative to *became*; yet the whole proposition is as really the object governed by *after*, as the word *hour*, in the phrase, *after that hour*. "Against I see you," is a phrase of like construction. No single word is an object or in the objective case after *against*; but the whole affirmation is the object. "*Without* we can possess ourselves," has a like construction, and though superseded, in a degree, by *unless*, a word of similar import, is a true English phrase. *After* [this fact] men became christians—*Against* [that time when] I see you—*Without* [this fact] we can possess ourselves.

Rule XLIII.—The modifiers of sentences, *if, though, unless, and lest*, may be followed by verbs in the future tense, without the usual auxiliaries, *shall, will* or *should*; as, "If his son *ask* bread, will he give him a stone?" "If he *ask* a fish, will he give him a serpent?" "Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him." "He shall not eat of the holy things, unless he *wash* his flesh with water." "Lest thou *say* I have made Abram rich."

Except has a like effect upon the following verb; as, "I will not let thee go, except thou *bless* me." *Whether* has been numbered also among the conjunctions, which require the conditional mode, but by an egregious mistake. It is not a connective, nor does it imply a condition or hypothesis, but an alternative.

Rule XLIV.—Connectives join two or more clauses or members in a compound sentence; as, "Keep thy tongue from evil, *and* thy lips from speaking guile."

Here are two clauses united by *and*, which continues the sense and prevents the repetition of the verb *keep*.

"I sought the Lord, *and* he heard me, *and* delivered me from all my fears." Here are three clauses combined into a sentence or period by the help of *and*; but a new verb is introduced in each, and the second connective prevents the repetition of the substitute *he* only.

"A wise son heareth his father's instruction; *but* a scorner heareth not rebuke." Here *but* joins the two clauses, but a new character is the nominative to a distinct verb, in the second clause, which exhibits a contrast to the first, and no word is omitted.

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RULE XLV.—Connectives join single words, which are the nominatives to the same verb, expressed or understood, or words which follow a transitive verb or a preposition in the same case. Connectives also join verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Example:

"Peter and John went up into the Temple."

Connectives join attributes and modifiers; as, "He is wise and virtuous."

"An orator pleads eloquently and plausibly."

The connectives perform a very important office in abridging language, by enabling us to omit words which must otherwise be repeated. Thus when I say, "I esteem religion and virtue," two affirmations, "I esteem religion, I esteem virtue," are actually included in the sentence.

When several words or clauses succeed each other, it is not uncommon to omit the connective; as, "We hear nothing of causing the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, the lepers to be cleansed." *Paley, Erid.*

After the connective *than*, there may be and usually is an ellipsis of a verb, a noun, or other words; as, "There is none greater in this house than I." *Gen. xxxix. 9.* That is, than I am.

"Only in the throne will I be greater than thou." *Gen. xli.* That is, than thou shalt be.

"He loves his money more than his honor," that is, more than he loves his honor.

"The king of the north shall return and set forth a multitude greater than the former." *Dan. xi. 13.* That is, than the former multitude.

"I will pull down my barns and build greater." *Luke xii.* That is, greater barns.

Sometimes other words may be suppressed without obscuring the sense; as, "It is better for me to die than to live." *Jonah iv.* That is, better than for me to live.

Precise rules for the ellipsis of words, in all cases, cannot be given. In general, a writer will be governed by a regard to perspicuity, and omit no word, when the want of it leaves the sense obscure or ambiguous, nor when it weakens the strength of expression. But the following remarks and examples may be of use to the student.

1. When a number of words are joined in construction, the definitive may be omitted, except before the first; as *the* sun, moon and stars; a house and garden. So also when two or more attributes agree with the same name; as a great, wise and good prince. But when attributes or names are particularly emphatical, the definitive should be expressed before each; as *the* sun, *the* moon and *the* stars.

2. The repetition of names adds emphasis to ideas; as, "Christ, the power of God and the wisdom of God," is more emphatical than "Christ, the power and the wisdom of God."

3. An adjective belonging to two or more nouns joined by a connective, may be omitted except before the first; as *my* house and garden; *good* qualities and actions. "Their interest and solicitation—" *Rambler, 56.* Nor does it make any difference that the nouns are in different numbers, as our adjectives have no distinction of number, the same word may be applied to the singular number and the plural; as a *magnificent* house and gardens; *his* house and lands. But when a preceeds the first adjective, this construction is not elegant.

4. In compound sentences, a nominative pronoun or noun may be omitted before all the verbs except the first; as, I love, fear and respect the magistrate—instead of, I love, I fear and I respect. The substitute may sometimes be suppressed; as the man I saw, for the man *whom* I saw.

5. An adverb need not be repeated with every word which it qualifies, the connective and rendering it unnecessary; as, he spoke and acted *gracefully*. Here *gracefully* belongs to *speaking* as well as to *acting*.

A preposition may be omitted after a connective; as, he walked *over* the hills and the valleys, that is, *over* the valleys.

After *like* and *near*, *to* is usually omitted; as, "Like three distinct powers in mechanics." *Blackstone's Comm. 1. 2.* That is, like to three. "Such opinions as seemed to approach nearest the truth." *Enfield, 2. 59.* That is, nearest to the truth.

Likewise after *join* and *adjoin*, *to* is sometimes omitted; as, "a garden adjoining the river."

For is omitted by the poets after *mourn*.

"He mourn'd no recreant friend, no mistress coy."

Beattie.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the marking of the several pauses which are to be observed, in reading or speaking a sentence or continued discourse. By means of pauses, a discourse is divided into periods or complete sentences, and periods into clauses or simple sentences, and these, into phrases.

A period is a sentence complete, making perfect sense, and not connected in construction with what follows. The pause after the period is marked by a point [.] and in speaking, is distinguished by a cadence or fall of the voice.

The members of a period, or clauses and phrases, are all more or less connected in sense, and according to the nearness of the connection, are marked by a comma [,] a semicolon [;] or a colon [:].

The comma is the shortest pause, and is often used to mark the construction, where very little interruption of voice is allowable.

A simple sentence or clause contains an affirmation, a command or a question, that is, one personal verb, with its nominative and adjuncts. By *adjunct*, is meant any phrase or number of words added by way of modifying or qualifying the primary words. Thus when it is said, "Cicero was an orator of a diffuse style," the latter words, *of a diffuse style*, are the *adjunct* of *orator*, and the whole forms a complete simple sentence, with one verb or affirmation.

A phrase contains no assertion, or does not amount to a proposition.

Comma.

RULE I. In general the parts of a simple sentence or clause are not to be separated by any point whatever; as, "Hope is necessary in every condition of life." But when a simple sentence is long, or contains a distinct phrase or phrases, modifying the affirmation, it may be divided by a comma; as, "To be very active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit." "By revenging an injury, a man is but even with his enemy." In most cases, where a short pause will give distinctness to ideas, a comma is well placed after an important word; as, "To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility." The pause after *measure*, in this sentence, is essential to the strength of the expression. "The idea of beauty is vague and undefined, different in different minds, and diversified by time or place." *Rambler.*

RULE II. When a connective is omitted between two or more words, whether names, adjectives, pronouns, verbs or modifiers, the place is supplied by a comma; as, "Love, joy, peace and blessedness are reserved for the good." "The miseries of poverty, of sickness, of captivity, would, without hope, be insupportable." *Rambler.* "We hear nothing of causing the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, the lepers to be cleansed." *Paley.* "He who loves, serves and obeys his maker, is a pious man." "Industry steadily, prudently and vigorously pursued, leads to wealth." "David was a brave, martial, enterprising prince." "The most innocent pleasures are the most rational, the most delightful and the most durable."

RULE III. Two or more simple sentences closely connected in sense, or dependent on each other, are separated by a comma only; as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them." "The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular." "That all the duties of morality ought to be practised, is without difficulty discoverable, because ignorance or uncertainty would immediately involve the world in confusion and distress." *Rambler.*

RULE IV. The sentence independent or case absolute, detached affirmations or phrases involved in sentences, and other important clauses, must be separated from the other parts of a sentence, by a comma; as, "The envoy has returned, his business being accomplished." "The envoy, having accomplished his business, has returned." "Providence has, I think, displayed a tenderness for mankind." *Rambler.* "The decision of patronage, who was but half a goddess, has been sometimes erroneous." *Ibm.* "The sciences, after a thousand indignities, retired from the palace of patronage." *Ibm.* "It is, in many cases, apparent." *Ibm.*

RULE V. A comma is often required to mark contrast, antithesis, or remarkable points in a sentence, and sometimes very properly separates words closely dependent in construction; as, "a good man will love himself too well to lose, and his neighbor too well to win, an estate by gaming." "Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them." "It is harder to avoid censure, than to gain applause."

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull."

RULE VI. A single name in apposition is not separated by a comma; as, "the Apostle Peter:" but when such name is accompanied with an adjunct, it should be separated; as, "Parmenio, a friend of Alexander's, hearing the great offers that Darius had made, said, 'Were I Alexander, I would accept them.'" "So would I," replied Alexander, "were I Parmenio."

RULE VII. Terms of address, and words of others repeated, but not introduced as a quotation, are separated by a comma; as, "Wherefore, Sirs, be of good cheer." "My son, hear the counsel of thy father." "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." *Exodus.*

RULE VIII. Modifying words and phrases, as however, nay, hence, besides, in short, finally, formerly, &c. are usually separated by a comma; as, "It is, however, the task of criticism to establish principles." *Rambler.*

Semicolon.

The semicolon is placed between the clauses of a period, which are less closely connected than such as are separated by a comma.

First. When the first division of a sentence completes a proposition, so as to have no dependence on what follows; but the following clause has a dependence on the preceding, the two parts are separated generally by a semicolon; as, "It may be laid down as a maxim, that it is more easy to take away superfluities than to supply defects; and therefore he that is culpable, because he has passed the middle point of virtue, is always accounted a fairer object of hope, than he who fails by falling short." *Rambler.* In this sentence the part of the sentence preceding the semicolon is a perfect

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period in itself, and might have been closed with a full point; but the author has added another division, by way of inference, and this is dependent on the first division. The author proceeds—"The one has all that perfection requires, and more, but the excess may be easily retrenched; the other wants the qualities requisite to excellence." Here the first division makes a complete proposition; but the antithesis begun by the numeral *one*, is not complete, without the last division.

"Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal."

"Be in peace with many; nevertheless, have but one counselor of a thousand."

"A friend cannot be known in prosperity; an enemy cannot be hid in adversity."

In general then, the semicolon separates the divisions of a sentence, when the latter division has a dependence on the former, whether the former has a dependence on the latter or not.

Secondly. When several members of a sentence have a dependence on each other, by means of a substitute for the same principal word, and the clauses, in other respects, constitute distinct propositions, the semicolon may be used; as, "Wisdom hath builded her house; *she* hath hewn out her seven pillars; *she* hath killed her beasts; *she* hath mingled her wine; *she* hath also furnished her table." *Prov. ix.*

Colon.

The Colon is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit of a full point, but something is added by way of illustration; as, "A brute arrives at a point of perfection that he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of, and were he to live ten thousand more, would be the same thing he is at present." *Spectator, No. 111.*

Period.

The Period or full point marks a completion of the sense, a cadence of the

voice, and the longest pause used between sentences. It closes a discourse also, or marks a completion of a subject, chapter or section.

The full point is used also after initials when used alone, as after N. S. for New Style; and after abbreviations, as *Croc. Anglic.* for *Crocus Anglicanus*.

To these may be added,

The dash [—] which marks a break in the sentence or an abrupt turn; as, "If thou art he—but O how fallen!"

The interrogation point [?] that closes a sentence which asks a question; as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity?"

The exclamation point [!] which is used after sudden expressions of surprise, or other emotions; as, "O happiness! Our being's end and aim!"

The parenthesis () and hooks [] include a remark or clause not essential to the sentence in construction, but useful in explaining it or introducing an important idea. They mark a moderate pause, and the clause included is read with a depressed tone of voice; as,

"Know then this truth (enough for man to know)

Virtue alone is happiness below."

Pope.

It will be readily seen that the sentence is not at all dependent on the parenthetical clause; but the converse is not true, for that clause has a dependence more or less remote on the sentence. Thus, *enough for man to know*, is not intelligible without connecting it with the parts of the sentence preceding and following. So in this passage; "If any one pretends to be so sceptical, as to deny his own existence (for really to doubt of it, is manifestly impossible) let him enjoy his beloved happiness." *Locke, 4. 10. 2.* The included clause here is connected with the preceding part of the sentence, and it is a substitute for *existence*.

With regard to the duration of the pauses, it may be observed that the comma, semicolon, colon and full point, may bear to each other the proportion of one, two, four and six; and the interrogation point and exclamation point may be considered each as equal in time to the colon or period. But no precise rule can be given, which shall extend to every case; the length of the pauses must depend much on the nature of the discourse, and their respective proportions may be often varied to advantage by a judicious speaker.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

The principal sounds of the vowels are the *first or long*, and the *second or short*.

Examples of the first or long sound.

a in make, fate, grace.
e in me, mete, meter.
i in pine, bind, strife.
o in note, hold, port.
u in true, duty, rude.
y in dry, defy, imply.

Examples of the second or short sound.

a in mat, ban, grand.
e in bet, men, send.
i in bit, pin, miss.
o in not, boss, bond.
u in dun, must, refund.
y in pity, cycle, synonym.

The principal things to be regarded in learning the pronunciation of English words, are the accent and the sound of the vowel of the accented syllable.

RULE I. This mark ' called an accent, designates the accented syllable.

II. The accent placed immediately after a vowel indicates the vowel to have its first or long sound, either at the end or in the middle of a syllable; as in sa'cred, pre'cept, ri'ot, po'et, mu'sic, cy'press; de-gra'de, reple'te, divi'de, explo'de, intru'de.

III. A horizontal mark or point over a vowel shows it to be long, and when no accent is found in the word, this mark designates the accented syllable; as in disc^ourse, encr^oach, best^ow, enr^oll, courser, suit^oable.

IV. An accent placed immediately after a consonant, or combination of consonants in the same syllable, indicates that the vowel of that syllable, if unpointed, is short; as in hab'it, ten'et, con'duct, ul'cer, sym'bol; adapt', intend', predict', despond', abrupt'.

Exceptions.

1. A pointed vowel has the sound designated by the point or points; as in full'ness, al'terable, book'ish, convey'.
2. *o* before *ll*, *ld* and *lk*, in monosyllables or accented syllables, has its broad sound like *aw*; as in befall', bald'ness, walk'ing.
3. *o* before *ll* is long; as in enr^oll'.

V. An accent immediately after a diphthong, or after a syllable containing one, designates the accented syllable, but the diphthong has its proper sound; as in renew', devour', avow', appoint', annoy'.

VI. This mark ' called in Greek the grave accent, placed before a vowel, indicates that vowel to have its Italian sound, as in 'ask, b'ar, f'a-ther, m'ask. In words of two or more syllables, when no other accent is used, this designates the accented syllable; as in 'answerable, b'argain.

VII. Two accents immediately before *c*, *t* or *s*, indicate that *c*, *t* or *s*, in pronunciation, coalesces with the following vowel, and form the sound of *sh* or *zh*, which closes the syllable, and of course the preceding vowel is short. Thus, vi'cious, ambi'tion, are pronounced vish'us, ambish'on; vi'sion is pronounced vizh'un.

VIII. *C* before *a*, *o* and *u*, and in some other situations, is a close articulation, like *k*, and in the vocabulary of this work, whenever it is equivalent to *k*, it is marked thus *C*.

Before *e*, *i* and *y*, *c* is precisely equivalent to *s*, in same, this; as in cedar, civil, cypress, capacity.

IX. *E* final answers the following purposes.

1. It indicates that the preceding vowel is long; as in hate, mete, sire, robe, lyre; abate, recede, invite, remote, intrude.
2. It indicates that *c* preceding has the sound of *s*, as in lace, lance, and that *g* preceding has the sound of *j*, as in charge, page, challenge.
3. In proper English words, *e* final never forms a syllable, and in most words, in the terminating unaccented syllable, it is silent and useless. Thus, motive, genuine, examine, juvenile, reptile, granite, are pronounced moti'v, genuin, examin, juve-nil, reptil, granit.

In a few words of foreign origin, *e* final forms a syllable; as in syncope, simile. These are noted in their place.

X. *E* final is silent after *l* in the following terminations, ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle, zle; as in able, manacle, cradle, ruffle, mangle, wrinkle, supple, rattle, puzzle, which are pronounced a'bl, man'acl, cra'dl, rul'll, man'gl, wriu'kl, sup'pl, puz'zl.

XI. In the termination *en*, *e* is usually silent; as in token, broken, pronounced tokn, brokn.

XII. The termination *ous* in adjectives and their derivatives is pronounced us; as in gracious, pious, pompously.

XIII. The combinations *ce*, *ci*, *ti*, before a vowel, have the sound of *sh*; as in cetaceous, gracious, motion, partial, ingratiate, pronounced ceta-shus, gra-shus, moshon, parshal, ingrashate.

But *ti* after a consonant have the sound of *ch*; as in christian, bas-tion, mixtion, pronounced chrischan, baschan, mixchun. So in combustion, digestion.

Si after an accented vowel are pronounced like *zh*; as in Ephe-sian, confusion, pronounced Ephezhan, confuzhon.

When *ci* or *ti* precede similar combinations, as in pronunciation, negotiation, they may be pronounced *ce*, instead of *she*, to prevent a repetition of the latter syllable; as pronunciashon, instead of pronun-hashon.

XIV. *Gh*, both in the middle and at the end of words, are silent; as in caught, bought, fright, nigh, sigh; pronounced caut, baut, fite, ni, si.

Exceptions. In the following words *gh* are pronounced as *f*—cough, chough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough.

XV. When *wh* begin a word, the aspirate *h* precedes *w* in pronunciation, as in what, whiff, whale, pronounced hwat, hwif, hwale; *w* having precisely the sound of *oo*, French *ou*.

In the following words, *w* is silent—who, whom, whose, whoop, whole, where.

XVI. *H* after *r* has no sound nor use; as in rheum, rhyme, pronounced reum, ryme.

XVII. *K* and *g* before *n* are silent; as in know, gnaw, pronounced no, naw.

XVIII. *W* before *r* is silent; as in wring, wreath, pronounced ring, reath.

XIX. *B* after *m* is silent; as in dumb, numb, pronounced dum, num.

XX. *L* before *k* is silent; as in baulk, walk, talk, pronounced bauk, wauk, tauk.

XXI. *Ph* have the sound of *f*; as in philosophy.

XXII. The combination *ng* has two sounds; one, as in sing, singer; the other, as in finger, linger, longer. The latter is the more close palatal sound; but the distinction can only be learned by the ear.

XXIII. The letters *cl*, answering to *kl*, are pronounced as if written *tl*; clear, clean, are pronounced tlear, tlean.

Gl are pronounced as *dl*; glory is pronounced dlory.

XXIV. *N* after *m*, and closing a syllable, is silent; as in hymn, condemn.

XXV. *P* before *s* and *t* is mute; as in psalm, pseudology, ptarmigan, pronounced sam, sudology, tarmigan.

The letter *y* unaccented and terminating words of more syllables than one is short, like *i* in pity and ability. This letter, in the plural number of nouns and in the third person singular of the present tense of verbs, is dropped, and *ie* substituted and followed by *s*. The termination thus formed is pronounced *iz*; as from vanity, is formed vanities, pronounced vanitiz; from the verb to pity is formed pities, pronounced pitiz.

But when *y* in monosyllabic verbs, and accented *y* in other verbs ends the word, the termination *ies* in the third person is pronounced *ize*; as in flies from fly, defies from defy. So cries, both the verb and noun, is pronounced crize.

S has two sounds; its proper sound as in see, and that of *z* as in his. It

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

has its proper sound after the following consonants *f, p, t, k, C*, and *th* aspirate, whether they end the word or are followed by *e* final; as in chiefs, caps, streets, franks, hates, hopes, fates, flakes, breaths, wreaths. It has the sound of *z*, after *b, c* followed by *e* final, *d, g, gh, l, m, n, n, r, s* and *ss*; *z, t, aw, ay, ew, ey, ow, oy, sh, ng, th* vocal, *ch, oe, ie*, both in nouns and verbs, and whether these letters end the word or are followed by *e* final; as in robs, robes, races, rods, rides, rags, rages, toils, dreams, sighs, rains, bars, waves, roses, passes, mazes, laws, days, news, preys, vows, joys, brushes, sings, breathes, churches, foes, goes, flies.

S before *e, i* and *y*, have only the sound of the single letter *s* or *c*. Thus *scene* is pronounced *sene*; *sciolist*, *siolist*.

S before *m*, in the terminations, *asm, esm, ism*, has the sound of *z*; as in *spasm, telemm, baptism*.

The pronunciation of the word which is radical or primitive in English is to be observed in the derivatives. Thus the letter *s* is directed to be pronounced as *z* in *bruise*, and this direction is to be observed in all its derivatives. *Earth* being directed to be pronounced *erth*, all its derivatives and compounds are to follow the same direction. So *freight* is pronounced *frate*.

POINTED LETTERS.

A has the short sound of *aw*; as in *alter, what*.

C [*ke*] is the same as *k*; as in *cape, access*.

E whether by itself or followed by *i* or *y*, has the sound of *a* long; as in *where, there, vein, survey*.

I has the sound of *e* long, or *ee*; as in *machine*.

O has the sound of *oo*, or French *ou*; as in *move*.

U has the sound of short *u*; as in *come, wonder*.

Q have the short sound of *oo*; as in *book, look*.

U has the sound of *oo*; as above, as in *full, pull*.

CH have the French sound, like *sh*; as in *chaise*.

G has the sound of *j*.

TH have their vocal sound; as in *thou, this*.

U has the sound of *yu*; as in *unite, use*, pronounced *yunite, yuse*.

In digraphs or combinations of vowels, of which one only is pronounced, the mark over one vowel designates the sound, and the other vowel is quiescent; as in *bear, boat, course, soul, blood, bow, low, crow, bestow*.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie* have uniformly the sound of long *e*; as in *meat, feet, seize, siege*.

Before the letter *r*, there is a slight sound of *e* between the vowel and the consonant. Thus *bare, parent, apparent, mere, mire, more, pure, pyre*, are pronounced nearly *baer, paerent, appaerent, me-er, mier, moer, puer, pyer*. This pronunciation proceeds from the peculiar articulation *r*, and it occasions a slight change of the sound of *a*, which can be learned only by the ear.

The vowels in unaccented syllables are either short, or they have their first sound slightly pronounced. Thus in the words *produce, domestic, o* has its first sound, but pronounced rapidly and without force. In syllables which have a secondary accent, the vowel is often long, and little distinguishable from that in syllables having the primary accent; as in *legislature*, in which *a* in the third syllable has its long sound.

In syllables wholly unaccented, the sounds of the vowels are so rapidly uttered, that they cannot be designated by written characters; they are all sounded nearly alike, and any attempt at a proper notation of such evanescent sounds serves only to perplex or mislead the learner.

Words of anomalous pronunciation, not falling under the foregoing rules, are printed in an orthography which expresses their true pronunciation.

The Welsh *z* has the sound of the vocal *th*, in *thou*.

In the expression of the sounds of foreign words in English characters there is often an insurmountable difficulty, as there are sounds, in some lan-

guages, which English characters, according to our use of them, will not express with precision. But in regard to etymology, such exact expression of sounds is not necessary. For example, in regard to the affinity of words, it is wholly immaterial whether the Hebrew \aleph is expressed by *b, v*, or *bh*; whether \daleth is expressed by *d, th*, or *dh*; whether \mem is expressed by *h* or *ch*; and whether \pe is expressed by *k, q*, or *qu*. So in Arabic it is immaterial whether \aleph is expressed by *th* or *ds*, and \sin by *g* or *kh*.

The Arabic vowel *fatha*, I am informed, is differently pronounced by the Persians and Arabians; the one nation pronouncing it as the English *a* in *mate*; the other, generally, as *a* in *fall*. I have expressed it by *a* or *aw*.

It was desirable that the Russ, Saxon, Swedish, and German words should be printed with the appropriate types; but the utility would have hardly compensated for the expense of suitable fonts, and no essential inconvenience can result from the want of them; the English characters being sufficient to express the sounds of the letters, with all the exactness which etymology requires.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>a.</i>	stands	for adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	"	for adverb.
<i>con.</i>	"	for connective or conjunction.
<i>exclam.</i>	"	for exclamation, or interjection.
<i>n.</i>	"	for name or noun.
<i>Obs.</i>	"	for obsolete.
<i>prep.</i>	"	for preposition.
<i>pp.</i>	"	for participle passive.
<i>ppr.</i>	"	for participle of the present tense.
<i>pret.</i>	"	for preterit tense.
<i>pron.</i>	"	for pronoun.
<i>v. i.</i>	"	for verb intransitive.
<i>v. t.</i>	"	for verb transitive.
<i>Ar.</i>	"	for Arabic.
<i>Arm.</i>	"	for Armoric.
<i>Ch.</i>	"	for Chaldean.
<i>Corn.</i>	"	for Cornish.
<i>Dan.</i>	"	for Danish.
<i>D.</i>	"	for Dutch or Belgic.
<i>Eng.</i>	"	for England or English.
<i>Eth.</i>	"	for Ethiopic.
<i>Fy.</i>	"	for French.
<i>G. or Ger.</i>	"	for German.
<i>Gr.</i>	"	for Greek.
<i>Goth.</i>	"	for Gothic.
<i>Heb.</i>	"	for Hebrew.
<i>Ice.</i>	"	for Icelandic.
<i>Ir.</i>	"	for Irish, Hiberno-Celtic, and Gaelic.
<i>It.</i>	"	for Italian.
<i>Lat. or L.</i>	"	for Latin.
<i>Per.</i>	"	for Persic or Persian.
<i>Port.</i>	"	for Portuguese.
<i>Russ.</i>	"	for the Russ language, or Russian.
<i>Sam.</i>	"	for Samaritan.
<i>Sans.</i>	"	for Sanscrit.
<i>Sax.</i>	"	for Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
<i>Sp.</i>	"	for Spanish.
<i>Sw.</i>	"	for Swedish.
<i>Syr.</i>	"	for Syriac.
<i>W.</i>	"	for Welsh.

ALPHABETS.

Hebrew and Chaldee.			Samaritan.			Arabic.				Syriac.			
						Names.	final.	medial.	initial.	Names.	final.	medial.	initial.
Aleph	א	Ⲁ	Elif	ا	ا	ا				Olaph	ܐ	ܐ	ܐ
Beth	ב	Ⲃ	Be	ب	ب	ب				Beth	ܒ	ܒ	ܒ
Gimel	ג	Ⲅ	Jim	ج	ج	ج				Gomal	ܓ	ܓ	ܓ
Daleth	ד	Ⲇ	{ Dal	د	د	د				Dolath	ܕ	ܕ	ܕ
			{ Dhal	ذ	ذ	ذ							
He	ה	Ⲉ	He	ه	ه	ه				He	ܗ	ܗ	ܗ
Vau	ו	Ⲋ	Wau	و	و	و				Vau	ܘ	ܘ	ܘ
Zain	ז	Ⲍ	Ze	ز	ز	ز				Zain	ܙ	ܙ	ܙ
Cheth	ח	Ⲏ	{ Ha	ح	ح	ح				Heth	ܚ	ܚ	ܚ
			{ Klia	خ	خ	خ							
Teth	ט	Ⲑ	{ Ta	ط	ط	ط				Teth	ܛ	ܛ	ܛ
			{ Tha	ظ	ظ	ظ							
Yod	י	Ⲓ	Ye	ي	ي	ي				Yud	ܝ	ܝ	ܝ
Caph	כ	Ⲕ	Kef	ك	ك	ك				Coph	ܟ	ܟ	ܟ
Lamed	ל	Ⲗ	Lam	ل	ل	ل				Lomad	ܠ	ܠ	ܠ
Mem	מ	Ⲙ	Mim	م	م	م				Mim	ܡ	ܡ	ܡ
Nun	נ	Ⲛ	Nun	ن	ن	ن				Nun	ܢ	ܢ	ܢ
Samech	ס	Ⲝ	wanting	—	—	—				Semcath	ܣ	ܣ	ܣ
Ain	ע	Ⲟ	{ Ain	ع	ع	ع				Ee	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ
			{ Gain	غ	غ	غ							
Phe	פ	Ⲡ	Fe	ف	ف	ف				Pe	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ
Tzaddi	צ	Ⲣ	{ Tsad	ص	ص	ص				Tsode	ܥ	ܥ	ܥ
			{ Dhad	ض	ض	ض				Kuph	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ
Koph	ק	Ⲥ	Kaf	ق	ق	ق				Rish	ܦ	ܦ	ܦ
Resch	ר	Ⲧ	Re	ر	ر	ر				Shin	ܫ	ܫ	ܫ
Sin	ש	Ⲩ	{ Sin	س	س	س							
Shin	ש	Ⲩ	{ Shin	ش	ش	ش							
			{ Te	ت	ت	ت				Tau	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ
Thau	ת	Ⲙ	{ The	ث	ث	ث							

The Arabic vowels are only *three*, viz. Fatha $\underline{\text{a}}$, e. Kesra $\underline{\text{i}}$, i. Dhamma $\underline{\text{u}}$, o, u. The diacritical signs are Jesm $\underline{\text{u}}$ or quiescent Shera. Teshdid $\underline{\text{u}}$ or Dagesh forte. Hamza ء placed over Elif when radical. Nunnation or double final vowels, ن ة و , showing that they are to be pronounced *an, en* or *in, on* or *un*.

The Persians use the Arabic alphabet with the addition of Pe ; Che ; Ghaf ; and Zhe .

	Short.			Long.			ETHIOPIC.	Short.			Long.				
Alph	ለ a	ሁ u	ለ i	ለ a	ላ e	ለ y	ለ o	Mai	መ ma	ሙ mu	ሚ mi	ማ ma	ሜ me	ማ my	ሞ mo
Bet	በ ba	ቡ bu	ቢ bi	ባ ba	ቤ be	ብ by	ቦ bo	Nahas	ነ na	ኑ nu	ነ ni	ና na	ኔ ne	ነ ny	ኖ no
Gemel	ገ ga	ጉ gu	ጊ gi	ጋ ga	ጊ ge	ግ gy	ጎ go	Saut	ሠ sa	ሠ su	ሠ si	ሠ sa	ሠ se	ሠ sy	ሠ so
Den	ደ da	ደ du	ደ di	ደ da	ደ de	ደ dy	ደ do	Ain	ዐ a	ዐ u	ዐ i	ዐ a	ዐ e	ዐ y	ዐ o
Hoi	ሀ ha	ሁ hu	ህ hi	ሃ ha	ሄ he	ህ hy	ሀ ho	Af	ፈ fa	ፈ fu	ፈ fi	ፈ fa	ፈ fe	ፈ fy	ፈ fo
Waw	ወ wa	ወ wu	ወ wi	ወ wa	ወ we	ወ wy	ወ wo	Pait	ጸ pa	ጸ pu	ጸ pi	ጸ pa	ጸ pe	ጸ py	ጸ po
Zai	ዘ za	ዘ zu	ዘ zi	ዘ za	ዘ ze	ዘ zy	ዘ zo	Psa	ፐ pa	ፐ pu	ፐ pi	ፐ pa	ፐ pe	ፐ py	ፐ po
Haut	ሐ ha	ሁ hu	ሀ hi	ሐ ha	ሐ he	ሐ hy	ሐ ho	Zadai	ጸ za	ጸ zu	ጸ zi	ጸ za	ጸ ze	ጸ zy	ጸ zo
Hharm	ኀ ha	ኀ hu	ኀ hi	ኀ ha	ኀ he	ኀ hy	ኀ ho	Zappi	ፐ zza	ፐ zzu	ፐ zzi	ፐ zza	ፐ zze	ፐ zzy	ፐ zzo
Tait	ጠ tha	ጠ thu	ጠ thi	ጠ tha	ጠ the	ጠ thy	ጠ tho	Kaf	ቀ ka	ቀ ku	ቀ ki	ቀ ka	ቀ ke	ቀ ky	ቀ ko
Yaman	የ ya	የ yu	የ yi	የ ya	የ ye	የ yy	የ yo	Rees	ረ ra	ረ ru	ረ ri	ረ ra	ረ re	ረ ry	ረ ro
Quaf	ከ ka	ከ ku	ከ ki	ከ ka	ከ ke	ከ ky	ከ ko	Saat	ሰ sa	ሰ su	ሰ si	ሰ sa	ሰ se	ሰ sy	ሰ so
Lawi	ለ la	ሉ lu	ሊ li	ለ la	ሌ le	ለ ly	ሉ lu	Tawi	ተ ta	ተ tu	ተ ti	ተ ta	ተ te	ተ ty	ተ to

NOTE.—In the foregoing alphabets, the order of the Arabic and Ethiopic letters is conformed to that of the Chaldee and Hebrew. The reader will observe two or three defects, which are owing to the imperfection of the fonts of type.

AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A is the first letter of the Alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth ; in the Ethiopic however it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs : being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. Hence this letter is found in many words first uttered by infants ; which words are the names of the objects with which infants are first concerned, as the breast, and the parents. Hence in Hebrew *am*, is mother, and *ab*, is father. In Chaldee and Syriac *abba* is father ; in Arabic, *aba* ; in Ethiopic, *abi* ; in Malayan and Bengalese, *bappa* ; in Welsh, *tad*, whence we retain *daddy* ; in Old Greek and in Gothic *atta* ; in Irish, *athair* ; in Cantabrian, *aita* ; in Lapponic, *atki* ; in Abyssinian, *abba* ; in Amharic, *aba* ; in Shillitic and Melindane, African dialects, *baba* ; and *papa* is found in many nations. Hence the Latin *mamma*, the breast, which is, in popular use, the name of mother ; in Swedish, *amma*, is a nurse. This list might be greatly extended ; but these examples prove **A** to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets. The Hebrew name of this letter, *aleph*, signifies an ox or a leader.

A has in English, three sounds ; the long or slender, as in *place*, *fate* ; the broad, as in *wall*, *fall*, which is shortened in *salt*, *what* ; and the open, as in *father*, *glass*, which is shortened in *rather*, *fancy*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. **A** is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *ane*, *one*, used before words beginning with an articulation ; as *a table*, instead of *an table*, or *one table*. This is a modern change ; for in Saxon *an* was used before articula-

tions, as well as vowels, as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year [See *An*.]

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in *asleep* ; *awake* ; *afoot* ; *aground* ; *agoing*. In some cases, this is a contraction of the Teutonic *ge*, as in *asleep*, *aware*, from the Saxon *geslapan*, to sleep ; *gewarian*, to beware ; the Dutch *gewaar*. Sometimes it is a corruption of the Saxon *on*, as *again* from *ongean*, *awake* from *onwacian*, to watch or wake. Before participles, it may be a contraction of the Celtic *ag*, the sign of the participle of the present tense ; as, *ag-radh*, saying ; *a saying*, *a going*. Or this may be a contraction of *on*, or what is equally probable, it may have proceeded from a mere accidental sound produced by negligent utterance. In some words, **a** may be a contraction of *at*, *of*, *in*, *to*, or *an*. In some words of Greek original, **a** is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in *anonymous*, from *a* and *onyma* name.

Among the ancients, **A** was a numeral denoting 500 ; and with a dash λ 5000. In the Hebrew, Syr. Ch. Sam. and Ar. it denotes one or unity. In the Julian Calendar, **A** is the first of the seven dominical letters.

Among logicians, **A**, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. **A** asserts ; **E** denies. Thus in *barbara*, **a** thrice repeated denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.

The Romans used **A** to signify a negative or dissent in giving their votes ; **A** standing for *antiquo*, I oppose or object to the proposed law. Opposed to this letter were *U R*, *uti rogas*, be it as you desire—the words used to express assent to a proposition. These letters were marked on wooden ballots, and each voter had an affirmative and a negative put into his hands, one of which at pleasure he gave as his vote.—In criminal trials, **A** stood for *absolvo*, I acquit ; **C** for *condemno*, I con-

demn ; and **N L** for *non liquet*, it is not evident ; and the judges voted by ballots thus marked.—In inscriptions, **A** stands for *Augustus* ; or for *ager*, *aiunt*, *aurum*, *argentum*, &c.

A is also used for *anno*, or *ante* ; as in *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord ; *anno mundi*, the year of the world ; *ante meridiem*, before noon ; and for *arts*, in *artium magister*, master of arts. Among the Romans, **A U C** stood for *anno ab urbe condita*, from the building of the city or Rome. In *algebra*, **a** and the first letters of the alphabet represent known quantities—the last letters are sometimes used to represent unknown quantities.

In *music*, **A** is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale—called by Guido *la*. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods ; and it is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

In *pharmacy*, **a** or **aa**, abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, signify *of each separately*, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.

In *chemistry*, **AA** stand for *amalgama*, or *amalgamation*.

In *commerce*, **A** stands for *accepted*, as in case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters—**A**, **B**, **C**, instead of figures. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner ; as the document **A**, or **B**.

Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek Alphabet, are used in Scripture for the *beginning* and *end*—representative of Christ.

In *mathematics*, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles and quantities. In *arguments*, letters are substituted for persons, in cases supposed, or stated for illustration, as **A** contracts with **B** to deliver property to **D**.—In the English

A B A

phraseology "a landlord has a hundred a year," "the sum amounted to ten dollars a man," *a* is merely the adjective *one*, and this mode of expression is idiomatic; a hundred in *a* [one] year; ten dollars to a [one] man.

AAM, *n.* [Ch. אַמָּה, or אַמָּה a cubit, a measure containing 5 or 6 palms.] A measure of liquids among the Dutch equal to 288 English pints.

AARONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish High Priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head. *Doddridge.*

AB, In English names, is an abbreviation of Abbey or Abbot; as *Abbingdon*, *Abbeytown*, *Abbeyhill*, *Abbot-town*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abscind*, is the Greek *απο*, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written in ancient Latin *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

AB, The Hebrew name of Father. See *Abba*.

AB, The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July, and a part of August. In the Syriac Calendar, *ab* is the name of the last summer month.

ABACIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.] One that casts accounts; a calculator. [Not much used.]

ABACK *adv.* [a and back, Sax. *on bac*; at, on or towards the back. See *Back*.]

Towards the back; on the back part; backward. In seamen's language it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.

Taken aback, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind.

Laid aback, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway. *Mariner's Dict.*

ABACOT, *n.* The cap of State, formerly used by English Kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

ABACTOR, *n.* [Latin from *abigo*, *ab* and *ago*, to drive.]

In law, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

ABACUS *n.* [L. *abacus*, any thing flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games; Gr. ἀβάξ. Usually deduced from the Oriental, אַבַּק abak, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.]

1. Among the Romans, a cupboard or buffet.
2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic; on this are drawn lines; a counter on the lowest line, is *one*; on the next, *ten*; on the third, a *hundred*, &c. On the spaces, counters denote half the number of the line above. Other schemes are called by the same name. The name is also given to a table of numbers cast up, as an *abacus* of addition; and by analogy, to the art of numbering, as in *Knighton's Chronicle*. *Encyc.*

3. In architecture, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. It is usually square, but sometimes its sides are arched inwards. The name is also given to a concave molding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal; and

to the plinth above the boustrophedon in the Tuscan and Doric orders. *Encyc.*

ABACUS PYTHAGORICUS, The multiplication table, invented by Pythagoras.

ABACUS HARMONICUS, The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

ABACUS MAJOR, A trough used in mines, to wash ore in. *Encyc.*

AB'ADA, *n.* A wild animal of Africa, of the size of a steer, or half grown colt, having two horns on its forehead and a third on the nape of the neck. Its head and tail resemble those of an ox, but it has cloven feet, like the stag. *Cyc.*

ABAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. אַבְדֹן, to be lost, or destroyed, to perish.]

1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix.
2. The bottomless pit. *Milton.*

AB'AFT, *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *aft* or *aft*, again. Hence *after* or *after*, after, subsequent; Sax. *aftan*, behind in place; to which word *be* is prefixed—*beaftan*, behind, and this word is corrupted into *abast*.]

A sea-term signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively it denotes *further aft* or towards the stern; as *abast* the mainmast. *Abast* the beam, is in that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles with the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed. It is often contracted into *aft*. *Mar. Dict.*

AB'AGUN, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty and for a sort of horn, growing on its head. The word signifies stately Abbot. *Crabbe.*

ABASANCE, [See *Obeisance*.]

ABALIENATE *v. t.* [See *Alienate*, *Aliene*.] To transfer the title of property from one to another—a term of the civil law—rarely or never used in common law proceedings.

ABALIENATION, *n.* The transferring of title to property. [See *Alienation*.]

ABANDON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*; Sp. and Port. *abandonar*; It. *abbandonare*; said to be from *ban*, and *donner*, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from *a* or *ab* and *bandum*, a flag or ensign.]

1. To forsake entirely; as to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise.

Who to that generation by which the testimony of God shall be *abandoned*. *Dr. Mason.*

2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate; as to *abandon* a country; to *abandon* a cause or party.

3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity; as to *abandon* one's self to intemperance. *Abandoned* over and *abandoned* of are obsolete.

4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

Verus *abandoned* the cares of empire to his wiser colleague. *Gibbon.*

ABANDON, *n.* One who totally forsakes or deserts. *Obs.*

2. A relinquishment. [Not used.] *Kames.*

ABANDONED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken or deserted.

2. Given up, as to a vice; hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irclaimably wicked.

A B A

ABANDONER, *n.* One who abandons.

ABANDONING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint.

ABANDONING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of future actions. *Clarendon.*

ABANDONMENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.

ABANGA, *n.* The ady; a species of Palm-tree. [See *Ady*.]

ABANNI'TION, *n.* [Low Lat.]

A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [Not used.] *Dict.*

ABAPTISTON, *n.* The perforating part of the trephine, an instrument used in trepanning. *Core.*

ABARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian*. See *Bare*.] To make bare; to uncover. [Not in use.]

ABARTICULATION, *n.* [See *Articulate*.]

In anatomy, that species of articulation or structure of joints, which admits of manifest or extensive motion; called also diarthrosis and dearticulation. *Encyc. Core.*

ABAS', *n.* A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. *Encyc.*

ABA'SE, *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom; W. *bais*; Latin and Gr. *basis*; Eng. *base*; It. *Abbassare*; Sp. *bazo*, low. See *Abash*.]

1. The literal sense of *abase* is to lower or depress, to throw or cast down, as used by Bacon, "to *abase* the eye." But the word is seldom used in reference to material things.

2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv.

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*. Mat. xxiii. Job, xl. 2 Cor. xi.

ABA'SED, *pp.* Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.

In heraldry, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut, the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

ABASH', *v. t.* [Heb. and Ch. אַבַּשׁ bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.]

To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confound or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

They heard and were *abashed*. *Milton.*

ABASH'ED, *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence; followed by *at*.

ABASHING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

ABASHMENT, *n.* Confusion from shame. [Little used.]

ABA'SING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

ABAS'SI, or **ABAS'SIS**, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling. *Encyc.*

A B A

ABA'TABLE, *a.* That may or can be abated; as an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

ABA'TE, *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down; *battre*, to beat, to strike; Sp. *bahir*, *abatir*; Port. *bater*, *abater*; It. *battere*, *abbattere*; Heb. Ch. *בטח*, to beat; Syr. *ܕܒܬܐ* id.

Ar. *ܕܒܬܐ* *gabata*, to beat, and *ܕܒܬܐ* *kabatha*, to beat down, to prostrate. The Saxon has the participle *gebatod*, abated. The prefix is sunk to *a* in *abate*, and lost in *beat*. See Class Bd. No. 23, 33.]

1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as to *abate* a nuisance.
2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as to *abate* zeal; to *abate* pride; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* courage.
3. To lessen; to mitigate; as to *abate* pain or sorrow.
4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as to *abate* a writ.
5. To deject; to depress; as to *abate* the soul. *Obs.*
6. To deduct;

Nothing to add and nothing to *abate*. *Pope.*

7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets.
8. In *Connecticut*, to remit, as to *abate* a tax.

ABATE, *v. i.* To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as pain *abates*; a storm *abates*.

2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to naught; as a writ *abates*. By the civil law a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.
3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

Blackstone.

4. In *horsemanship*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Encyc.*

ABATED, *pp.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

ABATEMENT, *n.* The act of abating; the state of being abated.

2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. *Blackstone.*
3. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain.
4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account.
5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. *Blackstone.*
6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*
7. In *heraldry*, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

ABATER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

ABATING, *pp.* Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.

ABATOR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. *Blackstone.*

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AB'ATTIS, } *n.* [from *beating* or pulling
AB'ATIS, } down. Fr. *abattre*.]

Rubbish. In *fortification*, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls. *Encyc.*

AB'ATURE, *n.* [from *abate*.] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing. *Dict.*

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob*.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*. *Encyc.*

ABBA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a father, and figuratively a superior. *Sans. appen.*

In the Syriac, Coptic and Ethiopic churches, it is a title given to the Bishops, and the Bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the Bishop of Alexandria. Hence the title *Baba*, or *Papa*, Pope or great father, which the Bishop of Alexandria bore, before the Bishop of Rome.

ABBACY, *n.* [from *abba*, Low Lat. *abbatia*.] The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues.

ABBATICAL, } *a.* Belonging to an abbey.
ABBATIAL, }

ABBE, *n.* *Ab'by*, [from *abba*.]

In a monastic sense, the same as an *abbot*; but more generally, a title, in Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office or rights. The abbess are numerous, and generally have some literary attainments; they dress as academics or scholars, and act as instructors, in colleges and private families; or as tutors to young gentlemen on their travels; and many of them become authors.

ABBESS, *n.* [from *abba*.]

A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the Monks. [See *Abbey*.]

ABBEY, *n.* *plu. abbeys*, [from *abba*.]

A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot; the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an *abbess*. These institutions were suppressed in England by Henry VIII.; but they still exist in Catholic countries.

ABBEY-LUBBER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

ABBOT, *n.* [formerly *abbat*, from *abba*, latinized *abbas*, or from Heb. plural *אבות*.]

The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. Originally monasteries were founded in retired places, and the religious had no concern with secular affairs, being entirely subject to the prelates. But the abbots possessing most of the learning, in ages of ignorance, were called from their seclusion to aid the churches in opposing heresies; monasteries were founded in the vicinity of cities; the abbots became ambitious and set themselves to acquire wealth and honors; some of them assumed the miter, threw off their dependence on the bishops, and obtained seats in parliament. For many centuries, princes and noblemen bore the title of abbots. At present, in catholic countries, abbots are *regular*, or such as take the vow, and wear

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the habit of the order; and *commendatory*, such as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons, who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops, whose sees were formerly abbeyes. *Encyc.*

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

ABBREUVOIR, *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*, from *abreuer*, to water; Sp. *abrevar*, id.; from Gr. *βρεχω*.]

Among masons, the joint between stones in a wall, to be filled with mortar. *Dict.*

[I know not whether it is now used.]

ABBREVIATE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare*; Sp. *abreviar*; Port. *abreviar*; from *brevis*, short; contracted from Gr. *βραχυς*, from the root of *break*, which see.]

1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [In this sense, not much used, nor often applied to material substances.]
2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as to *abbreviate* a writing.
3. In *mathematics*, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms. *Wallis.*

ABBREVIATED, *pp.* Shortened; reduced in length; abridged.

2. In *botany*, an abbreviated perianth is shorter than the tube of the corol. *Martyn.*

ABBREVIATING, *pp.* Shortening; contracting in length or into a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATION, *n.* The act of shortening or contracting.

2. A letter or a few letters used for a word; as *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *U. S. A.* for *United States of America*.
3. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

ABBREVIATOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATORS, a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the Pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

ABBREVIATORY, *a.* Shortening, contracting.

ABBREVIATURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A. B. C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading. *Shak.*

AB'DALS, *n.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs. *Encyc.*

AB'DERITE, *n.* An inhabitant of *Abdera*, a maritime town in Thrace. *Democritus* is so called, from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter, is called *abderian*. *Whitaker.*

AB'ICANT, *a.* [See *Aldicate*.] Abdicating; renouncing.

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ABDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. abdico; ab and dico*, to dedicate, to bestow, but the literal primary sense of *dico* is to send or thrust.]

1. In a general sense, to relinquish, renounce, or abandon. *Forster.*
2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown.

Case of King James, Blackstone.

3. To relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service.

Case of Diocletian, Gibbon; also Case of Paul III. Core's Russ.

4. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right. *Burke.*
5. To cast away; to renounce; as to abdicate our mental faculties. [*Unusual.*] *J. P. Smith.*
6. In the civil law, to disclaim a son and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father. *Encyc.*

ABDICATE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust.

Though a King may abdicate for his own person, he cannot abdicate for the monarchy. *Burke.*

ABDICATED, *pp.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

ABDICATING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

ABDICATION, *n.* The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration.

2. A casting off; rejection.

ABDICATIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

ABDITIVE, *a.* [*L. abdo*, to hide; *ab and do*.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

ABDITORY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods. *Covel.*

ABDOMEN, or **ABDO'MEN**, *n.* [*L. per-haps abdo and omentum*.]

1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called peritoneum, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder and guts. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally, by the extremities of the ribs. On its outer surface it is divided into four regions—the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric and lumbar. *Quincy.*

2. In insects, the lower part of the animal, united to the corslet by a thread. In some species, it is covered with wings, and a case. It is divided into segments and rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles by which the insect respires. *D. Nat. Hist.*

ABDOM'INAL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

ABDOM'INAL, *n. plu.* abdominals. In ichthyology the abdominals are a class of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish*. The class contains nine genera—the loche, salmon, pike,

argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring and carp. *Encyc.*

ABDOMINAL RING, or **INGUINAL RING**, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. *Med. Dict.*

ABDOMINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly. *Cowper.*

ABDUCE, *v. t.* [*L. abduco*, to lead away, of *ab and duco*, to lead. See *Duke*.]

To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDUCENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The abducent muscles, called *abductors*, are opposed to the adducent muscles or *adductors*. *Med. Dict.*

ABDUCTION, *n.* In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.

2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.

3. In logic, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear, as not to require farther proof. As in this syllogism, "all whom God absolves are free from sin; God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." *Encyc.*
4. In law, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c. either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. *Blackstone.*

ABDUC'TOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body; as the *abductor oculi*, which pulls the eye outwards.

ABEAR, *v. t.* *abäre*, [*Sax. abaran*.] To bear; to behave. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ABE'ARANCE, *n.* [from *abear*, now disused; from *bear*, to carry.] Behavior, demeanor. [*Little used.*] *Blackstone.*

ABECEDA'RIAN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

ABECE'DARY, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.

ABED, *adv.* [See *Bed*.] On or in bed.

ABE'LE, or **ABEL-TREE**, *n.* An obsolete name of the white poplar. [See *Poplar*.]

ABE'LIANS, **ABELO'NIANS** or **ABEL-ITES**, in Church history, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Arcadius; they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others. *Encyc.*

A'BELMOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, (whence its name, *moschos*), for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee.

ABER'RANCE, } *n.* [*L. aberrans, aberro*,
ABER'RANCY, } to wander from; of *ab*
and *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering or deviating from the right way, but rarely used in a literal sense. In a figurative sense, a deviation from truth,

error, mistake; and in morals, a fault, a deviation from rectitude. *Brown.*

ABER'RANT, *a.* Wandering, straying from the right way. [*Rarely used.*]

ABERRATION, *n.* [*L. aberratio*.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a strait line.

2. In astronomy, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. By this, they sometimes appear twenty seconds distant from their true situation. *Lunier.*

3. In optics, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens or speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in the same point. It is occasioned by the figure of the glass, or by the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light. *Encyc.*

Crown of aberration, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged. *Cyc.*

ABER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray. *Brown.*

ABERRUN'CATE, *v. t.* [*L. aberrunco*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

ABET, *v. t.* [*Sax. betan, gebetan*; properly to push forward, to advance; hence to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence in Saxon, "Na bete nan man that fyr." Let no man bet, [better, excite] the fire, LL. Ina. 78.]

1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense. "To abet an opinion," in the sense of *support*, is used by Bishop Cumberland; but this use is hardly allowable.

2. In law, to encourage, counsel, incite or assist in a criminal act.

ABET, *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime. [*Not used.*]

ABETMENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

ABETTED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

ABETTING, *ppr.* Counselling, aiding or encouraging to a crime.

ABETTOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. In treason, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals.

ABEVACUATION, *n.* [*ab and evacuation*.] In medicine, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art. *Cyc.*

ABEY'ANCE, *n.* pron. *abiyance*. [*Norm. abbaiaunce, or abaizance*, in expectation; *boyance*, expectation. Qu. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner; It. *badare*, to amuse one's self, to stand trifling; "tenere a bada," to keep at bay; "Star a bada," to stand trifling. If *Bd* are the radical letters, it seems to belong to the root of *abide*. See *Bay*.]

In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear.

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Thus if land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in *abeyance*, till the death of the lessee, for life. *Blackstone.*

ABHOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo*, of *ab* and *horreo*, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]

1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest or abominate. *Shak.*

2. To despise or neglect. *Ps. xxii. 24. Amos vi. 8.*

3. To cast off or reject. *Ps. lxxxix. 38.*

ABHOR'RED, *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.

ABHOR'RENCE, *n.* Extreme hatred, detestation, great aversion.

ABHOR'RENT, *a.* Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition, as, "Slander is *abhorrent* to all ideas of justice." In this sense, it should be always followed by *to*—*abhorrent from* is not agreeable to the English idiom.

ABHOR'RENTLY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

ABHOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

ABHOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvi. for the object of hatred—"An *abhorring* to all flesh."

ABIB, *n.* [Heb. *אִב*, swelling, protuberant. Ch. *אִב*, to produce the first or early fruit; *אִב*, a full grown ear of corn.]

The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

ABIDE, *v. i.* pret. and part. *abode*. [Ar. *أَبَدَ*, *abada*, to be, or exist, to continue; W. *bod*, to be; Sax. *bidan*, *abidan*; Sw. *bida*; D. *beiden*; Dan. *bier*; Russ. *bitayu*, to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or be stationary for any time indefinitely. Class Bd. No 7.]

1. To rest, or dwell. *Gen. xxix. 19.*

2. To tarry or stay for a short time. *Gen. xxiv. 55.*

3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. *Ps. cxix. 90.*

4. To remain, to continue. *Acts, xxvii. 31. Eccles. viii. 15.*

ABIDE, *v. t.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts, xx. 23.* [For is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To *abide* the indignation of the Lord. *Joel x.*

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently. "I cannot *abide* his impertinence."

This verb when intransitive, is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and *with* before the person. "Abide *with* me—at Jerusalem or in this land." Sometimes by *on*, the sword shall *abide on* his cities; and in the sense of *wait*, by *for*, *abide for* me. *Hosea, iii. 3.* Sometimes by *by*, *abide by* the crib. *Job, xxxix.*

In general, *abide by* signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to, as to *abide by* a promise, or *by* a friend; or to suffer

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the consequences, as to *abide by* the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

ABIDER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

ABIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

ABIDING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

ABIDINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently. *Haweis.*

ABILITY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté*; It. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; L. *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, from *habeo*, to have or hold.]

1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental; natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. *Ability* is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to *capacity*, or power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications. *Franklin.*

2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the power, of doing certain acts. They gave after their *ability* to the work. *Ez. ii.*

3. Moral power, depending on the will—a metaphysical and theological sense.

4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things, as an *ability* to transfer property or dispose of effects—*ability* to inherit. It is opposed to *disability*. *Cyc.*

ABINTESTATE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus*—dying without a will, from *in* and *testor*, to bear witness; W. *tyst*; Arm. *test*, witness. See *Test* and *Testify*.]

In the civil law, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

ABJECT', *v. t.* To throw away; to cast out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ABJECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. Sunk to a low condition; applied to persons or things. Hence,

2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.

ABJECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition and despicable. *Ps. xxxv.*

ABJECTEDNESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [Little used.]

ABJECTION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

ABJECTLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

ABJECTNESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

ABJURATION, *n.* [See *Abjure*.]

1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as "an *abjuration* of the realm," by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm; that is, by taking an oath to quit the kingdom forever.

2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as "an *abjuration* of heresy."

ABJURATORY, *a.* Containing abjuration. *Encyc.*

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ABJURE, *v. t.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as to *abjure* errors; *abjure* reason.

3. To recant or retract. *Shak.*

4. To banish. [Not used.]

ABJURED, *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

ABJURER, *n.* One who abjures.

ABJURING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

ABLACTATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto*; from *ab* and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [Little used.]

ABLACTATION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk. *Lacto*, to suckle.]

1. In medical authors, the weaning of a child from the breast.

2. Among ancient gardeners, a method of grafting in which the cion was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. [See *Graft*.] *Encyc.*

ABLAQUEATION, [L. *ablaqueatio*, from *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering.]

A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water—a practice among gardeners.

ABLATION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio*, a carrying.]

A carrying away. In medicine, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In chemistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

ABLATIVE, *a.* [F. *ablatif*; It. *ablativo*; L. *ablativus*; L. *ablatus*, from *aufero*, to carry away, of *ab* and *fero*.]

A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away*, or *taking from*, are signified.

Ablative absolute, is when a word in that case, is independent, in construction, of the rest of the sentence.

ABLE, *a. abl.* [L. *habilis*; Norm. *ablez*.]

1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as a man *able* to perform military service—a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as an *able* minister.

Provide out of all Israel *able* men. *Ex. xviii.*

3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. *Deut. xvi.*

4. Having competent strength or fortitude.

He is not *able* to sustain such pain or affliction.

5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill.

He is *able* to speak French.

She is not *able* to play on the piano.

6. Having competent moral power or qualifications.

An illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.

ABLE-BODIED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In marine language, it denotes skill in seamanship. *Mar. Dict.*

ABO'DE, *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

ABO'DEMENT, *n.* [from *bode*.] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

ABO'DING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication. *Hall.*

ABOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *aboleo*; from *ab* and *oleo, olesco*, to grow.]

1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions—as to abolish laws by a repeal, actual or virtual.

2. To destroy, or put an end to; as to abolish idols. Isa. ii. To abolish death, 2 Tim. i. This sense is not common. To abolish posterity, in the translation of Pausanias, Lib. 3. Ca. 6. is hardly allowable.

ABOL'ISHABLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

ABOL'ISHED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

ABOL'ISHER, *n.* One who abolishes.

ABOL'ISHING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

ABOL'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION, *n.* *abolishun.* The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.

The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons, canals and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate.

ABOM'INABLE, *a.* [See *Abominate*.] Very hateful; detestable; lothesome.

2. This word is applicable to whatever is odious to the mind or offensive to the senses. *Milton.*

3. Unclean. Levit. vii.

ABOM'INABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

ABOM'INABLY, *adv.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully. 1 Kings xxi.

2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.

ABOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino*, supposed to be formed by *ab* and *omen*; to deprecate as ominous; may the Gods avert the evil.]

To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.

ABOM'INATED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred. *Southern.*

ABOM'INATING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

ABOMINA'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation. *Swift.*

2. The object of detestation, a common signification in scripture.

The way of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord. Prov. xv.

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called *abominations*. The Jews were an abomination to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an abomination to the Jews. The Roman army is called the abomination of desolation. Mat. xxiv. 13. In short, whatever is an object of extreme hatred, is called an abomination.

ABO'RD, *n.* [Fr. See *Border*.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address, but not an English word. *Chesterfield.*

ABO'RD, *v. t.* To accost. [Not in use.]

ABO'REA, *n.* A species of duck, called by Edwards, the black-bellied whistling duck. This fowl is of a reddish brown color, with a sort of crest on its head; the belly is spotted with black and white. It belongs to the genus, *anas*.

ABORIG'INAL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo*, origin. See *Origin*.]

First; original; primitive; aboriginal people are the first inhabitants of a country.

Aboriginal tribes of America.

President Smith.

ABORIG'INAL, *n.* An original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals*; as the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America.

President Smith.

ABORIG'INES, *n.* plur. Aborigine— but not an English word.

It may be well to let it pass into disuse. [See *Aboriginal*.]

ABORSEMENT, *n.* *abors'ment.* [See *Abort*.] Abortion. [Not in use.]

ABORT', *v. t.* [L. *aborto*; *ab* and *ortus, orior*.] To miscarry in birth. [Not in use.]

Herbert.

ABORT', *n.* An abortion. [Not in use.]

Burton.

ABOR'TION, *n.* [L. *abortio*, a miscarriage; usually deduced from *ab* and *orior*.]

1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed.

2. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project.

3. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.

ABOR'TIVE, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete.

2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as an abortive scheme.

3. Rendering abortive; as abortive gulf, in Milton, but not legitimate.

4. Pertaining to abortion; as abortive vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf.

Encyc.

5. In *botany*, an abortive flower is one which falls without producing fruit. *Martyn.*

ABOR'TIVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [Little used.]

ABOR'TIVELY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

ABOR'TIVENESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

ABORT'MENT, *n.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABOUND', *v. i.* [L. *abundo*; Fr. *abonder*; It. *abbondare*; Sp. *abundar*. If this word is from L. *unda*, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. *Abound* may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. Arm. *sonn*, plenty; *sonna*, to abound; W. *fyniar*, to produce, to generate, to abound, from *fin*, a source, the root of *fynon*. L. *fons*, a fountain.]

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1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in*; as to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.
2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent. Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*. Rom. v.
- ABOUND'ING, *ppr.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent; generally prevailing.
- ABOUND'ING, *n.* Increase. *South.*
- ABOUT', *prep.* [Sax. *abutan*, *onbutan*, *embutan*, about, around; on or emb, coinciding with Gr. *αὐτός*, and *butan*, without, [see *but*,] literally, around, on the outside.]
1. Around; on the exterior part or surface. Bind them *about* thy neck. Prov. iii. 3. Isa. i. Hence,
2. Near to in place, with the sense of circularity. Get you up from *about* the tabernacle. Num. xvi.
3. Near to in time. He went out *about* the third hour. Mat. xxi. 3.
4. Near to, in action, or near to the performance of some act. Paul was *about* to open his mouth. They were *about* to flee out of the ship. Acts, xviii. 14—xxvii. 30.
5. Near to the person; appended to the clothes. Every thing *about* him is in order. Is your snuff box *about* you?
- From nearness on all sides, the transition is easy to a concern with. Hence,
6. Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting. I must be *about* my father's business. Luke, ii. 49. The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face. Dryden. What is he *about*?
7. In compass or circumference; two yards *about* the trunk.
- ABOUT', *adv.* Near to in number or quantity. There fell that day *about* three thousand men. Ex. xxxii.
2. Near to in quality or degree; as *about* as high, or as cold.
3. Here and there; around; in one place and another. Wandering *about* from house to house. 1. Tim. v.
4. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way. A mile *about*, and half a mile *across*. To bring *about*, to bring to the end; to effect or accomplish a purpose. To come *about*, to change or turn; to come to the desired point. In a like sense, seamen say *go about*, when a ship changes her course and goes on the other tack. Ready *about*, *about ship*, are orders for tacking.
- To go *about*, signifies to enter upon; also to prepare; to seek the means. Why go ye *about* to kill me. John, vii.
- ABOVE', *prep.* [Sax. *abufan*, *bufan*, *bufon*; D. *boven*.]
1. Literally, higher in place. The fowls that fly *above* the earth. Gen. i. 20.
2. Figuratively, superior in any respect. I saw a light *above* the brightness of the Sun, Acts, xxvi. The price of a virtuous woman is *above* rubies, Prov. xxxi.
3. More in number or quantity. He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once, 1. Cor. xv. 6.

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- The weight is *above* a tun.
4. More in degree; in a greater degree. Hannaniah feared God *above* many. Neh. vii. 2.
- The serpent is cursed *above* all cattle. Gen. iii.
5. Beyond; in excess. In stripes *above* measure. 2. Cor. xi. God will not suffer you to be tempted *above* what ye are able, 1. Cor. x. 13.
6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as things *above* comprehension.
7. Too proud for. This man is *above* his business.
8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as This man is *above* mean actions.
9. It is often used elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions. Let not God regard it from *above*, Job, iii. The powers *above*.
10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before* or in a former place, as what has been said *above*; *supra*. This mode of speaking originated in the ancient manner of writing, on a strip of parchment, beginning at one end and proceeding to the other. The beginning was the *upper* end.
- ABOVE', *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place. Bacon. Dryden.
2. Before.
3. Chief in rank or power. Deut. xxviii.
- Above all* is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things. *Above board*; above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment or deception. This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamblers, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.
- ABOVE-CITED, Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.
- ABOVE-GROUND, Alive, not buried.
- ABOVE-MENTIONED, Mentioned before.
- A. Bp. Abbrev. for Archbishop.
- ABRACADABRA, The name of a deity worshipped by the Syrians: a cabalistic word. The letters of his name, written on paper, in the form of an inverted cone, were recommended by Samonicus as an antidote against certain diseases. Encyc.
- ABRA'DE, *v. t.* [L. *abrado*, to scrape, from *rado*.] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.
- ABRA'DED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.
- ABRA'DING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.
- ABRAHAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as *Abrahamic* Covenant. Mason.
- ABRA'SION, *n.* *abra'zhun*. The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition. Quincy.
- ABREAST', *adv.* *abrest'*, [from *a* and *breast*.]
1. Side by side; with the breasts in a line. Two men rode *abreast*.
2. In marine language, ships are *abreast* when their heads are equally advanced; and they are *abreast* of objects when the objects are on a line with the beam.—Hence,
3. Opposite; against; on a line with—as a ship was *abreast* of Montauk point.—A seaman's phrase.

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- ABRIDGE', *v. t.* *abridj'*, [Fr. *abréger*, from Gr. *βραχυς*, short, or its root, from the root of *break* or a verb of that family.]
1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance—used of writings. Justin *abridged* the history of Troguus Pompeius.
2. To lessen; to diminish; as to *abridge* labor; to *abridge* power or rights. Smith.
3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of*; as to *abridge* one of his rights, or enjoyments. To *abridge from*, is now obsolete or improper.
4. In algebra, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The equation thus *abridged* is called a formula.
- ABRIDG'ED *pp.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.
- ABRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.
- ABRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.
- ABRIDG'MENT, *n.* An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book.
2. Diminution; contraction; reduction—as an *abridgment* of expenses.
3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint—as an *abridgment* of pleasures.
- ABROACH, *adv.* [See *Broach*.]
- Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as a cask is *abroach*. Figuratively used by Shakespeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused, "Set mischief *abroach*;" but this sense is unusual.
- ABROAD, *adv.* *abrawd'*. [See *Broad*.]
- In a general sense, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence,
1. In the open air.
2. Beyond or out of the walls of a house, as to walk *abroad*.
3. Beyond the limits of a camp. Deut. xxiii. 10.
4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries—as to go *abroad* for an education.—We have broils at home and enemies *abroad*.
5. Extensively; before the public at large. He began to blaze *abroad* the matter. Mark i. 45. Esther i.
6. Widely; with expansion; as a tree spreads its branches *abroad*.
- AB'ROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo*, to repeal from *ab* and *rogo*, to ask or propose. See the English *reach*. Class Rg.]
- To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs &c.
- AB'ROGATED *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.
- AB'ROGATING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.
- ABROGA'TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; a repeal by authority of the legislative power.
- ABROOD' *adv.* [See *Brood*.] In the action of brooding. [Not in use.] Sanerost.
- ABROOD'ING, *n.* A sitting abroad. [Not in use.] Bassel.
- ABROOK', *v. t.* To brook, to endure. [Not in use. See *Brook*.] Shak.

not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country; and primarily supposes a prior presence. "Speak well of one in his *absence*."

2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence*. "In the *absence* of conventional law." *Ch. Kent.*

3. In law, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.

4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present. *Absence* of mind is the attention of the mind to a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws the mind from things or objects which are present, to others distant or foreign.

ABSENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. It is used also for being in a foreign country.

A gentleman is *absent* on his travels.

Absent from one another. Gen. xxxi. 49.

2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.

An *absent* man is uncivil to the company.

3. In familiar language, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent*. In other words, he does not wish to be disturbed by company.

ABSENT¹, *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun. Let a man *absent himself* from the company.

ABSENTEE, *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office or estate; one who removes to a distant place or to another country.

ABSENTER, *n.* One who absents himself.

ABSENTMENT, *n.* A state of being absent.

Barrow.

ABSINTHIAN, *a.* [from *absinthium*.] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph.*

ABSINTHATED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSINTHIUM, *n.* [Gr. *αψινθιον*; Per.

أفسينثين; the same in Chal-

daic. Budeus in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of *a* priv. and *ψθος*, delight, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.]

The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of *Artemisia*.

ABSIS, In astronomy. [See *Apsis*.]

ABSOLUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus*. See *Absolve*.]

1. Literally, in a general sense, free, independent of anything extraneous. Hence,

2. Complete in itself; positive; as an *absolute* declaration.

3. Unconditional, as an *absolute* promise.

4. Existing independent of any other cause, as God is *absolute*.

5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control, as an *absolute* government or prince.

6. Not relative, as *absolute* space. *Stillingfleet.*

In grammar, the case *absolute*, is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government.

Absolute equation, in astronomy, is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equa-

tions. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its optic equation: the eccentric inequality is caused by the uniformity of the planet's motion, in an elliptical orbit, which, for that reason, appears not to be uniform.

Absolute numbers, in algebra, are such as have no letters annexed, as $2a+36=48$. The two latter numbers are *absolute* or pure. *Encyc.*

Absolute space, in physics, is space considered without relation to any other object. *Bailey.*

Absolute gravity, in philosophy, is that property in bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without regard to circumstances of modification, and this is always as the quantity of matter they contain. *Bailey.*

ABSOLUTELY, *adv.* Completely, wholly, as a thing is *absolutely* unintelligible.

2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingly to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

3. Without restriction or limitation; as God reigns *absolutely*.

4. Without condition, as God does not forgive *absolutely*, but upon condition of faith and repentance.

5. Positively, peremptorily, as command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

ABSOLUTENESS, *n.* Independence; completeness in itself.

2. Despotical authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.

ABSOLUTION, *n.* In the civil law, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In the canon law, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent. Among protestants, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment. *Ayliffe. South.*

ABSOLUTORY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

ABSOLVATORY, *a.* [from *absolve*.] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve. *Colgrave.*

ABSOLVE, *v. t.* *absolv'*, [L. *absolvere*, from *ab* and *solvo*, to loose or release; Ch. *לשׁוּב*, to absolve, to finish; Heb. *לשׁוּב*, to loose or loosen. See *Solve*.]

To set free or release from some obligation, debt or responsibility; or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty; as to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment. Hence, in the civil law, the word was used for *acquit*; and in the canon law, for *forgive*, or a sentence of remission. In ordinary language, its sense is to set free or release from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish*, *accomplish*; as to *absolve* work, in Milton; but in this sense, it seems to be obsolete.

ABSOLVED, *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

ABSOLVER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

ABSOLVING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.
ABSONANT, *a.* [See *Absonous*.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.
ABSONOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus*; *ab* and *sonus*, sound.] Unmusical, or untunable.

Fotherby.

ABSORB, *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo*, *ab* and *sorbeo*, to drink in; Ar. شرب *sharaba*; Eth. ስብ or ሠብ, *id.*; Rab. שׁוּב, to draw or drink in; whence *sirup*, *sherbet*, *shrub*.]

1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe; as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body.
2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool.
3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to absorb an estate in luxury.
4. To engross or engage wholly, as, absorbed in study or the pursuit of wealth.

ABSORBABILITY, *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

ABSORBABLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

ABSORBED, or **ABSORPT**, *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.

ABSORBENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.

ABSORBENT, *n.* In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals, lymphatics, and inhaling arteries. In *medicine*, a testaceous powder, or other substance, which imbibes the humors of the body, as chalk or magnesia. *Encyc.*

ABSORBING, *ppr.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.

ABSORPTION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances, which drink in and retain liquids; as the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth, or of the humors of the body by dry powders. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent commotions of the earth.

2. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance. *Ure.*

ABSORPTIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe. *Darwin.*

ABSTAIN, *v. i.* [L. *abstineo*, to keep from; *ab* and *teneo*, to hold. See *Tenant*.]

In a *general sense*, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts, xv. To *abstain* from the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain* from luxuries.

ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius*; from *ab* and *temetum*, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from *abstineo*, by a change of *n* to *m*. It may be from the root of *timeo*, to fear, that is, to withdraw.] Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. [This sense is less common, and perhaps not legitimate.]

3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance;

belonging to abstinence; as an *abstemious* diet; an *abstemious* life.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance*.

ABSTERGE, *v. t.* *absterj*. [L. *abstergeo*, of *ab* and *tergeo*, to wipe. *Tergeo* may have a common origin with the Sw. *torckä*, G. *trocknen*, D. *droogen*, Sax. *drygan*, to dry; for these Teutonic verbs signify to wipe, as well as to dry.]

To wipe or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by resolving obstructions in the body. [Used chiefly as a medical term.]

ABSTERGENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.

ABSTERGENT, *n.* A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.

ABSTERSION, *n.* [from L. *abstergeo*, *absterjus*.] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions. [See *Deterge*, *Detersion*.] *Bacon.*

ABSTERSIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions. [See *Detersive*.]

ABSTINENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia*. See *Abstain*.] In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action. "Abstinence from every thing which can be deemed labor." *Paley's Philos.*

More appropriately,

2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity. In the latter sense, it may coincide with *temperance*, but in general, it denotes a more sparing use of enjoyments than *temperance*. Besides, *abstinence* implies previous free indulgence; *temperance* does not.

ABSTINENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

ABSTINENTLY, *adv.* With abstinence.

ABSTINENTS, a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

ABSTRACT, *v. t.* [L. *abstraho*, to draw from or separate; from *ab* and *traho*, which is the Eng. *draw*. See *Draw*.]

1. To draw from, or to separate; as to *abstract* an action from its evil effects; to *abstract* spirit from any substance by distillation; but in this sense *extract* is now more generally used.

2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object, or to have a partial idea of it in the mind. *Horne.*

3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary. *Watts.*

4. In *chemistry*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.

ABSTRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus*.] Separate;

distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in metaphysics, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure. *Encyc.*

Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. *Stewart.*

Abstract numbers are numbers used without application to things, as, 6, 8, 10: but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete.

Abstract or pure mathematics, is that which treats of magnitude or quantity, without restriction to any species of particular magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry; opposed to which is mixed mathematics, which treats of simple properties, and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence difficult, *abstruse*.

ABSTRACT, *n.* A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. *Watts.*

2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.

In the *abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract*, i. e. without reference to particular persons or things.

ABSTRACTED, *pp.* Separated; refined; exalted; *abstruse*; absent in mind. *Milton. Donne.*

ABSTRACTEDLY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only. *Dryden.*

ABSTRACTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted. *Barter.*

ABTRACTER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary.

ABTRACTING, *ppr.* Separating; making a summary.

ABTRACTION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being separated.

2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part, or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects. *Encyc.*

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, is distinguished by logicians, by the name of *abstraction*. *Stewart.*

Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.

3. A separation from worldly objects; a re-
cluse life; as a hermit's *abstraction*.

4. Absence of mind; inattention to present
objects.

5. In the process of distillation, the term is
used to denote the separation of the volatile
parts, which rise, come over, and are con-
densed in a receiver, from those which
are fixed. It is chiefly used, when a
fluid is repeatedly poured upon any sub-
stance in a retort, and distilled off, to
change its state, or the nature of its com-
position. *Nicholson.*

ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* Having the power or
quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* Abstracted, or
ABSTRACTIVIOUS, *a.* drawn from other
substances, particularly from vegetables,
without fermentation. *Cyr.*

ABSTRACTLY, *adv.* Separately; absolute-
ly; in a state or manner unconnected with
any thing else; as, matter *abstractly* con-
sidered.

ABSTRACTNESS, *n.* A separate state; a
state of being in contemplation only, or
not connected with any object.

ABSTRUDE, *v. t.* [*Infra.*] To thrust or
pull away. [*Not used.*]

ABSTRUSE, *a.* [*L. abstrusus*, from *abstru-*
do, to thrust away, to conceal; *abs* and

trudo; *Ar.* *أطرد* tarada; *Ch.* *טורד*, to thrust;

Syr. *Sam. id.*; *Eng.* to *thrust*.] Hid; con-
cealed; hence, remote from apprehension;
difficult to be comprehended or under-
stood; opposed to what is *obvious*. [*Not*
used of material objects.]

Metaphysics is an *abstruse* science. *Encyc.*
ABSTRUSELY, *adv.* In a concealed man-
ner; obscurely; in a manner not to be
easily understood.

ABTRUSENESS, *n.* Obscurity of mean-
ing; the state or quality of being difficult
to be understood. *Boyle.*

ABSURD, *a.* [*L. absurdus*, from *ab* and
surdus, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to man-
ifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the
plain dictates of common sense. An *ab-*
surd man acts contrary to the clear dic-
tates of reason or sound judgment. An *ab-*
surd proposition contradicts obvious truth.
An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant
to the reason or common apprehension of
men. It is *absurd* to say six and six make
ten, or that plants will take root in stone.

ABSURDITY, *n.* The quality of being in-
consistent with obvious truth, reason, or
sound judgment. Want of judgment, ap-
plied to men; want of propriety, applied to
things. *Johnson.*

2. That which is absurd; in this sense it has
a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

ABSURDLY, *adv.* In a manner inconsis-
tent with reason, or obvious propriety.

ABSURDNESS, *n.* The same as *absurdity*,
and less used.

ABUNDANCE, *n.* [*F. abondance*. See
Abound.] Great plenty; an overflowing
quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness
applicable to quantity only; but custom-
arily used of number, as an *abundance* of
peasants. *Addison.*

In scripture, the *abundance* of the rich is great
wealth. *Eccl. v. Mark, xii. Luke, xxi.*

The *abundance* of the seas is great plenty of
fish. *Deut. xxxiii.*

It denotes also fullness, overflowing, as the
abundance of the heart. *Mat. xii. Luke, vi.*

ABUNDANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quan-
tity; fully sufficient; as an *abundant* sup-
ply. In scripture, abounding; having in
great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord God is *abundant* in goodness and
truth. *Ex. xxxiv.*

Abundant number, in arithmetic, is one, the
sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the
number itself. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, the
aliquot parts of 12, make the sum of 16.
This is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14,
whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum
of which is 10; and to a *perfect* number,
which is equal to the sum of its aliquot
parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3.

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plen-
tifully; in a sufficient degree.

ABUSAGE, *n.* Abuse. [*Not used.*]

ABUSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [*Fr. abuser*; *Sp. abu-*
sar; *It. abusare*; *L. abutor, abusus*, of
ab and *utor*, to use; *Ir. idh*; *W. gwoeth*,
use; *Gr. εἰω*, to accustom. See *Use.*]

1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use
with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as,
to *abuse* rights or privileges.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it.
1 Cor. vii.

2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual
intercourse. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose on.
Nor be with all these tempting words *abused*.
Pope.

4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful lan-
guage; to revile.
He mocked and *abused* them shamefully.
Mac.

5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply;
as to *abuse* words.

ABUSE, *n.* Ill use; improper treatment or
employment; application to a wrong pur-
pose; as an *abuse* of our natural powers;
an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious pri-
vileges; *abuse* of advantages, &c.

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of
liberty, as well as by the *abuses* of power.

Federalist, Madison.
2. A corrupt practice or custom, as the *abuses*
of government.

3. Rude speech; reproachful language ad-
dressed to a person; contumely; reviling
words. *Milton.*

4. Seduction.
After the *abuse* he forsook me. *Sidney.*

5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or
application; as an *abuse* of words.

ABUSED, *pp. s* as *z.* Ill-used; used to a
bad purpose; treated with rude language;
misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong
ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

ABUSEFUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse;
abusive. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

ABUSER, *n. s* as *z.* One who abuses, in
speech or behavior; one that deceives;
a ravisher; a sodomite. *1 Cor. vi.*

ABUSING, *ppr. s* as *z.* Using ill; employ-
ing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating
the person; perverting.

ABUSION, *n. abu'zhon.* Abuse; evil or cor-
rupt usage; reproach. [*Little used.*]

ABUSIVE, *a.* Practicing abuse; offering
harsh words, or ill treatment; as an *abu-*
sive author; an *abusive* fellow.

2. Containing abuse, or that is the instru-
ment of abuse, as *abusive* words; rude;

reproachful. In the sense of deceitful, as
an *abusive* treaty. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

ABUSIVELY, *adv.* In an abusive manner;
rudely; reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality
of being abusive; rudeness of language, or
violence to the person. *Barlow.*

ABUT, *v. i.* [*Fr. aboutir*. See *About.*] To
border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet;
in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but
this distinction has not always been ob-
served. The word is chiefly used in de-
scribing the bounds or situation of land,
and in popular language, is contracted into
but, as *butted* and *bounded*.

ABUTMENT, *n.* The head or end; that
which unites one end of a thing to an-
other; chiefly used to denote the solid
pier or mound of earth, stone or timber,
which is erected on the bank of a river to
support the end of a bridge and connect it
with the land.

2. That which abuts or borders on another.
Bryant.

ABUTTAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of
land at the end; a head-land.

Spelman. Cowel.

ABY, *v. t. or i.* [Probably contracted from
abide.] To endure; to pay dearly; to re-
main. *Obs. Spenser.*

ABYSM, *n. abyzm'.* [Old *Fr.*, now *abime*.
See *Abyss*.] A gulf. *Shak.*

ABYSS, *n.* [*Gr. ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, from *a*
priv. and *βυσσος*, bottom, *Ion.* for *βυθος*.
See *Bottom*.] A bottomless gulf; used
also for a deep mass of waters, supposed
by some to have encompassed the earth
before the flood.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep, or
abyss, as it is in the Septuagint. *Gen. i. 2.*
The word is also used for an immense
cavern in the earth, in which God is sup-
posed to have collected all the waters on
the third day of the creation. It is used
also for hell, Erebus.

2. That which is immeasurable; that in
which any thing is lost.

Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light.
Milton.

The *abyss* of time. *Dryden.*

3. In *antiquity*, the temple of Proserpine, so
called from the immense treasures it was
supposed to contain.

4. In *heraldry*, the center of an escutcheon.
He bears azure, a fleur de lis, in *abyss*.

ABYSSINIAN, *a. Ar.* *أبش* habashon,

Abyssinians, Ethiopians, from *أبش*
habasha, to collect, or congregate. A name
denoting a mixed multitude or a black
race. *Ludolf. Castle.*

ABYSSINIANS, *n.* A sect of christians in
Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in
Jesus Christ, and reject the council of
Chalcedon. They are governed by a
bishop, or metropolitan, called *Abuaa*, who
is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of
Cairo. *Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, oak, the initial syllable of
names, as *acton*, oaktown.

ACACALOT, *n.* A Mexican fowl, the
ACALOT, *n.* Tantalus Mexicanus, or
Corvus aquaticus, water raven. See *Acalot*.

ACA'CIA, *n.* [*L. acacia*, a thorn, from *Gr.*
ακν, a point.]

Egyptian thorn, a species of plant ranked by Linne under the genus *mimosa*, and by others, made a distinct genus. Of the flowers of one species, the Chinese make a yellow dye which bears washing in silks, and appears with elegance on paper.

Encyc.

ACACIA, in *medicine*, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders.

Externally, it is of a deep brown color; internally, of a reddish or yellowish brown; of a firm consistence, but not very dry. It is a mild astringent. But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of sloes.

Encyc.

ACACIA, among *antiquaries*, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality.

Encyc.

ACACIANS, in *Church History*, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance.

Encyc.

ACADEME; *n.* An academy; a society of persons. [Not used.]

ACADEMIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

ACADEMIC, } *a.* Belonging to an
ACADEMICAL, } academy, or to a college or university—as *academic studies*; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato—as the *academic sect*.

ACADEMIC, *n.* One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the *academic philosophy* in Greece.

He taught, that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world.

Enfield.

ACADEMICALLY, *adv.* In an *academic* manner.

ACADEMICIAN, *n.* [Fr. *académicien*.] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

ACADEMISM, *n.* The doctrine of the *academic philosophy*.

Baxter.

ACADEMIST, *n.* A member of an Academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an *academic philosopher*.

ACADEMY, *n.* [L. *academia*, Gr. *Ακαδημία*.] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences.

1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college, and a common school; also a school,

for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences, as a *military academy*.

2. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.

3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art.

ACALOT, *n.* [Contracted from *acacalott*.] A Mexican fowl, called by some the aquatic crow. It is the ibis, or a fowl that very much resembles it.

ACAMACU, *n.* A bird, the Brazilian fly catcher, or *Todus*.

Cyc.

ACANA'CEOUS, *a.* *acana'shus*. [Gr. *axavos*, a prickly shrub.]

Armed with prickles. A class of plants are called *acana'ceae*.

Milne.

ACANTH'A, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθα*, a spine or thorn.]

In *botany*, a prickly; in *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; an acute process of the vertebrae.

Encyc.

ACANTHA'CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

ACANTHARIS, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of Cimet, with a spinous thorax, and a ciliated abdomen, with spines; found in Jamaica.

Cyc.

ACANTHINE, *a.* [See *Acanthus*.] Pertaining to the plant, *acanthus*. The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus*.

Encyc.

ACANTHOPTERYG'IOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανθος*, a thorn, and *πτερυγον*, a little feather, from *πτερον*, a feather.]

In *zoology*, having back fins, which are hard, bony and prickly, a term applied to certain fishes.

Linne.

ACANTH'US *n.* [Gr. *ακανθος*, L. *acanthus*, from *ακανθα*, a prickly or thorn. See *acantha*.]

1. The plant bear's breech or brank ursine; a genus of several species, receiving their name from their prickles.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the *acanthus*, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Milton. Encyc.

ACANTHICONE, *n.* See *Pistacite*.

ACARN'AR, *n.* A bright star, of the first magnitude, in Eridanus.

Bailey.

ACATALEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληκτος*, not defective at the end, of *κατα* and *ληγω* to cease; Ir. *lieghim*.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

Johnson.

ACAT'ALEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληψια*; *a* and *καταλαμβάνω* to comprehend.]

Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [Little used.]

Whitaker.

ACAT'ECHILI, *n.* A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla, of the size of the siskin.

ACATER, **ACATES**. See *Caterer* and *Cates*.

ACAU'LINE, } *a.* [L. *a. priv.* and *caulis*, Gr. *ακαυλος*, } *καυλος*, a stalk; W. *kaul*; D.

kool, cabbage. See *Colewort*.]

In *botany*, without a stem, having flowers resting on the ground; as the Carline thistle.

ACCE'DE, *v. i.* [L. *accedo*, of *ad* and *cedo*.]

to yield or give place, or rather to move.]

1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or

to terms proposed by another. Hence in a negotiation.

2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty, or convention.

ACCE'DING, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting; becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

ACCEL'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero*, of *ad* and *celero*, to hasten, from *celer*, quick; Gr. *αελης*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. *לך*, *לך* or *לך*, to be light, nimble; Syr. to hasten. In Ch. and Ar. this root signifies also to be small, or minute.]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.

2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle.

Bacon.

ACCEL'ERATED, *pp.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

ACCEL'ERATING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

ACCELERA'TION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accessions of velocity; as, a falling body moves towards the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation.

Acceleration of the moon, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with more velocity now than in ancient times—a discovery made by Dr. Halley.

The *diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.

Cyc.

ACCEL'ERATIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression.

Reid.

ACCEL'ERATORY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

ACCEND', *v. t.* [L. *accendo*, to kindle; *ad* and *candeo*, *caneo*, to be white, *canus*, white; W. *can*, white, bright; also a song. Whence, *canto*, to sing, to chant; *cantus*, a song; Eng. *cant*; W. *canu*, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; *cynnud*, fuel. Hence, *kindle*, L. *candidus*, *candid*, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to *cant*, to throw. See *Chant* and *Cant*.] To kindle; to set on fire. [The verb is not used.]

ACCENDIBILITY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

ACCEND'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

Ure.

ACCEN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

Chemistry.

AC'CENT, *n.* [L. *accentus*, from *ad* and *canto*, *cantum*, to sing; W. *canu*; Corn. *kana*; Ir. *canaim*. See *Accend*.]

1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practiced by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,
2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary; as in *aspir'ation*. In uttering this word, we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished; the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the *primary* accent; the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables.

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo'cal*; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab'it*. Accent alone regulates English verse.

3. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (*´*), the grave (*`*) and the circumflex (*ˆ* or *˘*). In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second, when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound.
4. A modulation of the voice expressive of passions or sentiments.

The tender accents of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

5. Manner of speaking.

A man of plain accent. *Obs. Shak.*

6. Poetically, words, language, or expressions in general.

Words, on your wings, to heaven her accents bear,

Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.

Dryden.

7. In music, a swelling of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. The principal accent falls on the first note in the bar, but the third place in common time requires also an accent.
8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.

ACCENT, *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In poetry, to utter or pronounce in general. Also to note accents by marks in writing.

Locke. Wotton.

ACCENTED, *pp.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

ACCENTING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

ACCENTUAL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

ACCENTUATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents.

ACCENTUATION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

ACCEPT, *v. t.* [*L. accepto*, from *accipio*, *ad* and *cipio*, to take; *Fr. accepter*; *Sp. aceptar*; *Port. aceitar*; *It. accettare*. See *Lat. capio*. Class G. b.]

1. To take or receive what is offered, with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and accept the work of his hands. *Deut. xxxiii.*

He made an offer which was accepted.

Observe the difference between *receive* and *accept*.

He received an appointment or the offer of a commission, but he did not accept it.

2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem.

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked. *Prov. xviii. 2 Cor. viii.*

In theology, acceptance with God implies forgiveness of sins and reception into his favor.

3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to accept a treaty; often followed by *of*.

Accept of the terms.

4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense.

How is this phrase to be accepted?

5. In commerce, to agree or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. [See *Acceptance*.]

ACCEPTABLE, *a.* That may be received with pleasure; hence pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; as an acceptable present.

2. Agreeable or pleasing in person; as, a man makes himself acceptable by his services or civilities.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of **ACCEPTABILITY**, being agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [The latter word is little used, or not at all.]

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably. *Heb. xii.*

ACCEPTANCE, *n.* A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception; as work done to acceptance.

They shall come up with acceptance on my altar. *Isa. lx.*

2. The receiving of a bill of exchange or order, in such a manner, as to bind the acceptor to make payment. This must be by express words; and to charge the drawer with costs, in case of non payment, the acceptance must be in writing, under, across, or on the back of the bill.

Blackstone.

3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound.

4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law; as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease made by his predecessor, is an acceptance of the terms of the lease and binds the party.

Law.

5. In mercantile language, a bill of exchange accepted; as a merchant receives another's acceptance in payment.

6. Formerly, the sense in which a word is understood. *Obs.* [See *Acceptation*.]

ACCEPTATION, *n.* Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation.

This is a saying worthy of all acceptance. *1 Tim. i.*

2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard.

Some things are of great dignity and acceptance with God.

Hooker.

But in this sense acceptableness is more generally used.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual acceptance.

4. Reception in general. *Obs.*

ACCEPTED, *pp.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

ACCEPTER, or **ACCEPTOR**, *n.* A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See *Acceptance*.]

ACCEPTING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.

ACCEPTION, *n.* The received sense of a word. [Not now used.] *Hammond.*

ACCEPTIVE, *a.* Ready to accept. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

ACCESS, *n.* [*L. accessus*, from *accedo*. See *Accede*. *Fr. accès*.]

1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as to gain access to a prince.

2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the access is by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles.

By whom also we have access by faith. *Rom. v.*

4. Admission to sexual intercourse. During coverture, access of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

5. Addition; increase by something added; as an access of territory; but in this sense accession is more generally used.

6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, or fever. In this sense accession is generally used.

ACCESSARILY, See **ACCESSORILY**. **ACCESSARINESS**, See **ACCESSORINESS**.

ACCESSARY, See **ACCESSORY**.

ACCESSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being approachable; or of admitting access.

ACCESSIBLE, *a.* That may be approached or reached; approachable; applied to things; as an accessible town or mountain.

2. Easy of approach; affable; used of persons.

ACCESSION, *n.* [*L. accessio*.] A coming to; an acceding to and joining; as a king's accession to a confederacy.

2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as an accession of wealth or territory.

3. In law, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the thing added or the improvement; provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf. *Blackstone.*

4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.

5. That which is added.

The only accession which the Roman Empire received, was the province of Britain.

Gibbon.

6. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. Accession implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.

ACCESSIONAL, *a.* Additional.

ACCESSORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as accessory agency, accessory guilt.

Burr's Trial.

ACCESSORILY, *adv.* [See *Accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory; by subordi-

nate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent.

ACCESSORINESS, *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

ACCESSORY, *a.* [L. *Accessorius*, from *accessus*, *accedo*. See *Accede*. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of *accessory* is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. *Acceding*; *contributing*; *aiding* in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually, in a bad sense, as John was *accessory* to the felony.

2. *Aiding* in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as *accessory* sounds in music.

Encyc.

ACCESSORY, *n.* In law, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. There may be accessories in all felonies, but not in treason. An accessory before the fact, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; after the fact, when one receives and conceals the offender.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.

Accessory nerves, in anatomy, a pair of nerves, which arising from the medulla in the vertebrae of the neck, ascend and enter the skull; then passing out with the par vagum, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders.

Accessory, among painters, an epithet given to parts of a history-piece which are merely ornamental, as vases, armor, &c.

ACCIDENCE, *n.* [See *Accident*.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

ACCIDENT, *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling, from *ad* and *cado*, to fall; W. *codum*, a fall, *crydw*, to fall; Ir. *kudaim*; Corn. *kotha*; Arm. *kuelha*, to fall. See *Case* and *Cadence*. Class Gd.]

1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.

2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being, to fate, accident, or the blind action of stupid matter.

Dwight.

3. In logic, a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper. Also all qualities are called accidents, in opposition to *substance*, as *sweetness*, *softness*, and things not essential to a body, as *clothes*.

Encyc.

4. In grammar, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, inflection.

Encyc.

5. In heraldry, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.

Encyc.

ACCIDENTAL, *a.* Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortui-

tous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as an *accidental* visit.

2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as songs are *accidental* to a play.

Accidental colors, are those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself.

Encyc.

Accidental point, in perspective, is that point in the horizontal line, where the projections of two lines parallel to each other, meet the perspective plane.

ACCIDENT'ALLY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ACCIDENT'IALNESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [Little used.]

ACCIDENT'IARY, *a.* Pertaining to the accident. [Not used.]

Morton.

ACCIP'ITER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *cipio*, to seize.]

1. A name given to a fish, the milvus or lucerna, a species of Trigla.

Cyc.

2. In ornithology, the name of the order of rapacious fowls.

The accipiters have a hooked bill, the superior mandible, near the base, being extended on each side beyond the inferior. The genera are the vultur, the falco, or hawk, and the strix, or owl.

ACCIP'ITRINE, *a.* [Supra.] Seizing; rapacious; as the *accipitrine* order of fowls.

Ed. Encyc.

ACCIP'ITE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito*, to cite.] To call; to cite; to summon. [Not used.]

ACELA'IM, *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*, *ad* and *clamo*, to cry out; Sp. *clamar*; Port. *clamar*; It. *clamare*; W. *llevain*; Ir. *liumham*. See *Claim*, *Clamor*.] To applaud. [Little used.]

Hall.

ACELA'IM, *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

Milton.

ACELAMA'TION, *n.* [L. *acclamatio*. See *Acclaim*.]

A shout of applause, uttered by a multitude. Anciently, acclamation was a form of words, uttered with vehemence, somewhat resembling a song, sometimes accompanied with applauses which were given by the hands. Acclamations were ecclesiastical, military, nuptial, senatorial, synodical, theatrical, &c.; they were musical, and rythmical; and bestowed for joy, respect, and even reproach, and often accompanied with words, repeated, five, twenty, and even sixty and eighty times. In the later ages of Rome, acclamations were performed by a chorus of music instructed for the purpose.

In modern times, acclamations are expressed by huzzas; by clapping of hands; and often by repeating *vivat rex*, *vivat respublica*, long live the king or republic, or other words expressive of joy and good wishes.

ACCLAM'ATORY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

ACCLI'MATED, *a.* [Ac for *ad* and *climate*.] Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemical diseases.

Med. Repository.

ACCLIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivis*, ascending, from *ad* and *clivus*, an ascent;

Ir. *clui*; Gr. Eol. *κλις*; Sax. *clif*, a cliff, bank or shore; *clifian*, *cleofian*, to cleave, or split. See *Cliff*.]

A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

ACCLIV'OUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope.

ACCELOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [Not used.] [See *Cloy*.] *Spenser.*

ACCOIL'. [See *Coil*.]

AC'COLA, *n.* A delicate fish eaten at Malta.

ACCOLA'DE, *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum*, neck.]

A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood; but whether an embrace or a blow, seems not to be settled.

Cyc.

ACCOM'MODABLE, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*. See *Accommodate*.]

That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [Little used.]

ACCOM'MODATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit, from *ad* and *commodo*, to profit or help; of *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See *Mode*.]

1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions.

Paley.

2. To supply with or furnish; followed by *with*; as, to *accommodate* a man with apartments.

3. To supply with conveniences, as to *accommodate* a friend.

4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust; as to *accommodate* differences.

5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

6. To lend—a commercial sense.

In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle. *Obs.*

ACCOM'MODATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as means *accommodate* to the end.

Ray. Tillotson.

ACCOM'MODATED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; adapted; applied; also furnished with conveniences.

We are well *accommodated* with lodgings.

ACCOM'MODATELY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [Little used.]

More.

ACCOM'MODATENESS, *n.* Fitness. [Little used.]

ACCOM'MODATING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

ACCOM'MODATING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as an *accommodating* man.

ACCOMMODA'TION, *n.* Fitness; adaptation; followed by *to*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions.

Hale.

2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; as of parties in dispute.

3. Provision of conveniences.

4. In the plural; conveniences; things furnished for use; chiefly applied to lodgings.

5. In mercantile language, *accommodation* is used for a loan of money; which is often a great convenience. An *accommodation*

note, in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note, which the owner has received in payment for goods.

In England, *accommodation bill*, is one given instead of a loan of money. *Crabbe*.

6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.

7. In theology, *accommodation* is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event.

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Paley*.

8. In marine language, an *accommodation-ladder* is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

ACCOMMODATOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts. *Warburton*.

ACCOM/PANABLE, *a.* [See *Accompany*.] Sociable. [Not used.]

ACCOM/PANIED, *pp.* Attended; joined with in society.

ACCOM/PANIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *Accompagnement*. See *Accompany*.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus instruments of music attending the voice; small objects in painting; dogs, guns and game in a hunting piece; warlike instruments with the portrait of a military character, are *accompaniments*.

ACCOM/PANIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

ACCOM/PANY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompañar*; Port. *acompanhar*. See *Company*.]

1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.

2. To be with as connected; to attend; as pain *accompanies* disease.

ACCOM/PANY, *v. i.* To attend; to be an associate; as to *accompany* with others.

Obs. *Bacon*.

2. To cohabit. *Milton*.

3. In music, to perform the accompanying part in a composition. *Busby*.

ACCOM/PANYING, *ppr.* Attending; going with as a companion.

ACCOM/PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice*; L. *complicatus*, folded together, of *con*, with, and *plico*, to fold; W. *plegy*, to plait; Arm. *plega*. See *Complex* and *Pledge*.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by *with* before a person; as, *A* was an accomplice *with B* in the murder of *C*. *Dryden* uses it with *to* before a thing.

ACCOM/PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish, from *ad* and L. *compleo*, to complete. See *Complete*.] To complete; to finish entirely.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. *Dan. ix.*

2. To execute; as to *accomplish* a vow, wrath or fury. *Lev. xiii.* and *xx.*

3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful

exertions; as to *accomplish* a purpose. *Prov. xiii.*

4. To fulfil or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. *Luke, xxii.*

5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete*, as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.

ACCOM/PLISHED, *pp.* Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected.

2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education.

3. Fashionable. *Swift*.

ACCOM/PLISHER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

ACCOM/PLISHING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.

ACCOM/PLISHMENT, *n.* Completion; fulfilment; entire performance; as the *accomplishment* of a prophecy.

2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment; as the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

ACCOMPT', *Obs.* [See *Account*.]

ACCOMPT'ANT, *Obs.* [See *Accountant*.]

ACCORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement, consent; *acorder*, to adjust, or reconcile; Sp. *acordar*; Arm. *accord*, *acordi*; It. *accordo*, *accordare*. The Lat. has *concoro*, *concordo*. Qu. *cor* and *cordis*, the heart, or from the same root. In some of its applications, it is naturally deduced from *chorda*, It. *corda*, the string of a musical instrument.]

1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.

They all continued with one *accord* in prayer. *Acts, i.*

2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as the *accord* of notes; but in this sense, it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord*.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; as the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own*.

Being more forward of his own *accord*. *2 Cor. viii.*

That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap. *Lev. xxv.*

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation. The mediator of an *accord*.

6. In law, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. *Blackstone*.

7. Permission, leave.

ACCORD', *v. t.* To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney*.

2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust or compose; as to *accord* suits or controversies. *Hall*.

ACCORD', *v. i.* To agree; to be in correspondence.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

ACCORD/ABLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant. *Gower*.

ACCORD/ANCE, *n.* Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.

ACCORD/ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

ACCORD/ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted. *Shak.*

ACCORD/ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors. [Little used.]

ACCORD/ING, *ppr.* Agreeing; harmonizing.

Th' *according* music of a well mixt state. *Pope*.

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.

Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge. *Sprat*.

Noble is the fame that is built on candor and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Spectator*.

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to *accord*, i. e. agree with, correspond with, or be suitable to, what follows. *According*, here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing*, and is always followed by *to*. It is never a preposition.

ACCORD/INGLY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

Those who live in faith and good works, will be rewarded *accordingly*.

ACCORP/ORATE, *v. t.* To unite; [Not in use.] [See *Incorporate*.] *Milton*.

ACCOST', *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster*; *ad* and *côte*, side, border, coast; G. *küste*; D. *kust*; Dan. *kyst*.]

To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. [Not in use.]

2. To speak first to; to address. *Milton*.

ACCOST', *v. i.* To adjoin. [Not in use.] *Spenser*.

ACCOST/ABLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Howell*.

ACCOST/ED, *pp.* Addressed; first spoken to. In *heraldry*, being side by side.

ACCOST/ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.

ACCOUCHEUR, *n.* *accooshare*. [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.

ACCOUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte*; It. *conto*; Sp. *cuenta*; Arm. *count*; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used *account* from the Fr. *compte*. See *Count*.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

Account signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums; as, the *account* stands thus; let him exhibit his *account*.

3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things, than money or trade; as the Julian *account* of time.

4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts;

recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as an *account* of the revolution in France. Hence,

5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions, given by a person in an employment, or to a superior, often implying responsibility.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. Luke, xvi.

Without responsibility or obligation.

He giveth not *account* of his matters. Job, xxxiii.

6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as on all *accounts*, on every *account*.

7. Value; importance; estimation; that is, such a state of persons or things, as renders them worthy of more or less estimation; as men of *account*.

What is the son of man that thou makest *account* of him. Ps. cxliv.

8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. To find our *account* in a pursuit; to turn to *account*. Philip. 4.

9. Regard; behalf; sake; a sense deduced from charges on book; as on *account* of public affairs.

Put that to mine *account*. Philom. xviii.

To make *account*, that is, to have a previous opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.

A writ of *account*, in law, is a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just *account*, or show good cause to the contrary; called also an *action of account*. Cowel.

ACCOUNT', v. t. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

I and my son Solomon shall be *accounted* of-fenders. 1. Kings, i.

2. To *account* of, to hold in esteem; to value.

Let a man so *account* of us as of ministers of Christ. 1 Cor. iv.

Silver was not any thing *accounted* of in the days of Solomon. 1 Kings, x.

3. To reckon, or compute; as, the motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*—also to assign as a debt; as, a project *accounted* to his service; but these uses are antiquated.

ACCOUNT', v. i. To render an account or relation of particulars. An officer must *account* with or to the Treasurer for money received.

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for*; as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.

3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character.

We must *account* for all the talents entrusted to us.

ACCOUNTABILITY, n. The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct; liability to give account, and to receive reward or punishment for actions.

The awful idea of *accountability*.

R. Hall.

2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.

ACCOUNTABLE, a. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior.

Every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.

2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss. A sheriff is *accountable*, as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Accountable for, that may be explained. [Not elegant.]

ACCOUNT'ABLENESS, n. Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

ACCOUNT'ANT, n. One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. In Great Britain, an officer in the court of chancery, who receives money and pays it to the bank, is called *accountant-general*.

ACCOUNT'-BOOK, n. A book in which accounts are kept. Swift.

ACCOUNT'ED, pp. Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.

Accounted for, explained.

ACCOUNT'ING, ppr. Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accounting for, rendering an account; assigning the reasons; unfolding the causes.

ACCOUNT'ING, n. The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

ACCOUPLE, v. t. *accup'ple*. To couple; to join or link together. [See *Couple*.]

ACCOUPLEMENT, n. *accup'plement*. A coupling; a connecting in pairs; junction. [Little used.]

ACCOUR'AGE, v. t. *accur'age*. [See *Courage*.] To encourage. [Not used.]

Spenser.

ACCOURT, v. t. [See *Court*.] To entertain with courtesy. [Not used.]

Spenser.

ACCOUTER, v. t. *accout'er*. [Fr. *accouter*; contracted from *accoustrer*, from Norm. *coste*, a coat, *coster*, a rich cloth or vestment for festivals. I think this to be the true origin of the word, rather than *coudre*, *couture*, *couturier*.]

In a general sense, to dress; to equip; but appropriately, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

ACCOUTERED, pp. Dressed in arms; equipped.

ACCOUTERING, ppr. Equipping with military habiliments.

ACCOUTERMENTS, n. plu. Dress; equipage; furniture for the body; appropriately, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

2. In common usage, an old or unusual dress.

ACCOY', v. t. [old Fr. *accoisir*. Todd.] To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [Obs.]

Spenser.

ACCREDIT, v. t. [Fr. *accréditer*; Sp. *acreditar*; It. *accreditare*; to give authority or reputation; from L. *ad* and *credo*, to believe, or give faith to. See *Credit*.]

To give credit, authority, or reputation; to *accredit* an envoy, is to receive him in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly.

ACCREDITATION, n. That which gives title to credit. [Little used.]

ACCREDITED, pp. Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character. Christ. Obs.

ACCREDITING, ppr. Giving authority or reputation.

ACCRES'CENT, a. [See *Accretion*.] Increasing. Shuckford.

ACCRETION, n. [Lat. *accretio*, increase; *accre'sco*, to increase, literally, to grow to;

ad and *cresco*; Eng. *accrue*; Fr. *accroître*. See *Increase*, *Accrue*, *Grow*.]

1. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accession of parts.

Plants have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. Bacon.

2. In the civil law, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another; as, when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of *accretion*. Encyc.

ACC'RETIVE, a. Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth; as the *accretive* motion of plants.

ACCROACH, v. i. [Fr. *accrocher*, to fix on a hook; from *croc*, *crochet*, a hook, from the same elements as *crook*, which see.]

1. To hook, or draw to, as with a hook; but in this sense not used.

2. To encroach; to draw away from another. Hence in old laws to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives. Blackstone.

The noun *accroachment*, an encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power, is rarely or never used. [See *Encroach*.]

ACCRUE, v. i. *accru'*. [Fr. *accroître*, *accru*, to increase; L. *accresco*, *cresco*; Sp. *crecer* and *acrecer*; It. *crescere*, *accrecere*; Port. *crecer*; Arm. *crisqi*.]

Literally, to *grow to*; hence to arise, proceed or come; to be added, as increase, profit or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.

ACCRUE, n. *accru'*. Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another. Obs.

ACCRU'ING, ppr. Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

ACCRU'MENT, n. Addition; increase. [Little used.] Montagu.

ACCUBATION, n. [L. *accubatio*, a reclining, from *ad* and *cubo*, to lie down. See *Cube*.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. The manner was to recline on low beds or couches with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow. Two or three men lay on one bed, the feet of one extended behind the back of another. This practice was not permitted among soldiers, children, and servants; nor was it known, until luxury had corrupted manners. Encyc.

ACCUMB', v. i. [L. *accumbo*; *ad* and *cubo*.] to recline as at table. [Not used.]

ACCUM'BENCY, n. State of being accumbent or reclining.

ACCUM'BENT, a. [L. *accumbens*, *accumbo*, from *cubo*. See *Accubation*.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

ACCU'MULATE, v. t. [L. *accumulo*, *ad* and *cumulo*, to heap; *cumulus*, a heap; Sp. *acumular*; It. *accumulare*; Fr. *accumuler*, *comblér*.]

1. To heap up; to pile; to amass; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones.

2. To collect or bring together; as to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

ACCU'MULATE, v. i. To grow to a great

- size, number or quantity; to increase greatly; as public evils *accumulate*.
- ACCUMULATE**, *a.* Collected into a mass, or quantity. *Bacon.*
- ACCUMULATED**, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.
- ACCUMULATING**, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.
- ACCUMULATION**, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together; as an accumulation of earth or of evils.
2. In law, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. *Encyc.*
3. In Universities, an accumulation of degrees, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. *Encyc.*
- ACCUMULATIVE**, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.
- ACCUMULATOR**, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.
- ACCURACY**, *n.* [L. *accuratio*, from *accurare*, to take care of; *ad* and *curare*, to take care; *cura*, care. See *Care*.]
1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. The accuracy of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its accuracy; copies of legal instruments should be taken with accuracy.
2. Closeness; tightness; as a tube sealed with accuracy.
- ACCURATE**, *a.* [L. *accuratus*.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as an accurate account; accurate measure; an accurate expression.
2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very accurate influence on another. *Bacon.*
3. Close; perfectly tight; as an accurate sealing or luting.
- ACCURATELY**, *adv.* Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as a writing accurately copied.
2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as a vial accurately stopped. *Comstock.*
- ACCURATENESS**, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.
- ACCURSE**, *v. t.* *accurs'*, [*Ac* for *ad* and *curse*.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*This verb is rarely used.* See *Curse*.]
- ACCURSED**, *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction or misery:
- The city shall be *accursed*. John vi.
2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.
- I could wish myself *accursed* from Christ. *St. Paul.*
3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable.
- Keep from the *accursed* thing. Josh. vi.
- Hence,
4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.
- ACCUSABLE**, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of*.
- ACCUSANT**, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*
- ACCUSATION**, *n.* The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.
2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.
- They set over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii.
- ACCUSATIVE**, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in Grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English Grammar the *objective* case.
- ACCUSATIVELY**, *adv.* In an accusative manner.
2. In relation to the accusative case in Grammar.
- ACCUSATORY**, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as an *accusatory* libel.
- ACCUSE**, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [L. *accuso*, to blame, or accuse; *ad* and *causor*, to blame, or accuse; *causa*, blame, suit, or process, *cause*; Fr. *accuser*; Sp. *acusar*; Port. *acusar*; It. *accusare*; Arm. *accusi*. The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. See *Cause*.]
1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaintiff, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offense against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.
2. To charge with a fault; to blame.
- Their thoughts, in the meanwhile, *accusing* or excusing one another. Rom. ii.
- It is followed by *of* before the subject of accusation; the use of *for* after this verb is illegitimate.
- ACCUSED**, *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.
- ACCUSER**, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense.
- ACCUSING**, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.
- ACCUSTOM**, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer*, from *ad* and *coutume*, *coutume*, custom. See *Custom*.]
- To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet.
- ACCUSTOM**, *v. i.* To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used.*]
2. To cohabit. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
- ACCUSTOM**, *n.* Custom. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
- ACCUSTOMABLE**, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]
- ACCUSTOMABLY**, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]
- ACCUSTOMANCE**, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
- ACCUSTOMARILY**, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [See *Customarily*.] [*Little used.*]
- ACCUSTOMED**, *pp.* Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.
2. *a.* Usual; often practiced; as in their *accustomed* manner.
- ACCUSTOMING**, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.
- ACE**, *n.* [L. *as*, a unit or pound; Fr. *as*; It. *asso*; D. *aas*; G. *ass*; Sp. *as*.]
- A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.
2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.
- ACEL/DAMA**, *n.* [Ch. *ܐܬܪܐ*, a field, and *ܕܡܐ*, Ch. Syr. and Sam., blood.]
- A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potters field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.
- ACEPH/ALOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *κεφαλη*, a head.]
- Without a head, headless. In history, the term *Acephali*, or *Acephalites* was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levelers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry 1st. It was also applied to the *Blemmyes*, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In English Laws, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop. *L. L. Hen. I. Covel.*
- ACEPH/ALUS**, *n.* An obsolete name of the tænia or tape worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.
- ACERB/**, *a.* [L. *acerbus*; G. *herbe*, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence *herbst*, autumn, *herbstzeit*, harvest time; D. *herfst*, harvest. See *Harvest*.]
- Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*
- ACERB/ITY**, *n.* A sourness, with roughness, or astringency.
2. Figuratively, harshness or severity of temper in man.
- ACER/IC**, *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple tree.]
- Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple, as *acetic* acid. *Ure.*
- AC/EROUS**, *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*, chaff or a point.] In botany, chaffy; resembling chaff.
2. An acerosus or acerosus leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine. *Martyn.*
- ACES/CENCY**, *n.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour, from *acesco*. See *Acid*.] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid; and hence a being moderately sour.
- ACES/CENT**, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by *acidulous* or *subacid*. *Nicholson.*
- ACES/TE**, *n.* In entomology, a species of papilio or butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India. *Cyc.*
- ACES/TIS**, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter. *Cyc.*
- ACETAB/ULUM**, *n.* [L. from *acetum*, vinegar. See *Acid*.] Among the Romans a

vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint.

1. In *anatomy*, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called enarthrosis. It is used especially for the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone.

2. In *botany*, the trivial name of a species of peziza, the cup peziza; so called from its resemblance to a cup.

3. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of Cotyledon.

5. A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

AC'ETARY, *n.* [See *Acid*.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

AC'ETATE, *n.* [See *Acid*.] In *chemistry*, a neutral salt formed by the union of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, with any salifiable base, as with earths, metals, and alkalis; as the acetate of alumine, of lime, or of copper. *Lavoisier.*

AC'ETATED, *a.* [See *Acid*.] Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.

AC'ETIC, *a.* [See *Acid*.] A term used to denote a particular acid, acetic acid, the concentrated acid of vinegar, or radical vinegar. It may be obtained by exposing common vinegar to frost—the water freezing leaves the acetic acid, in a state of purity.

AC'ETIFICATION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar. *Cyc.*

AC'ETIFY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar. *Aikin.*

AC'ETITE, *n.* [See *Acid*.] A neutral salt formed by the acetous acid, with a salifiable base; as the acetite of copper, aluminous acetite. *Lavoisier.*

ACETOMETER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*

AC'ETOUS, *a.* [See *Acid*.] Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar. Acetous acid is the term used by chemists for distilled vinegar. This acid, in union with different bases, forms salts called acetites.

ACETUM, *n.* [L. See *Acid*.] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air.

This is called the acid or acetous fermentation.

ACHE, *v. i. ake.* [Sax. *ace*, *ece*; Gr. *αχew*, to ache or be in pain; *αχος*, pain. The primary sense is to be pressed. Perhaps the oriental *py* to press.]

1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*.

2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.

ACHE, *n. ake.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. It denotes a more moderate degree of pain than pang, anguish, and torture.

Vol. I.

ACHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This State lay on the gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus.

ACHERN'ER, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACH'ERSET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. *Encyc.*

ACHIE'VABLE, *a.* [See *Achieve*.] That may be performed. *Barrow.*

ACHIE'VANCE, *n.* Performance. *Elyot.*

ACHIE'VE, *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish; Arm. *acchui*; old Fr. *chever*, to come to the end, from Fr. *chef*, the head or end; old Eng. *cheve*; Sp. and Port. *acabar*, from *cabo*, end, *cape*. See *Chief*.]

1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion, as deeds *achieved* by valor.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion. Show all the spoils by valiant Kings *achieved*. *Prior.*

ACHIE'VED, *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

ACHIE'VEMENT, *n.* The performance of an action.

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, or boldness.

3. An obtaining by exertion.

4. An escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action. *Encyc.*

ACHIE'VER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

ACHIE'VING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

A'CHING, *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress.

A'CHING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

A'CHIOTE, *n.* The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bark of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See *Anotta*.] *Clavigero.*

A'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. *αχος*, sordes capitis.]

1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acrimonious humors; a species of herpes. *Hooper. Quincy.*

2. In *mythology*, the God of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by those insects. *Encyc.*

A'CHROMATIC, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *χρωμα*, color.]

Destitute of color. Achromatic telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, which separate the variously colored rays of light to equal angles of divergence, at different angles of refraction of the mean ray. In this case, the rays being made to refract towards contrary parts, the whole ray is caused to deviate from its course, without being separated into colors, and the optical aberration arising from the various colors of light, is prevented. This telescope is an invention of Dolland. *Nicholson.*

ACIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *acicula*, Priscian, a needle, from Gr. *αχνη*, L. *acies*, a point. See *Acid*.]

In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. *Kirwan. Martyn.*

An acicular prism is when the crystals are slender and straight. *Phillips.*

ACIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus*; Sax. *aced*, vinegar; from the root of *acies*, edge; Gr. *αχνη*; W. *awg*, an edge or point. See *Edge*.] Sour, sharp or biting to the taste, having the taste of vinegar, as *acid* fruits or liquors.

AC'ID, *n.* In *chemistry*, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue. But the name is now given to several substances, which have not this characteristic in an eminent degree. The properties, by which they are distinguished, are these:

1. When taken into the mouth, they occasion the taste of sourness. They are corrosive, unless diluted with water; and some of them are caustic.

2. They change certain vegetable blue colors to red, and restore blue colors which have been turned green, or red colors which have been turned blue by an alkali.

3. Most of them unite with water in all proportions, with a condensation of volume and evolution of heat; and many of them have so strong an attraction for water, as not to appear in the solid state.

4. They have a stronger affinity for alkalis, than these have for any other substance; and in combining with them, most of them produce effervescence.

5. They unite with earths, alkalis and metallic oxyds, forming interesting compounds, usually called salts.

6. With few exceptions, they are volatilized or decomposed by a moderate heat.

The old chimists divided acids into animal, vegetable, and mineral—a division now deemed inaccurate. They are also divided into oxygen acids, hydrogen acids, and acids destitute of these acidifiers. Another division is into acids with simple radicals, acids with double radicals, acids with triple radicals, acids with unknown radicals, compound acids, dubious acids, and acids destitute of oxygen.

Lavoisier. Thomson. Nicholson. Aikin.

ACIDIF'EROUS, *a.* [Acid and L. *fero*.] Containing acids, or an acid.

Acidiferous minerals are such as consist of an earth combined with an acid; as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c. *Phillips.*

ACIDIFIABLE, *a.* [From *Acidify*.]

Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle, without decomposition.

ACIDIFI'CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACID'IFIED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.

ACID'IFIER, *n.* That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen.

ACID'IFY, *v. t.* [Acid and L. *facio*.]

To make acid; but appropriately to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

ACID'IFYING, *ppr.* Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called the acidifying principle or element.

- ACIDIMETER**, *n.* [*Acid* and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]
An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. *Ure.*
- ACIDITY**, *n.* [Fr. *acidité*, from *acid*.]
The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.
- ACIDNESS**, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.
- ACIDULATE**, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour; Fr. *aciduler*, to make sour. See *Acid*.]
To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree. *Arbuthnot.*
- ACIDULATED**, *pp.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.
- ACIDULATING**, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.
- ACIDULE**, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound
- ACIDULUM**, *n.* salt, in which the alkaline base is supersaturated with acid; as, tartareous *acidulum*; oxalic *acidulum*.
- ACIDULOUS**, *a.* [L. *acidulus*. See *Acid*.]
Slightly sour; sub-acid, or having an excess of acid; as, *acidulous* sulphate.
- ACINACIFORM**, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a cimeter, Gr. *ακινάξ*, and L. *forma*, form.]
In *botany*, formed like, or resembling a cimeter. *Martyn.*
- ACINIFORM**, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape stone, and *forma*, shape.]
Having the form of grapes; being in clusters like grapes. The uvula or posterior lamina of the iris in the eye, is called the *aciniform* tunic. Anatomists apply the term to many glands of a similar formation. *Quincy. Hooper.*
- ACINOSE**, *a.* [From L. *acinus*. See *ACINOUS*.]
Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in *mineralogy*. *Kirwan.*
- ACINUS**, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, one of the small grains, which compose the fruit of the blackberry, &c.
- ACIPENSER**, *a.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, of the order of chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c. *Cyc.*
- ACIT'LI**, *n.* A name of the water hare, or great crested grebe or diver. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- ACKNOWLEDGE**, *v. t.* *Akno'l'edge*, [ad and *knowledge*. See *Know*.]
1. To own, avow or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent; as to *acknowledge* the being of a God.
2. To own or notice with particular regard. In all thy ways *acknowledge* God. Prov. iii. Isa. xxxiii.
3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt. I *acknowledge* my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. Ps. li. and xxxii.
4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation. He that *acknowledgeth* the son, hath the father also. 1 John ii. 2 Tim. ii.
5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit; as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a gift. They his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*
6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to *acknowledge* a son.
7. To receive with respect. All that see them shall *acknowledge* that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed. Isa. vi. 1 Cor. xvi.
8. To own, avow or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity; as, to *acknowledge* a deed before competent authority.
- ACKNOWLEDGED**, *pp.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.
- ACKNOWLEDGING**, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving; grateful; but the latter sense is a gallicism, not to be used.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT**, *n.* The act of owning; confession; as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault.
2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as the *acknowledgment* of a God, or of a public minister.
3. Concession; admission of the truth; as, of a fact, position, or principle.
4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it combines the ideas of an *expression of thanks*. Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favor.
5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer.
- Acknowledgment-money**, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords. *Encyc.*
- ACME**, *n.* *Ac'my*. [Gr. *ακμή*.]
The top or highest point. It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among *physicians*, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods, the *arche*, or beginning, the *anabasis*, or increase, the *acme*, or utmost violence, and the *paracme*, or decline. But *acme* can hardly be considered as a legitimate English word.
- ACNE**, *n.* *Ac'ny*. [Gr.]
A small hard pimple or tubercle on the face. *Quincy.*
- ACNES'TIS**, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *ακναι*, to rub or gnaw.]
That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from the metaphrenon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins; which the animal cannot reach to scratch. *Coxe. Quincy.*
- AC'O**, *n.* A Mediterranean fish, called also *sarachus*.
- AC'OLIN**, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind in Cuba. Its breast and belly are white; its back and tail of a dusky yellow brown. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- ACOL'OTHIST**, *n.* [Gr. *ακολουθιστής*.]
AC'OLYTE, *n.* In the *ancient church*, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, prepared the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, &c. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Romish Church. *Encyc.*
- ACONITE**, *n.* [L. *aconitum*; Gr. *ακονίτιον*.]
The herb wolf's bane, or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant; and in poetry, used for poison in general.
- ACONTIAS**, *n.* [Gr. *ακοντίας*; *ακοντίον*, a dart, from *ακων*.]
1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake, or jaculum, from its manner of darting on its prey. This serpent is about three feet in length; of a light gray color with black spots, resembling eyes; the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles; is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself upon a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.
2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.
- ACOP'**, *adv.* [a and *cope*.]
At the top. *Obs. Jonson.*
- A'CORN**, *n.* [Sax. *acern*, from *ace* or *ac*, oak, and *corn*, a grain.]
1. The seed or fruit of the oak; an oval nut which grows in a rough permanent cup. The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, muscles, ground nuts, and *acorns*. *B. Trumbull.*
2. In *marine language*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off. *Mar. Dict.*
3. In *natural history*, the *Lepas*, a genus of shells of several species found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvular, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions by an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.
- A'CORNED**, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns.
- A'CORUS**, *n.* [L. from Gr. *αζορον*.]
1. Aromatic Calamus, sweet flag, or sweet rush.
2. In *natural history*, blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree, on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. It is brought from the Camarones and Benin. *Encyc.*
3. In *medicine*, this name is sometimes given to the great galangal. *Encyc.*
- ACOTYLEDON**, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *ακωτύνω* from *ακωτη*, a hollow.]
In *botany*, a plant whose seeds have no side lobes, or cotyledons. *Martyn.*
- ACOTYLEDONOUS**, *a.* Having no side lobes.
- ACOUSTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *ακουστικός*, from *ακουω*, to hear.]
Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.
- Acoustic duct**, in *anatomy*, the meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear.
- Acoustic vessels**, in *ancient theaters*, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance; in some theaters at the distance of 400 feet. *Encyc.*
- Acoustic instrument**, or auricular tube, called in popular language, a speaking trumpet. *Encyc.*
- Acoustics**, or *acousmatics*, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras, as had not completed their five years probation.
- ACOUS'TICS**, *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. This science is, by some writers, divided into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *catacoustics*, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is considered of little real utility.
2. In *medicine*, this term is sometimes used

for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing.

ACQUAINT, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *acquaint*, to make known; whence *acquaintance*, *acquaintance*. Qu. Per. *ἁλῆς* kunda,

knowing, intelligent; Ger. *kunde*, knowledge; *kund*, known, public; D. *kond* or *kunde*, knowledge; Sw. *känd*, known; Dan. *kiender*, to know, to be acquainted with. These words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. *kunnan*, to know, the root of *cunning*; Ger. *kennen*; D. *kennen*, *kan*; Eng. *can*, and *ken*; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. *Isaiah lili.*

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country *acquaints* me with his success. Of before the object, as to acquaint a man of this design, has been used, but is obsolete or improper.

3. To acquaint one's self, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

Acquaint now thyself with him and be at peace. *Job xxii.*

ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I *know* the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.

2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; sometimes, persons more slightly known.

Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness. *Ps. lxxviii.*

My acquaintance are estranged from me. *Job xix.*

Acquaintances, in the plural, is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.

Acquaintant, in a like sense, is not used.

ACQUAINTED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

ACQUAINTING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice, or information to.

ACQUEST, *n.* [L. *acquisitus*, *acquirō*.]

1. Acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*

2. Conquest; a place acquired by force.

ACQUIESCE, *v. i.* *acquiesco*. [L. *acquiesco*, of *ad* and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance, or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of providence.

2. To assent to, upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been *acquiesced in*.

ACQUIESCENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other,

from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of providence.

ACQUIESCENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.

Johnson.

ACQUIESCING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

ACQUIRABLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

ACQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *acquirō*, *ad* and *quero*, to seek, that is to follow, to press. to urge; *acquirō* signifies to pursue to the end or ob-

ject; Fr. *acquérir*; Sp. *adquirir*; Ar. *اكتسب*, Heb. *קנה* to seek, to make towards, to follow. The L. *quæsi*, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See class Gr. and Gs.]

To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green color from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*; as, to *obtain* [not *acquire*] a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law.

Blackstone.

ACQUIRED, *pp.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and *acquired*. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.

ACQUIREMENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*; genius, the gift of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

ACQUIRER, *n.* A person who acquires.

ACQUIRING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

ACQUIRY, *n.* Acquisition. [Not used.]

Barrow.

ACQUISITE, *a.* *s* as *z*. Gained. [Not used.]

Burton.

ACQUISITION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, from *acquisitus*, *acquiescivi*, which are given as the *part.* and *pret.* of *acquirō*; but *quæsi* is probably from a different root; W. *ceisiaw*;

Eth. *ሐሠሠ* chasas, chas; Ar. *كسب* kassa, to seek. Class Gs.]

1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property, as well as in the possession.

2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learning is an *acquisition*. It is used for intellectual attainments, as well as for external things, property, or dominion; and in a good sense, denoting something estimable.

ACQUISITIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquired; [but improper.]

Wallon.

ACQUISITIVELY, *adv.* Noting acquirement, with *to* or *for* following.

Lilly's Grammar.

ACQUIST, *n.* See *Acquest*. [Not used.]

Milton.

ACQUIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter*; W. *gadaw*, *gadaw*; L. *cedo*; Arm. *kitat*, or *quytat*, to leave, or forsake; Fr. *quitter*, to forsake; Sp. *quitar*; Port. *quitar*; It. *quitare*, to remit, forgive, remove; D. *kuyten*; Ger. *quittiren*.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions. It is followed by *of* before the object; to *acquit from* is obsolete. In a reciprocal sense, as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing *excellence in performance*; as the orator *acquitted himself* well, that is, in a manner that his situation and public expectation demanded.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. *South.*

[This word is superseded by *acquittal*.]

ACQUIT'TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense; as, by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court.

The *acquittal* of a principal operates as an *acquittal* of the accessories.

ACQUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge or release from a debt.

2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

ACQUIT'TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

ACQUIT'TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

ACRA'SE, } *v. t.* To make crazy; to in-

ACRA'ZE, } *fatuate*. [Not in use.] [See *Crazy*.]

2. To impair; to destroy. [Not in use.]

ACRASY, *n.* [Gr. *ακρασία*, from *a* priv. and *κρασις*, constitution or temperament.]

In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. *Bailey.*

ACRE, *n.* *a'ker*. [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer*; Ger. *acker*; D. *akker*; Sw. *acker*; Dan. *ager*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Gr. *αγρος*; Lat. *ager*. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In Eng. it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31. Ed. 35. Ed. 1. 24. H. 8.

Cowel.

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6150 2-5 square yards. The French arpent is nearly equal to the Scottish acre, about a fifth larger than the English. The Roman *juger* was 3200 square yards.

2. In the Mogul's dominions, *acre* is the same as *lack*, or 100,000 rupees, equal to £12,500 sterling, or \$55,500.

Acre-fight, a sort of duel in the open field,

ACT

ACRONICALLY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

ACROSPIRE, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος*, highest, and *σπείρα*, a spire, or spiral line.]

A shoot, or sprout of a seed; the plume, or plumule, so called from its spiral form.

Mortimer.

ACROSPIRED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends.

Mortimer.

ACROSS, *prep.* *akraus*. [a and cross. See *Cross*.]

1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as a line passing *across* another.

ACROSTIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακροα*, extremity or beginning, and *στίχος*, order, or verse.]

A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.

ACROS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

ACROS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROTELEU'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος*, extreme, and *τελευτη*, end.]

Among *ecclesiastical writers*, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm, or hymn; as a doxology.

ACROTHER, *n.* [Gr. *ακροτηρ*, a summit.]

In *architecture*, a small pedestal, usually without a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontispieces, serving to support the statues, &c. It also signifies the figures placed as ornaments on the tops of churches, and the sharp pinnacles that stand in ranges about flat buildings with rails and balusters. Anciently the word signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet.

Encyc.

ACROTHYM'ION, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος*, extreme, and *θυμος*, thyme.]

Among *physicians*, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *Thymus*.

Celsus.

ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγω*, Lat. *ago*, to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform, or in general, to move, to exert force; Cantabrian, *eg*, force; W. *egni*; Ir. *eigean*, force; Ir. *aige*, to act or carry on; *eachdam*, to do or act; *actaim*, to ordain; *eacht*, *acht*, deed, act, condition; F. *agir*; It. *agire*, to do or act.]

1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.

2. To be in action or motion; to move.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest.

Pope.

3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; as, we know not why a minister has *acted* in this manner. But in this sense, it is most frequent in popular language; as, how the man *acts* or *has acted*.

To *act up to*, is to equal in action; to fulfil, or perform a correspondent action; as, he has *acted up* to his engagement or his advantages.

ACT

ACT, *v. t.* To perform; to represent a character on the stage.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Pope.

2. To feign or counterfeit. *Obs. or improper.* With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.

Dryden.

3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity.

South. Locke.

[In this latter sense, obsolete and superseded by *actuate*, *which see*.]

ACT, *n.* The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; as, the act of giving or receiving. In this sense, it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an *act* of the understanding; to judge is an *act* of the will.

2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill.

And his miracles and his *acts* which he did in the midst of Egypt. Deut. xi.

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity. But this sense is closely allied to the foregoing.

4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be.

Hooker.

5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed*; but preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete action.

She was taken in the very *act*. John viii.

In *act* is used also to signify incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as, "In *act* to strike," a poetical use.

6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.

7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as an *act* of parliament, or of congress. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations. Also, any instrument in writing to verify facts.

In the sense of *agency*, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson, from Shakespeare, the use is improper.

To try the vigor of them and apply Allayments to their *act*.

Act, in *English Universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called *commencement*. *Encyc.*

Act of faith, *auto da fe*, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.

Acts of the Apostles, the title of a book in the New Testament, containing a history of the transactions of the Apostles.

Acta Diurna, among the Romans, a sort of

ACT

Gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers.

Acta populi, or *acta publica*, the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c.

Acta Senatus, minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also *commentarii*, commentaries.

ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

ACTIAN, *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sep. 2, B. C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era. *Encyc.*

ACTING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACTING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play. *Shak. Churchill.*

ACTINOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone.]

A mineral, called, by Werner, *strahlstein*, ray-stone, nearly allied to hornblend. It occurs in prismatic crystals, which are long, and incomplete, and sometimes extremely minute and even fibrous. Its prevailing color is green of different shades, or shaded with yellow or brown. There are several varieties, as the common, the massive, the acicular, the glassy, and the fibrous.

Werner. Kirwan. Cleaveland.

Actinolite is crystalized, asbestiform, and glassy. *Phillips.*

ACTINOLITIC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

ACT'ION, *n.* [L. *actio*. See *Act*.]

1. Literally, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or action is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is mechanical; when produced by the will of a living being, *spontaneous* or *voluntary*. [See *Def. 3*.]

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are actions weighed. 1. Sam. ii.

3. In *mechanics*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails. Also the effect of such action.

4. In *ethics*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.

5. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the subject or fable; this is of two kinds; the principal action which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode. *Encyc.*

6. In *oratory*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind. *Encyc.*

7. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of

the body, vital, animal, and natural; vital and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; animal, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; natural, as mastication, deglutition, and digestion. *Encyc.*

8. In *law*, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real*, *personal* or *mixed*; *real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal*; *civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a *right of action*; as, the law gives an action for every claim. *Blackstone.*

A *chose in action*, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is a *chose in action* [Fr. *chose*, a thing,] and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a *right*, as well as in a *thing*, in possession.

9. In some countries of Europe, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.

10. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of *action*—a driving or urging.

Quantity of *action*, in physics, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity. *Encyc.*

In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous: but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the power that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act*, more relation to the effect or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and *act*, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity. *Encyc.*

Action taking, in Shakespeare, is used for litigious.

ACT'IONABLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

ACT'IONABLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

ACT'IONARY or ACT'IONIST, *n.* In Europe, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

ACTIVE, *a.* [L. *activus*; Fr. *actif*.] That has the power or quality of acting; that

contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force; as, attraction is an *active* power: or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to *passive*, that receives action; as, the *active* powers of the mind.

2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as an *active* animal. Hence,

3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigor and assiduity; opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*; as an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary*, as an *active* life.

4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life.

5. In *grammar*, *active* verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also *transitive*, as they imply the *passing* of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as, a professor *instructs* his pupils.

6. *Active capital*, or *wealth*, is money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit. *Hamilton.*

7. *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as contradistinguished from *passive* commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country.

The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is *active*; that of China is *passive*.

It may be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an *active* commerce in our own bottoms.

Federalist, Hamilton.

ACTIVELY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly; also in an active signification, as a word is used *actively*.

ACTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion; less used than *activity*.

ACTIVITY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object, is exerted.

To *put in activity*, a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.

ACT'OR, *n.* He that acts or performs; an active agent.

2. He that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage player.

3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

ACTRESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially, on the stage, or in a play.

ACTUAL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*. See *Act*.]

Real or effective, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, *actual* heat, opposed to that, which is *virtual* or *potential*; *actual* cautery, or the burning by a red-hot iron, opposed to a cautery or caustic application.

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ACURU, *n.* The name in India of a fragrant alooe-wood. *As. Researches.*

A'EUS, *n.* [L.] The needle-fish, or gar-fish.

2. The ammodyte or sand eel. *Cyc.*

3. The oblong cinex. *Cyc.*

ACUTE, *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; Qu. from *acus*, *acus*, or from the Oriental *ܐܚܘܬ* had or chad, sharp, Heb. Ch. Ar.]

Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. An *acute angle* in geometry, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An *acute angled triangle* is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each.

2. *Figuratively*, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; as an *acute reasoner*.

3. *Applied to the senses*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

4. An *acute* disease, is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic*.

5. An *acute* accent, is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.

6. In *music*, *acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave*.

7. In *botany*, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth. *Martyn.*

ACUTELY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

ACUTENESS, *n.* Sharpness; but seldom used in this literal sense, as applied to material things.

2. *Figuratively*, the faculty of nice discernment or perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. By an *acuteness* of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.

3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music. *Boyle.*

4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

ACUTIATOR, *n.* In the middle ages, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies, to sharpen their instruments. *Encyc.*

AD. A Latin preposition, signifying *to*. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth.

אד, Ar. *آد*, to come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce *at*. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *adclamo*, the Romans wrote *acclamo*; for *adgredior*, *aggredior*; for *adfirmo*, *affirmo*; for *allego*, *allego*; for *adpono*, *appono*; for *adripio*, *arripio*; for *adscribo*, *ascribo*; for *adlineo*, *attineo*. The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds.

Ad hominem, to the man, in logic, an argument, adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.

Ad inquirendum, in law, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.

Ad libitum, [L.] at pleasure.

Ad valorem, according to the value, in commerce and finance, terms used to denote duties or charges laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent. upon their value, as stated in their invoices; in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number.

ADAGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, or *adagio*; It. *adagio*.]

A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

ADAGIO, *n.* [It. *adagio*, a compound of *ad* and *agio*, leisure; Sp. and Port. *ocio*; L. *otium*; Fr. *aise*; Eng. *ease*.]

In *music*, a slow movement. As an adverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

ADAM, *n.* In Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar., *Man*; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form; hence, species. As a verb, the word signifies, in Ethiopic, to please or be agreeable; in Arabic, to join, unite, or be accordant, to agree. It is evidently connected with *דמם* *damah*, Heb. Ch. Syr., to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate. Whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr. *δευας*, a body, like. [See *Man*.]

Adam's apple, a species of citron, [see *Citron*]; also the prominent part of the throat.

Adam's needle, the popular name of the yucca, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians make a kind of bread. [See *Yucca*.]

ADAMANT, *n.* [Gr. *αδαμας*; L. *adamans*; a word of Celtic origin; W. *chedraen*, a load stone, from *ched*, to fly or move, and *raen*, or *maen*, a stone. Chaucer uses *adamant* for the load stone. *Romaunt of the Rose*, L. 1182. Ger. *diamant*, is *adamant* and *diamond*; Sp. *diamante*; Sw. *damant*; Fr. *aimant*, load-stone. See *Diamond*.]

A very hard or impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the load stone; but in modern mineralogy, it has no technical signification.

ADAMANTE'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMANT'INE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as *adamantine* bonds, or chains.

Adamantine Spar, a genus of earths, of three varieties. The color of the first is gray, with shades of brown or green; the form when regular, a hexangular prism, two sides large and four small, without a pyramid; its surface striated, and with a thin covering of white mica, interspersed with particles of red felspar; its fracture, foliaceous and sparry. The second variety is whiter, and the texture more foliaceous. The third variety is of a reddish brown color. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion. *Encyc.*

A variety of corundum. *Cleveland.*

ADAMIC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam. *Adamic* earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means red earth.

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AD'AMITES, in Church history, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect; one as late as the 15th century. *Encyc.*

ADAMIT'IC, *a.* Like the Adamites. *Taylor.*

ADANSO'NIA, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree. It is a tree of one species, called *baobab*, a native of Africa, and the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white spongy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes, as pepper, on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has given a description of it.

ADAPT', *v. t.* [*Sp. adaptar*; *It. adattare*; *L. ad. and apto*, to fit; *Gr. ἀρτω*.]

To make suitable; to fit or suit; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its uses; we have provision *adapted* to our wants. It is applied to things material or immaterial.

ADAPT'ABLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

ADAPTA'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

ADAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

ADAPTER. See *adopter*.

ADAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.

ADAPTION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting. [*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*]

ADAPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being fitted. [*Not used.*] *Newton.*

ADAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred and 6th of the civil year; so named from אדר, to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine. *Parkhurst.*

ADAR'CE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀδάρης*.]

A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

ADAR'EON, *n.* In Jewish antiquity, a gold coin worth about three dollars and a third, or about fifteen shillings sterling. *Quincy. Plot.*

ADAR'ME, *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce; *Fr. demi-gros*. The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that of Paris. *Encyc. Span. Dict.*

AD'ATIS, *n.* A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide.

AD'AUNT, *v. t.* To subdue. [*Not used.* See *Daunt*.] *Skelton.*

ADAW', *v. t.* To daunt; to subject. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

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ADA'YS, *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase, now *adays*.

ADD, *v. t.* [*L. addo*, from *ad* and *do*, to give.]

1. To set or put together, join, or unite, as, one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate; as, *add* three to four, the sum is seven.

2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin.

To what has been alledged, let this argument be *added*.

3. To increase number.

Thou shalt *add* three cities more of refuge. *Deut. xix.*

4. To augment.

Rehoboam said, I will *add* to your yoke. *1 Kings, xii.*

Ye shall not *add* to the word which I command you. *Deut. iv.*

As here used, the verb is intransitive, but there may be an ellipsis.

To *add* to, is used in scripture, as equivalent to *give*, or *bestow upon*. *Gen. xxx. Matt. vi.* In *Gal. ii.* the word is understood to signify instruction. "In conference they *added* nothing to me." In narration, he or they *added*, is elliptical; he *added* words, or what follows, or he continued his discourse.

In general, when used of things, *add* implies a principal thing, to which a smaller is to be annexed, as a part of the whole sum, mass, or number.

ADDEC'IMATE, *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *decimus*, tenth.]

To take, or to ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea or consideration; united; put together.

ADDEE'M, *v. t.* [*See Deem*.] To award; to sentence. [*Little used.*]

AD'DER, *n.* [*Sax. ætler* or *aetlor*, a serpent and poison; *D. adder*. *Qu. Sax. naedre*, a serpent; *Goth. naddr*; *G. natter*; *W. neider*; *Corn. naddy*; *Ir. nathair*; *L. natrrix*, a serpent.]

A venomous serpent or viper, of several species.

AD'DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or libellula; sometimes called *adder-bolt*.

ADDER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

ADDER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBIL'ITY, *n.* The possibility of being added. *Locke.*

AD'DIBLE, *a.* [*See Add.*] That may be added. *Locke.*

AD'DICE, *obs.* [*See Adz.*]

ADDICT', *a.* Addicted. [*Not much used.*]

ADDICT', *v. t.* [*L. addico*, to devote, from *ad* and *dico*, to dedicate.]

To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice; sometimes in a good sense.

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. *1 Cor. xv.*

More usually, in a bad sense, to follow customarily, or devote, by habitually practising that which is ill; as, a man is *addicted* to intemperance.

To *addict* one's self to a person, a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the

word for assigning debtors in service to their creditors, is found in Ben Jonson, but is not legitimate in English.

ADDICT'ED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.

ADDICT'EDNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

ADDICT'ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

ADDIC'TION, *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*

2. Among the Romans, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors. *Encyc.*

ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

ADDIT'AMENT, *n.* [*L. additamentum*, from *additus* and *ment*. See *Add.*]

An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound. Ancient anatomists gave the name to an epiphysis, or junction of bones without articulation. [*Little used in either sense.*]

ADDI'TION, *n.* [*L. additio*, from *addo*.]

1. The act of adding, opposed to subtraction, or diminution; as, a sum is increased by *addition*.

2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.

3. In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple* addition is the joining of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, dollars to dollars. *Compound* addition is the joining of sums of different denominations, as dollars and cents.

4. In law, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation or place of residence; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of New-York*.

5. In music, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.

6. In heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor, opposed to abatements, as bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. See these terms. *Encyc.*

7. In distilling, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.

8. In popular language, an advantage, ornament, improvement; that is, an addition by way of eminence.

ADDI'TIONAL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition*; but improperly.

ADDI'TIONALLY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADDITIVE, *a.* That may be added, or that is to be added.

ADDITORY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

AD'DLE, *a.* [*W. hadyl*, corrupt; *hadlu*, to decay, to putrify; *Heb. חלל*, to fail; *Ar.*

دال, to decline, and دال to frustrate, to fail, to cease.]

In a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence, barren, producing nothing.

His brains grow *addle*. *Dryden.*

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ADDRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

ADDU'CE, *v. t.* [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *duco*, to lead. See *Duke*.]

1. To bring forward, present or offer; as, a witness was *adduced* to prove the fact.

2. To cite, name or introduce; as, to *adduce* an authority or an argument.

ADDU'CED, *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alledged in argument.

ADDU'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. [See *Adductor*.]

ADDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

ADDU'GING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

ADDUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

ADDU'CTIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

ADDU'CTOR, *n.* [L.]

A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another; as the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye towards the nose; the *adductor pollicis manus*, which draws the thumb towards the fingers.

ADDULCE, *v. t.* *addulce*: [L. *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet.]

To sweeten. [Not used.] Bacon.

AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the *adeb* is only 150 okes. Encyc.

ADELANTA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor. Robertson.

AD'ELING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *athel*, the Teutonic term for noble, illustrious, and *ling*, young, posterity. Spelman. Sw. *adelig*; D. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig*, noble; Sp. *hidalgo*. We observe the term in many Saxon names of princes, as *Ethel-wolf*, noble wolf, or noble help, *Ethel-bald*, noble bold, *Ethel-bert*, noble brightness. Ar.

أثالا *athala*, to be well rooted, to be of noble stock or birth. Class D1.

AD'ELITE, *n.* Adelites or Almoganens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. Ed. Encyc.

ADEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*, to take away; of *ad* and *emo*, to take.]

In the civil law, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

ADENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *αδην*, a gland, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD'ENOID, *a.* [Gr. *αδην*, a gland, and *ειδος*, form.]

In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandulous; applied to the prostate glands.

ADENOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. Encyc.

ADENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *αδην*, a gland, and *λογος*, discourse.]

In anatomy, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'ENOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton*.

ADEPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, obtained, from *adipiscor*.]

One fully skilled or well versed in any art. The term is borrowed from the Alchemists, who applied it to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea. Encyc.

ADEPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. Boyle.

ADEP'TION, *n.* [L. *adep'tio*.]

An obtaining; acquirement. Obs. Bacon.

ADEQUACY, *n.* [L. *adequatus*, of *ad* and *aquatus*, made equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, "the *adequacy* of supply to the expenditure."

War in Disguise.

ADEQUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object; we have no *adequate* ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.

ADEQUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. [Not used.] Shelford.

ADEQUATELY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

ADEQUATENESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

ADEQUA'TION, *n.* Adequateness. [Not used.] Bp. Barlow.

ADESSENA'RIANS, *n.* [L. *adesse*, to be present.]

In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ however as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be in the bread; others, *about* the bread. Encyc.

ADFFECT'ED, *a.* In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. Bailey.

ADFIL'IATED, *a.* Adopted as a son. [See *Affiliate*.]

ADFILIA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]

A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage, are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

ADHE'RE, *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo*, *ad* and *hæreo*, to stick; Ir. *adharadh*.]

1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.

3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.

4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing *adheres* together. Shak.

ADHE'RENCE, *n.* The quality or state of sticking or adhering.

2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment;

fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

ADHERENCY, *n.* The same as adherence. In the sense of *that which adheres*, not legitimate. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHERENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as an *adherent* mode in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth.

ADHERENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

In the sense of an appendage. *Obs.*

ADHERENTLY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

ADHERER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

ADHESION, *n.* *adhe'shun.* [L. *adhasio.*]

1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal; *adherence*, in a metaphorical sense.

2. Sometimes *figuratively*, adherence, union or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an *adhesion* to vice: but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated *cohesion*.

ADHESIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are *adhesive*.

ADHESIVELY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

ADHIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *ad* and *habeo*, to have.]

To use, or apply. [Rarely used.]

ADHIBITION, *n.* Application; use.

Whitaker.

ADHIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot. *Encyc.*

ADHORTATION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio.*]

Advice. [Seldom used.]

ADHORTATORY, *a.* [L. *adhortor*, to advise, *ad* and *hortor*.]

Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

Potter's Antiq.

ADIAPHORISTS, *n.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, indifferent.]

Moderate Lutherans; a name given in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther. *Encyc.*

The adiphorists held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

ADIAPHOROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral; a name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid, nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chemical body.

ADIEU, *Adieu*. [Fr. *à dieu*, to God; a compound word, and an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God*. It is called an adverb, but it has none of the properties of a modifying word.]

Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

ADIEU, *n.* A farewell, or commendation

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to the care of God; as an everlasting *adieu*.

ADIPOCERATE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

ADIPOCERATION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCERE, *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.]

A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light brown color, into which the muscular fibers of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. It is speedily produced, when the body is immersed in running water.

Lunier. Med. Repos. Ed. Encyc.

ADIPOSE, *a.* [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, ADIPOUS, } fat. Qu. Ch. *ωδω*, to grow fat; Heb. and Ch., fat, gross, stupid; Ar. *سح* -

شح, fat, bulky.]

Fat. The *adipose* membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells, and consisting of ductile membranes, connected by a sort of net-work. The *adipose* vein spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys. The *adipose* ducts are the bags and ducts which contain the fat.

Quincy. Core.

ADIT, *n.* [L. *aditus*, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach, *ad* and *eo*, to go.]

An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety. *Encyc.*

ADJACENCY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous, from *ad* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to; as the *adjacency* of lands or buildings. In the sense of *that which is adjacent*, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.

ADJACENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

ADJACENT, *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. [Little used.] *Locke.*

ADJECT, *v. t.* [L. *adjicio*, of *ad* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To add or put, as one thing to another.

Macknight.

ADJECTION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. [Little used.] *Brown.*

ADJECTIVIOUS, *a.* Added.

Parkhurst, Gram.

ADJECTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus, in the phrase, a *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of ruler.

ADJECTIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively*.

ADJOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*, *ad* and *jungo*. See *Join*.]

To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [See *Join*.]

ADJOIN, *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and *to* is often omitted; as, *adjoining* the highway.

ADJOINANT, *a.* Contiguous to. [Not used.] *Carew.*

ADJOINED, *pp.* Joined to; united.

ADJOINING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

ADJOURN, *v. t.* *Adjurn*. [Fr. *ajourner*, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or *journey*; It. *giorno*. See *Journal*, *Journey*.] *Laterally*, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, entrusted with business; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

ADJOURN, *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, congress *adjourned* at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court *adjourned* without day.

It was moved that parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, Vol. v. 403.

ADJOURNED, *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.

2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment, as an *adjourned* session of a court, opposed to *stated* or *regular*.

ADJOURNING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

ADJOURNMENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures, the *adjournment* of one house is not an *adjournment* of the other.

2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or *without day*; that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.

3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment*. But a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment* for refreshment, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a session of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business, for any indefinite time; as, an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks.

Select Speeches, Vol. v. 404.

ADJUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuer*, from *juge*, judge. See *Judge*.]

To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity.

The case was *adjudged* in Hilary term.

The prize was *adjudged* to the victor; a criminal was *adjudged* to suffer death.

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ADJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJUNCTLY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

ADJURATION, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

2. The form of oath. *Addison.*

ADJURE, *v. t.* [*L. adjuro*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from *ad* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To charge, bind or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho. Josh. vi.

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath.

I *adjure* thee by the living God. Mat. xxvi. Acts. xix.

3. To conjure; to charge, urge or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates *adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

Ye sacred stars, be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

The Commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties. *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

ADJURED, *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

ADJURER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

ADJURING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

ADJUST, *v. t.* [*Sp. ajustar*; *Port. id*; *It. aggiustare*; *Fr. ajuster*, to fit or frame; of *L. ad*, and *justus*, just, exact. See *Just*.]

1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, an event to the prediction, or things to a standard.

Swift. Locke. Addison.

2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs.

3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted*.

ADJUSTED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

ADJUSTER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

ADJUSTING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.

ADJUSTMENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement. *Watts. Woodward.*

ADJUTANCY, *n.* [See *Adjutant*.] The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement. *Burke.*

ADJUTANT, *n.* [*L. adjutans*, aiding; from *adjulo*, to assist; of *ad* and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the Major by receiving and communicating orders. Each battalion of foot, and each regiment of horse has an adjutant, who receives orders from the Brigade Major, to communicate to the Colonel, and to subalterns. He places

guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, &c.

Adjutant-General, in an army, is the chief adjutant.

Adjutants General, among the Jesuits, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries or visitors, and give information of occurrences to the father general. *Encyc.*

ADJUTE, *v. t.* To help. [*Not used*.]

ADJUTOR, *n.* A helper. [*Little used*; its compound coadjutor is in common use.]

ADJUVANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. *Howell.*

ADLEGATION, *n.* [*L. ad* and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send. See *Legate*.]

In the public law of the German Empire, a right claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the Emperor, in public treaties and negotiations, relating to the common interest of the Empire. *Encyc.*

ADLOCUTION, *n.* [See *Allocution*.]

ADMEASURE, *v. t.* *admezur*. [*ad* and *measure*. See *Measure*.]

1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size or capacity; used for *measure*.

2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture. *Blackstone.*

ADMEASURED, *pp.* Measured; apportioned.

ADMEASUREMENT, *n.* The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.

2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.

In these uses the word is equivalent to *measurement*, *mensuration* and *measure*.

3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff. *Blackstone.*

ADMEASURER, *n.* One that admeasures.

ADMEASURING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.

ADMENSURATION is equivalent to *admeasurement*, but not much used. [See *Mensuration*.]

ADMINICLE, *n.* [*L. adminiculum*.]

Help; support. [*Not used*.]

ADMINICULAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

ADMINISTER, *v. t.* [*L. administro*, of *ad* and *ministro*, to serve or manage. See *Minister*.]

1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute monarchs, who rule not in subordination; but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchs and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, vice-roys, judges and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president *administers* the government or laws, when he executes them, or carries them into effect. A judge *administers* the laws, when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, to *administer* is to direct the execution or application of laws.

2. To dispense, as to *administer* justice or the sacrament.
3. To afford, give or furnish; as, to *administer* relief, that is, to act as the agent. To *administer* medicine is to direct and cause it to be taken.
4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.
- ADMINISTER**, *v. i.* To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade *administers* to our comfort.
2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.
- ADMINISTERED**, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.
- ADMINISTERIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
- ADMINISTERING**, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.
- ADMINISTRATE**, in the place of *administer*, has been used, but is not well authorized.
- ADMINISTRATION**, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.
2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.
3. The persons collectively, who are entrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.
4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 1 Cor. xii. 2 Cor. ix.
5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.
6. The power, office or commission of an administrator.
- Surrogates are authorized to grant *administration*.
Laws of New-York.
It is more usual to say, *letters of administration*.
Blackstone.
7. This name is given by the Spaniards, to the staple magazine or warehouse, at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload.
Encyc.
- ADMINISTRATIVE**, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.
- ADMINISTRATOR**, *n.* A man who, by virtue of a commission from the Ordinary, Surrogate, Court of Probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.
2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.
3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority.
Encyc.
- ADMINISTRATORSHIP**, *n.* The office of an administrator.
- ADMINISTRATRIX**, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.
- ADMIRABLE**, *a.* [L. *admirabilis*.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the *admirable* structure of the body, or of the universe.
- ADMIRABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.
- ADMIRABLY**, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem or veneration.
- ADMIRAL**, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *Amira*, *Amiras*, *Admiralis*, an Emir; Sp. *almirante*; Port. *id.*; It. *ammiraglio*; Fr. *amiral*; from Ar. *amara*, to command, *amara*, a commander; Sans. *amara*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. *amara*, to speak. The terminating syllable of *admiral* may be from *amara*, the sea. This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Turks, Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.]
- A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.
1. The *Lord High Admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.
2. The *Admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main top gallant mast head.
3. The *Vice Admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to the Admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore top gallant mast head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty, in various parts of the British dominions.
4. The *Rear Admiral*, next in rank to the Vice Admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizen top gallant mast head.
5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.
6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels.
Encyc.
7. In *zoology*, a species of shell-fish. [See *Voluta*.]
2. Also a butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles.
Encyc.
- ADMIRALSHIP**, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [Little used.]
- ADMIRALTY**, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by Commissioners, called *Lords of the Admiralty*; usually seven in number.
- The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is

the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the Lord High Admiral, or Lords of the admiralty.

In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.

ADMIRATION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with *admiration*.

Very near to *admiration* is the wish to admire.
Anon.

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see.

Dryden.

When I saw her I wondered with great *admiration*. Luke xvii.

ADMIRATIVE, *n.* A note of admiration, thus! [Not used.]
Cotgrave.

ADMIRE, *v. t.* [L. *admiror*, *ad* and *miror*, to wonder; Sp. and Port. *admirar*; Fr. *admirer*; It. *ammirare*; Fr. *mire*, to look, to take aim; Corn. *miras*, to look, see or face; Arm. *miret*, to stop, hold, keep; W. *mir*, visage; also fair, comely; and *maer*, one that looks after, keeps or guards, a mayor, or bailiff; Russ. *zamirayti*, to be astonished or stupified; za, a prefix, and *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify; *zamirayti*, to make peace. The primary sense is to hold, to stop, or strain. Ch. and Syr. *mir*; L. *demiror*. See *Moor* and *Mar*.]

1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence or affection.

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints and be *admired* in all them that love him. 2 Thes. i.

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare or excellent, in the object *admired*.

2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly*.

ADMIRE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with *at*; as, to *admire at* his own contrivance. *Ray*. To *admire at* sometimes implies disapprobation.

ADMIRED, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love or reverence.

ADMIRER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

ADMIRING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

ADMISSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being admissible.
Chase.

ADMISSIBLE, *a.* [See *admit*.] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

ADMISSION, *n.* [L. *admissio*.]

1. The act or practice of admitting, as the

ADM

- admission of aliens into our country; also the state of being admitted.
2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, our laws give to foreigners easy admission to the rights of citizens; the admission of a clerk to a benefice.
 3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.
- ADMIT', *v. t.* [*L. admitto*, from *ad* and *mitto*, to send, *Fr. mettre*.]
1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as to admit a student into college; to admit a serious thought into the mind.
 2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket admits one into a play house.
 3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is admitted.
 4. To permit, grant or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not admit of such a construction. In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or omitted.
- ADMIT'TABLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.
- ADMIT'TANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance. More usually,
2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained admittance into the church.
 3. Concession; admission; allowance; as the admittance of an argument. [*Not used*.]
 4. Shakespeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted; "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance": but the license is unwarrantable.
- ADMIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.
- ADMIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.
- ADMIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.
- ADMIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [*See Mix*.]
- ADMIX'TION, *n.* *admix'chun*, [*L. admixtio*, or *admistio*; of *ad* and *misceo*, to mix. *See Mix*.]
- A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from composition or chymical combination; for admixtion does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in composition, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.
- ADMIX'TURE, *n.* [*From admix*.]
- The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture. We say, an admixture of sulphur with alum, or the admixture of different bodies.
- ADMON'ISH, *v. t.* [*L. admoneo*, *ad* and *mo-neo*, to teach, warn, admonish; *Fr. admon-ter*; *Norm. amonestar*; *Sp. amonestar*; *Port. amoestar*, or *admoestar*; *It. ammonire*; *G. mahnen, ermahnen*; *D. maanen*, to dun, *vermaanen*, to admonish; *Sw. mana, for-mana*; *Dan. maner, formaner*; *Sax. manan*, to mean.]
1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.
Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. 2 Thess. iii.

ADO

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.
Admonish one another in psalms and hymns. Col. iii.
 3. To instruct or direct.
Moses was admonished of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii.
 4. In ecclesiastical affairs, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by *of*, or *against*; as, to admonish of a fault committed, or against committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.
- ADMON'ISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.
- ADMON'ISHER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.
- ADMON'ISHING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.
- ADMON'ISHMENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*
- ADMON'ITION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Tit. iii. 1 Cor. x. In church discipline, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.
- ADMON'ITIONER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. *Hooker.*
- ADMON'ITIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*
- ADMON'ITOR, *n.* An admonisher, a monitor.
- ADMON'ITORY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.
- ADMORTIZA'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [*See Mortmain*.] *Encyc.*
- ADMOVE', *v. t.* [*L. admoveo*.]
- To move to; to bring one thing to another. [*Little used*.] *Brown.*
- ADNAS'CENT, *a.* [*L. ad* and *nascens*, growing.]
- Growing on something else. *Evelyn.*
- ADNA'TA, *n.* [*L. ad* and *natus*, grown, from *nascor*, to grow.]
1. In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, which is also called *albuginea*, and is sometimes confounded with the *conjunctiva*. It lies between the *sclerotica*, and *conjunctiva*.
 2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies, as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, misletoe, and excrescences.
 3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth. *Quincy. Encyc.*
- AD'NATE, *a.* [*L. ad* and *natus*, grown.]
- In botany, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it. *Martyn.*
- AD'NOUN, *n.* [*ad* and *noun*.]
- In grammar, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used*.]
- ADÖ', *n.* [*Qu. a* and *do*.]
- Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles; to persuade one with much *ado*.
- ADOLESC'ENCE, *n.* [*L. adolescens*, growing, of *ad* and *olesco*, to grow, from *oleo*.]
- Heb. *לָעָל*, to ascend; *Ar. لَاس*, to be high.]
- The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and manhood.

ADO

- ADOLESC'ENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.
- ADONE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.
- Fair Adonean Venus. *Faber.*
- ADO'NIA, *n.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures. *Encyc.*
- ADO'NIC, *a.* Adonic Verse, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee or trochee. *Bailey. Cyc.*
- ADO'NIC, *n.* An Adonic verse.
- ADO'NIS, *n.* In mythology, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower, anemone.
- ADO'NIS, in botany, bird's eye or pheasant's eye.
- ADO'NISTS, *n.* [*Heb. Ch. and Syr. אָדוֹן* *adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]
- Among critics, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words, *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*. *Encyc.*
- ADOPT', *v. t.* [*L. adopto*, of *ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose. *See Option*.]
1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.
 2. In a spiritual sense, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. *Brown.*
 3. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to adopt the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to adopt a particular mode of husbandry.
 4. To select and take; as, which mode will you adopt?
- ADOPT'ED, *pp.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.
- ADOPT'EDLY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.
- ADOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.
2. In chemistry, a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.
- ADOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.
- ADOP'TION, *n.* [*L. adoptio*.]
1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.

2. The receiving as one's own, what is new or not natural.
3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favor and protection. Eph. iv.
- Adoption by arms**, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valor, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver.
- Adoption by baptism** is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate. *Encyc.*
- Adoption by hair** was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Arles.
- Adoption by matrimony** is the taking the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans; but is not so properly adoption as affiliation. *Encyc.*
- Adoption by testament** is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c. of the adopter. *Encyc.*
- In Europe, adoption is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to reception; as, the admission of persons into hospitals, or monasteries, or of one society into another. *Encyc.*
- ADOPTIVE**, *a.* [L. *adoptivus*.] That adopts, as an adoptive father; or that is adopted, as an adoptive son.
- ADOPTIVE**, *n.* A person or thing adopted.
- ADOPTABLE**, *a.* That ought to be adopted; worthy of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.
- ADORABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.
- ADORABLY**, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.
- ADORA'TION**, *n.* The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God. Adoration consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving, to the Supreme Being.
2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.
- Adoration, among the Jews, was performed by bowing, kneeling and prostration. Among the Romans, the devotee, with his head uncovered, applied his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himself from left to right. The Persians fell on the face, striking the forehead against the earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman emperors, consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing his feet, and to princes, by kneeling and kissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performers; and the election of a pope is sometimes by adoration, that is, by sudden acclamation without scrutiny. *Encyc.*
- ADO'RE**, *v. t.* [L. *adoro*. In Ch. and Heb. *רָדַד*, to honor, reverence or glorify, to adorn; Heb. *רָדַד*, to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify, to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin *adorare*, to carry to one's mouth; *ad* and *oro*, as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See *Calmet*, *ad verbum*, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand. See Job. xxxi. 1 Kings, xix. Ps. ii. Gen. xli. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of *ad* and *oro*, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.]
1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god or as divine. *Dryden.*
 2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection and respect; as, the people adore their prince. *Tatler.*
- ADO'RED**, *pp.* Worshipped as divine; highly revered; greatly beloved.
- ADO'RER**, *n.* One who worships, or honors as divine; in popular language, an admiring lover.
- ADO'RING**, *pp.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.
- ADORN'**, *v. t.* [L. *adorno*, *ad* and *orno*, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish; Fr. *ornier*; Sp. Port. *ornar*; It. *ornare*; Arm. *aourna*. *Orno* is probably the Saxon *hrinan*, *gerenian*, *gerinan*, *gehrinan*, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.]
1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments. A bride adorneth herself with jewels. Isa. vi.
 2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to adorn a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures.
 3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities adorned by virtue or affability.
 4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to adorn the doctrine of God. Titus ii.
- ADORN'**, *n.* Ornament. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- ADORN'**, *a.* Adorned; decorated. *Obs.* *Milton.*
- ADORN'ED**, *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.
- ADORN'ING**, *pp.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.
- ADORN'ING**, *n.* Ornament; decoration. 1 Pet. iii.
- ADOSCULA'TION**, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or mouth.] The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils. *Encyc.*
- Adosculatio* is also defined to be the inserting of one part of a plant into another. *Crabbe.*
- ADOS'SED**, *a.* [Fr. *adosée*, part. of *adosser*, to set back to back; *dos*, the back.] In heraldry, denoting two figures or bearings placed back to back. *Encyc.*
- ADOWN'**, *prep.* [a and down.] From a higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent.
- ADOWN'**, *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.
- ADREAD'**, *a.* *Adred'*. [See *Dread*.] Affected by dread. *Obs.*
- ADRIAT'IC**, *a.* [L. *Adria*, or *Hadria*, the gulf of Venice.] Pertaining to the Gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.
- ADRIAT'IC**, *n.* The Venetian Gulf; a Gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.
- ADRIFT'**, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan*, *gedrifan*, and *drifan*, to drive. See *Drive*. *Adrift* is the participle of the verb.] Literally, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. As an adjective, it always follows its noun; as, the boat was adrift.
- ADROGA'TION**, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo*, to ask. See *Interrogate* and *Rogation*.] A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person, capable of choosing for himself, was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties. *Encyc.*
- ADROIT'**, *a.* [Fr. from *droit*, right, straight, direct; whence *droite*, the right hand; It. *diritto*, right, straight, contracted from the L. *directus*, *dirigo*; Arm. *dret*. See *Right*.] Dextrous; skilful; active in the use of the hands, and figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.
- ADROIT'LY**, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready skilful manner. *Chesterfield.*
- ADROIT'NESS**, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. *Horne.*
- ADRY'**, *a.* [Sax. *adrigan*, to dry.] Thirsty, in want of drink. [This adjective always follows the noun.] *Spectator.*
- ADSCITI'TIOUS**, *a.* [L. *ascititius*, from *adscisco*, *ascisco*, to add or join.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite. *Warton.*
- ADSTRIC'TION**, *n.* [L. *adstrictio*, *astricchio*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to strain or bind fast. See *Strict*.] A binding fast. Among physicians, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines. *Encyc. Quincy.*
- ADSTRIC'TORY**, **ADSTRING'ENT**. [See *Astringent*.]
- ADULA'RIA**, *n.* [From *Adula*, the summit of a Swiss mountain.] A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar; its color white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red. *Cleveland.*
- ADULA'TION**, *n.* [L. *adulatio*.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment. *Shak.*
- ADULATOR**, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.
- ADULATORY**, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an adulatory address.
- ADULATRESS**, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.

ADULT', *n.* [*L. adultus*, grown to maturity, from *oleo*, to grow; Heb. *עָלָה*, to ascend.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as an *adult* person or plant.

ADULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full grown plants. Among *civilians*, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age. *Encyc.*

ADULT'ERANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

ADULT'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer; *ad* and *alter*, other.]

To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors, or the coin of a country.

ADULT'ERATE, *v. i.* To commit adultery. *Boyle.*

ADULT'ERATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

ADULT'ERATED, *pp.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADULT'ERATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit.

ADULT'ERATING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

ADULT'ERATION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign mixture.

The *adulteration* of liquors, of drugs, and even of bread and beer, is common, but a scandalous crime.

ADULT'ERER, *n.* [*L. adulter.*]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife. [*See Adultery.*]

2. In *scripture*, an idolater. *Ezek. xxiii.*

3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person. *Jer. ix. and xxiii.*

4. One devoted to earthly things. *James, iv.*

ADULT'ERESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

ADULT'ERINE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious. *Hall.*

ADULT'ERINE, *n.* In the *civil law*, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

ADULT'EROUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.

2. In *scripture*, idolatrous, very wicked. *Mat. xii. and xvi. Mark, viii.*

ADULT'ERY, *n.* [*L. adulterium. See Adulterate.*]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces, or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

By the *laws of Connecticut*, the sexual intercourse of any man, with a married woman, is the crime of adultery in both: such intercourse of a married man, with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and adultery of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious adultery in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.

In common usage, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In England, Parlia-

ment grant absolute divorces, for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce *a mensa et thoro*.

2. In a *scriptural sense*, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.

3. In *scripture*, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. *Jer. iii.*

4. In *old laws*, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop. *Encyc.*

6. Among *ancient naturalists*, the grafting of trees was called adultery, being considered as an unnatural union. *Pliny.*

ADULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.

ADUM'BRANT, *a.* [*See Adumbrate.*] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

ADUM'BRATE, *v. t.* [*L. adumbro*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade; *Fr. ombre*; *Sp. sombra*; *It. ombra.*]

To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.

ADUMBRA'TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon.*

3. In *heraldry*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. *Dict.*

ADUNA'TION, *n.* [*L. ad* and *unus, unio.*]

The state of being united; union. [*Not used.*] *Cranmer.*

ADUN'CITY, *n.* [*L. aduncitas*, hookedness, of *ad* and *uncus*, a hook.]

Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. *Arbuthnot.*

ADUN'COUS, *a.* [*L. aduncus.*]

Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook. *Bacon.*

ADUNQUE, *a.* *Adunk'*. Hooked. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

ADU'RE, *v. t.* [*L. aduro*, *ad* and *uro*, to burn.]

To burn up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

ADUST', *a.* [*L. adustus*, burnt, the participle of *aduro*, to burn.]

Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

ADUST'ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

ADUS'TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

ADVANCE, *v. t. adv'ans.* [*Fr. avancer*; *Sp. avanzar*, to move forward; *It. avanzare*, to get or increase; *Arm. avans*, to advance.]

This word is formed on *van*, the front, which seems to be the Ch. and Heb. *פָּנֵי*, surface, face; whence, *Fr. avant*, *It. avanti*, before.]

1. To bring forward; to move further in front. Hence,

2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a *progression* or moving forward; as, to *advance* one's true interests.

4. To forward; to accelerate growth; as, to *advance* the growth of plants.

5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or

notice; as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

6. In *commerce*, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or towards a purchase or establishment.

7. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

They *advanced* the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent, Johnson's Rep.*

8. To raise; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

ADVANCE, *v. i.* To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops *advanced*.

2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted; as, to *advance* in political standing.

ADVANCE, *n.* A moving forward, or towards the front. *Clarendon.*

2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge. *Alterbury.*

3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an *advance* in rank or office.

4. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; as, *A* made an *advance* towards a reconciliation with *B*. In this sense, it is very frequently used in the plural.

The *amours* of an empress require the plainest *advances*. *Gibbon.*

5. In *trade*, additional price; profit; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods.

6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, *A* made large *advances* to *B*.

7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In *advance*, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, *A* is in *advance* to *B* a thousand dollars or pounds.

ADVANCED, *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also old, having reached the decline of life; as, *advanced* in years; an *advanced* age.

ADVANCEMENT, *n.* The act of moving forward or proceeding.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.

3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.

4. Provision made by a parent for a child, by gift of property, during his, the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his parent's death.

R. M. Sherman.

ADV'ANCER, n. One who advances; a promoter.

Among *sportsmen*, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm. *Encyc.*

ADV'ANCING, ppr. Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

ADV'ANCIVE, a. Tending to advance, or promote.

ADV'ANTAGE, n. [Fr. *avantage*, from *avant*, before; It. *vantaggio*; Sp. *ventaja*.]

1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation.

The enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground.

2. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be to thee? Job xxxv. There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and *advantage*. *Washington.*

3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, students enjoy great *advantages* for improvement.

The General took *advantage* of his enemy's negligence.

4. Favorable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to *advantage*.

5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us, (or *over* us.) 2 Cor. ii.

6. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

7. Interest; increase; overplus.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

ADV'ANTAGE, v. t. To benefit; to yield profit or gain.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix.

2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

ADV'ANTAGEABLE, a. Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]

ADV'ANTAGED, pp. Benefitted; promoted.

ADV'ANTAGE-GROUND, n. Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS, a. Being of advantage; furnishing convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, adv. In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being advantageous; profitability; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*

ADV'ANTAGING, ppr. Profiting; benefiting.

ADVE'NI, v. i. [L. *advenio*, to come to, *ad* and *venio*.]

To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. [*Little used.*]

ADVE'NIENT, a. Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD'VENT, n. [L. *adventus*, from *advenio*, of *ad* and *venio*, to come. See *Find.*]

A coming; appropriately the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar, it includes four sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the sabbath next before or after it. It is intended as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world. *Encyc.*

ADVENT'INE, a. Adventitious. [*Not used.*]

ADVENTI'TIOUS, a. [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. See *Advent.*]

Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUSLY, adv. Accidentally.

ADVENT'IVE, a. Accidental; adventitious. [*Little used.*]

ADVENT'IVE, n. The thing or person that comes from without. [*Little used.*]

Bacon.

ADVENTUAL, a. Relating to the season of advent.

ADVENT'URE, n. [Fr. *aventure*, from *advenio*. See *Advent.*]

1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all *adventures*, that is, at all hazards. [See *Venture.*]

2. An enterprize of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events. *Dryden.*

3. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced *venture*. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit.

A *bill of adventure*, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner. *Encyc.*

ADVENT'URE, v. t. To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life. [See *Venture.*]

ADVENT'URE, v. i. To dare; to try the chance; as, to *adventure* on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

ADVENT'URED, pp. Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

ADVENT'URER, n. One who hazards, or puts something at risk, as merchant-adventurers.

2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprizes.

ADVENT'URESOME, a. Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [See *Venturesome.*]

ADVENT'URESOMENESS, n. The quality of being bold and venturesome.

ADVENT'URING, ppr. Putting to risk; hazarding.

ADVENT'UROUS, a. [Fr. *aventureux*.]

1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising: *applied to persons.*

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage: *applied to things*; as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

ADVENT'UROUSLY, adv. Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

ADVENT'UROUSNESS, n. The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD'VERB, n. [L. *adverbium*, of *ad* and *verbum*, to a verb.]

In *grammar*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*; paper *extremely* white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a *modifier*, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term *adverb*, denoting position merely, is often improper.

ADVERB'IAL, a. Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERB'IALLY, adv. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, n. [L. from *adversus*. See *Adverse.*]

Among the *ancients*, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other. A commonplace book. *Encyc.*

AD'VERSARY, n. [See *Adverse.*]

1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.

The Lord shall take vengeance on his *adversaries*. Nah. i.

In *scripture*, Satan is called THE *ADVERSARY*, by way of eminence. 1 Pet. v.

2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.

AD'VERSARY, a. Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In *law*, having an opposing party, as an *adversary* suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

ADVERS'ATIVE, a. Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, *but* a fanatic. Here *but* is called an *adversative* conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for *but* does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

ADVERS'ATIVE, n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD'VERSE, a. [L. *adversus*, opposite; of *ad* and *versus*, turned; from *verto*, to turn. See *Advert.* This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.]

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, *adverse* winds; an *adverse* party.

2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

ADVERSE, v. t. *advers'*. To oppose. [*Not used.*]

AD'VERSELY, adv. In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

ADVERSENESS, n. Opposition; unprosperousness.

ADVERS'ITY, n. An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire;

misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

In the day of *adversity*, consider. Eccl. vii. Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities*. 1 Sam. x.

ADVERT', *v. i.* [L. *adverto*, of *ad* and *verto*, to turn.]

To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with *to*; as, he *adverted* to what was said, or to a circumstance that occurred.

ADVERT'ED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

ADVERT'ENCE, } *n.* A direction of the
ADVERT'ENCY, } mind to; attention;
notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

ADVERT'ENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

ADVERT'ING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

ADVERT'ISE, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. *avertir*; Arm. *avertisza*, to inform; from *ad* and *verto*, to turn. See *Advert.*]

1. To inform; to give notice, advice or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day. Num. xxiv.

I thought to *advertise* thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. Ruth iv.

In this sense, it has *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man of his losses.

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to *advertise* goods or a farm.

ADVERT'ISED, *pp.* Informed; notified; warned; *used of persons*: published; made known; *used of things*.

ADVERT'ISEMENT, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice; this may be, by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public.

ADVERT'ISER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

ADVERT'ISING, *ppr.* Informing; giving notice; publishing notice.

2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.

3. In the sense of monitory, or active in giving intelligence, as used by Shakespeare. [Not now used.]

ADVICE, *n.* [Fr. *avis*, opinion, notice; Arm. *avis*. This and the verb *aviser*, to advise, seem to be formed of *ad* and the L. *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.

What *advice* give ye? 2 Ch. x.

With good *advice* make war. Prov. xx.

We may give *advice*, but we cannot give conduct. Franklin.

2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. Shak.

3. Information; notice; intelligence; as, we have late *advices* from France.

To take *advice*, is to consult with others.

ADVICE BOAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

ADVISABLE, *a.* [See *Advise*.]

1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practiced.

It is not *advisable* to proceed, at this time, to a choice of officers.

2. Open to advice.

ADVISABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient. South.

ADVISE, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. *aviser*; Arm. *avisa*; Sp. *avisar*; It. *avvisare*. See *Advice*.]

1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.

2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by *of*, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were *advised* of the risk.

3. To deliberate, consider, or consult.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. 1 Ch. xxi.

But in this sense, it is usually *intransitive*.

ADVISE, *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To *advise with* is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

ADVISED, *pp.* Informed; counseled; also cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be *advised* in his answers. Bacon.

With the well *advised* is wisdom. Prov. xiii.

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an *advised* act or scheme.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

ADVISEDNESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *n.* Counsel; information; circumspection.

2. Consultation.

The action standing continued *advisement*. Mass. Reports.

ADVISER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a *bad sense*, one who instigates or persuades.

ADVISING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

ADVISING, *n.* Advice; counsel. Shak.

ADVISORY, *a.* Having power to advise.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. Trumbull's Hist. Conn.

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely *advisory*. Madison. Ramsay, Hist. Car.

ADVOCACY, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession. Brown.

2. Judicial pleading; law-suit. Chaucer.

ADVOCATE, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, from *advoco*, to call for, to plead for; of *ad* and *voco*, to call. See *Vocal*.]

1. *Advocate*, in its primary sense, signifies, one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law. Hence,

2. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, as a barrister in the English courts. We say, a man is a learned lawyer and an able *advocate*.

In Europe, *advocates* have different titles, according to their particular duties.

Consistorial advocates, in Rome, appear before the Consistory, in opposition to the disposal of benefices.

Elective advocates are chosen by a bishop, abbot, or chapter, with license from the prince.

Feudal advocates were of a military kind, and to attach them to the church, had

grants of land, with power to lead the *vassals* of the church to war.

Fiscal advocates, in ancient Rome, defended causes in which the public revenue was concerned.

Juridical advocates became judges, in consequence of their attending causes in the earl's court.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were employed by the church to defend it by arms, when force gave law to Europe.

Some advocates were called *nominative*, from their being nominated by the pope or king; some *regular*, from their being qualified by a proper course of study. Some were *supreme*; others, *subordinate*.

Advocate, in the German polity, is a magistrate, appointed in the emperor's name, to administer justice.

Faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practice in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of about two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

Lord advocate, in Scotland, the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes.

Judge advocate, in courts martial, a person who manages the prosecution.

In English and American courts, *advocates* are the same as counsel, or counselors. In England, they are of two degrees, barristers and serjeants; the former, being apprentices or learners, cannot, by ancient custom, be admitted serjeants, till of sixteen years standing. Blackstone. Encyc.

3. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause, by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace, or for the oppressed.

In scripture, Christ is called an *advocate* for his people.

We have an *advocate* with the father. 1 John, ii.

ADVOCATE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.

Those who *advocate* a discrimination. Hamilton's Report on public debt.

The Duke of York *advocated* the amendment. Debates on the Regency in the House of Lords, Dec. 27, 1810.

The Earl of Buckingham *advocated* the original resolution. Ibid.

The idea of a legislature, consisting of a single branch, though *advocated* by some, was generally reprobated. Ramsay, Hist. Carolina.

How little claim persons, who *advocate* this sentiment, really possess to be considered calvinists, will appear from the following quotation. Mackenzie's Life of Calvin.

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. Mitford.

A part only of the body, whose cause he *advocates*, coincide with him in judgment. Chris. Obs. xi. 434. Scott.

ADVOCATED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

ADVOCATESS, *n.* A female advocate. Taylor.

ADVOCATING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

ADVOCATION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology.

A E D

A bill of advocacy, in Scotland, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called a *letter of advocacy*.

ADVOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress. *Bacon.*

ADVOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

ADVOWEE', *n.* He that has the right of advowson. *Cowel.*

2. The advocate of a church or religious house. *Cyc.*

ADVOW'SON, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*Fr. avouerie, from avouer, to avow; Norm. avoerie, or avoeson. But the word was latinized, advocatio, from advoco, and avow is from advoco.*]

In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from *advocatio*, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors or strenuous defenders, *advocates*, of the church. Those who have this right are styled *patrons*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative, collative, and donative*; *presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes, or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.

Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or, *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron. *Blackstone.*

ADVOY'ER, or *Avoy'er*, [*Old Fr. advoes.*]

A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

ADY, *n.* The *abanga*, or Thernel's restorative; a species of Palm tree, in the West Indies, tall, upright, without branches, with a thick branching head, which furnishes a juice, of which the natives make a drink by fermentation. *Encyc. Coxe.*

ADZ, *n.* [*Sax. adese; Sp. azuela; formerly written in Eng. addice.*]

An iron instrument with an arching edge, across the line of the handle, and ground from a base on its inside to the outer edge; used for chipping a horizontal surface of timber. *Encyc.*

Æ, a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. *α*. The Sax. *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter *E*.

ÆD, *ed, ead*, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Eadrig*, happy victory; *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon. *Gibson. Lye.*

ÆDILE, *n.* [*Lat.*] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [*ædes*,] streets, highways, public spectacles, &c.

A E R

ÆGILOPS, *n.* [*Gr. αἰγῶπις; αἴξ, a goat, and ὤψ, the eye.*]

A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called. *Quincy.*

Æ'GIS, *n.* [*Gr. αἶψ, a goat skin, and shield; from αἴξ, a goat.*]

A shield, or defensive armor.

ÆL, *al, alh* or *eal*, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as, in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace; *Ælwin*, all conqueror. *Gibson.*

ÆLF, seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph* or *ulph*; as, in *Ælfrin*, victorious aid; *Ælhelwulph*, illustrious help. *Gibson.*

Æ'OLIST, *n.* [*L. Æolus.*]

A pretender to inspiration. *Swift.*

Æ'ERATE, *v. t.* [*See Air.*] To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. [*The word has been discarded from modern chemistry.*]

Æ'ERATED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid.

Æ'ERATING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.

AERATION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.

Æ'ERIAL, *a.* [*L. aerius. See Air.*]

1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, *aerial regions*.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial particles*.

3. Produced by air; as, *aerial honey*. *Pope.*

4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, *aerial songsters*.

5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial spires*; *aerial flight*.

Æ'ERIAN, *n.* In church history, a branch of Arians, so called from Aërius, who maintained, that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Æ'ERIE, *n.* [*W. eryr, Corn. er, an eagle.*]

The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds. *Shak.*

AERIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. *Fourcroy.*

2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aeriform. *Fourcroy.*

Æ'ERIFIED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

Æ'ERIFORM, *a.* [*L. aer, air, and forma, form.*]

Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid. The gases are *aeriform fluids*.

Æ'ERIFY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

AEROG'RAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, air, and γραφή, to describe.*]

A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

Æ'EROLITE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λίθος, a stone.*]

A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone. *Guidotte. Med. Rep.*

AEROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

AEROL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

AEROL'OGY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λογος, description.*]

A F F

A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena. *Encyc.*

Æ'EROMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, and μαντεία, divination.*]

Divination by means of the air and winds. [*Little used.*]

Æ'EROM'ETER, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, measure.*]

An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Journ. of Science.*

Æ'EROMETRY, *n.* [*as above.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. *Encyc.*

Rather, aerometry is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases. *Encyc. Ure.*

Æ'ERONAUT, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, and ναύτης, a sailor, from ναύς, a ship.*]

One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator; *applied to persons who ascend in air balloons.* *Burke.*

Æ'ERONAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

Æ'ERONAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

Æ'ERONAUTISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons. *Journ. of Science.*

Æ'EROS'COPY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, and σκοπεῖν, to see.*]

The observation of the air. [*Little used.*]

Æ'EROSTAT, *n.* [*Gr. ἀήρ, and στατός, sustaining, from στήμι, to stand.*]

A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons. *Encyc.*

Æ'EROSTAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

Æ'EROSTA'TION, *n.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons. *Adams.*

2. The science of weighing air.

Æ'ERY-LIGHT, in Milton, light as air; used for *airy light*.

Æ'AR, *adv.* [*a and far. See Far.*]

1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, he was seen *from afar*; I saw him *afar off*.

2. In scripture, figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.

My kinsmen stand *afar off*. Ps. xxxviii.

3. Absent; not assisting.

Why standest thou *afar off*, O Lord? Ps. x.

4. Not of the visible church. Eph. ii.

Æ'FE'ARD, *a.* [*Sax. æferan, to make afraid.*]

Æfeard is the participle passive. See *Fear*.

Æ'fraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified*. It is followed by *of*, but no longer used in books, and even in popular use, is deemed vulgar.

Æ'FA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is called *eggeba*. *Encyc.*

Æ'FABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See Affable.*] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness, in receiving others, and in conversation; con-

- touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like; as, we are more or less *affected* by the failure of the bank.
2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited; as, *affected* with cold or heat.
3. Having the passions moved; as, *affected* with sorrow or joy.
4. *a.* Inclined, or disposed; followed by *to*; as, well *affected* to government.
5. *a.* Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.
6. *a.* Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.
- AFFECTEDLY**, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.
- AFFECTEDNESS**, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.
- AFFECTING**, *ppr.* Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.
2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an *affecting* address.
- The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple. *Mitford.*
- AFFECTINGLY**, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.
- AFFECTION**, *n.* The state of being affected. [*Little used.*]
2. Passion; but more generally,
3. A bent of mind towards a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition*, which is natural, and *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. *Affection* is a permanent bent of the mind, formed by the presence of an object, or by some act of another person, and existing without the presence of its object. *Encyc.*
4. In a *more particular sense*, a settled good will, love or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent for his child. It was formerly followed by *to* or *towards*, but is now more generally followed by *for*.
5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections*. Rom. i. Gal. 5.
6. In a *general sense*, an attribute, quality or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear and hope are *affections* of the mind; figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.
7. Among *physicians*, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a *gouty affection*; *hysteric affection*.
8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion.
- Shakespeare uses the word for *affectation*; but this use is not legitimate.
- AFFECTIONATE**, *a.* [*Fr. affectionné.*]
1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.
2. Warm in affection; zealous.
- Man, in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate*. *Sprat.*
3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; an *affectionate* countenance.
4. Inclined to; warmly attached. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- AFFECTIONATELY**, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 1. Thes. ii.
- AFFECTIONATENESS**, *n.* Fondness; goodwill; affection.
- AFFECTIONED**, *a.* Disposed; having an affection of heart.
- Be ye kindly *affected* one to another. Rom. xii.
2. Affected; conceited. *Obs.* *Shak.*
- AFFECTIVE**, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Little used.*]
- AFFECTIVELY**, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.
- AFFECTOR**, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.
- AFFECTUOUS**, *a.* Full of passion. [*Not used.*] *Leland.*
- AFFEE R**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affer, to set.*] To confirm. [*Not used.*]
- AFFEE R**, *v. t.* [*Fr. afferer, afferer, or afforer, to assess or value.*]
- In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum; to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case. *Blackstone.*
- AFFEE RED**, *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.
- AFFEE RMENT**, *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case.
- AFFEE ROR**, *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty. *Cowel.*
- AFFETTUOSO**, or *con affetto*, [*It., from L. affectus.*]
- In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.
- AFFIANCE**, *n.* [*Norm. affiaunce, confidence; Fr. fiancer, to betroth; Sp. fianza, security in bail, afianzar, to give security or bail, from fiar, to trust, to bail, to confide in; Port. id; Fr. fier, to trust; It. fidare, affidare, to trust, fidanza, confidence, fidanzare, to betroth, from L. fido, fides.*]
1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.
2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.
- The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond.*
- AFFIANCE**, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.
- To me, sad maid, he was *affianced*. *Spenser.*
2. To give confidence.
- Affianced* in my faith. *Pope.*
- AFFIANCED**, *pp.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.
- AFFIANCER**, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.
- AFFIANCING**, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.
- AFFIDAVIT**, *n.* [*An old law verb in the perfect tense; he made oath; from ad and fides, faith.*]
- A declaration upon oath. In the United States, more generally, a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and sworn to, before an authorized magistrate.
- AFFI'ED**, *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- AFFI'LE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affiler.*] To polish. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- AFFIL'ATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. affilier, to adopt,*

to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; *L. ad* and *filius*, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.

2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.

AFFILIA'TION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

AFFINITY, *n.* [*L. affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage; *ad* and *finis*, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from consanguinity or relation by blood.

Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh.

1 Kings iii.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the affinity of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

3. In chemistry, attraction; elective attraction, or that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination. There are two kinds of affinity.

1. *Affinity of aggregation*, which is the power that causes two homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, unite and cohere, as two drops of water, which unite in one. 2. *Affinity of composition*, which is the tendency of bodies of different kinds to unite and form new combinations of bodies with different properties. Such is the affinity which unites acids and alkalis, the results of which combination are neutral salts.

The operations of this principle are various. When heterogeneous bodies have mutually an equal attraction, it is called *compound affinity*. When one substance decomposes a combination of others, unites with one of them and precipitates the other, the power is called the *affinity of decomposition*. When bodies will not unite, but by means of a third, which enables them to combine, this is *affinity by means of a medium*.

Double affinity is when by means of four bodies, two decompositions and two new combinations are effected.

Fourcroy. Hooper.

AFFIRM, *v. t. affirm'*. [*L. affirmo*; *ad* and *firma*, to make firm. See *Firm*.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to *deny*.

Of one Jesus whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts 25.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court affirmed the judgment.

AFFIRM', *v. i.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact.

AFFIRM'ABLE, *a.* That may be asserted

or declared; followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man.

AFFIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; as, the *affirmance* of a judgment; a statute in *affirmance* of common law.

2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used*.] Selden. Cowper.

AFFIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to *negation* or *denial*. Shak.

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. Hammond.

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed. Hooker.

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

AFFIRM'ATIVE, *a.* That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* proposition.

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.

3. In algebra, positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign *+* plus, denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign *-* minus, denoting subtraction.

4. Positive; dogmatic. Obs. Taylor.

AFFIRM'ATIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative*; as, there were seventy votes in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the *negative*.

AFFIRM'ATIVELY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to *negatively*.

AFFIRM'ED, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AFFIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms.

AFFIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AFFIX', *v. t.* [*L. affigo*, *affixum*, of *ad* and *figo*, to fix; Gr. *πηγω*, *πηγνυω*, *πηξω*; Eng. *peg*. See *Fix*.]

1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument.

2. To attach, unite, or connect with, as names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things.

3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, *fix* is more generally used.

AFFIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AFFIX'ED, *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AFFIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AFFIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used*.]

AFFIX'TURE, *n.* That which is affixed. Drake.

AFFLA'TION, *n.* [*L. afflo*, *afflatum*, of *ad* and *fluo*; Eng. *blow*. See *Blow*.]

A blowing or breathing on.

AFFLA'TUS, *n.* [*L.*]

1. A breath or blast of wind.

2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophesy.

Spence.

AFFLICT', *v. t.* [*L. affligo*, *afflicto*, of *ad* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. *flog*; Gr. *Eol. φλεγω*, to strike; Gr. *πληγή*, *L. plaga*, a stroke; Goth. *flekan*, to strike. Hence, Ger. *flegel*; D. *vlegel*; Eng. *flail*, *g* being suppressed; *L. flagellum*. See *Flog*.]

1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to grieve, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.

They afflict thy heritage, O Lord. Ps. xcv.

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

AFFLICT'ED, *pp.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress, of any kind; followed by *at*, *by* or *with*; as, afflicted *at* the loss of a child, *by* the rheumatism, or *with* losses.

AFFLICT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction*.

AFFLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

AFFLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

AFFLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

AFFLICT'ION, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Some virtues are seen only in affliction.

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous.

Ps. xxxiv.

AFFLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. Hall.

AFFLICT'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief. Brown.

AF'FLUENCE, *n.* [*L. affluentia*, of *ad* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow*.]

1. Literally, a flowing to, or concourse. In this sense it is rarely used. It is sometimes written *affluency*.

2. Figuratively, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth. Rogers.

AF'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. Prior.

AF'FLUENTLY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [*L. affluxum*, from *affluo*. See *Flow*.]

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

AFFLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See *Afflux*.]

AF'FORAGE, *n.* [*Fr. afforer*, to value. See *Affer*.]

In France, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors, within his seignory. Encyc.

AFFO'RCEMENT, *n.* [*ad* and *force*.]

In old charters, a fortress; a fortification for defense. Obs. Cyc.

AFFO'RD, *v. t.* [*ad* and the root of *forth*, further; G. *fördern*, to further or promote; D. *voorderen*; Dan. *befordre*, to further. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]

1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues,

A F I

ror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AFFRIGHTED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by *at* or *with*, more generally by *at*; as, *affrighted at the cry of fire.*

AFFRIGHTER, *n.* One who frightens.

AFFRIGHTFUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.

AFFRIGHTING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AFFRIGHMENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely used.*]

In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by fright, frightened, frightful.

AFFRONT', *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face, of *ad* and *L. frons*, front, face.]

1. Laterally, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,
The seditious *affronted* the king's forces.
Hayward. Milton. Shak.
[*The foregoing sense is obsolete.*]

2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.

3. To abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; a popular use of the word.

AFFRONT', *n.* Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter. *Obs.*

2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or personal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult*.

3. Shame; disgrace. [*Not usual.*]

Arbutnot.

1. In popular language, slight resentment; displeasure.

AFFRONT'ED, *pp.* Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused.

2. In popular language, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AFFRONT'EE, *a.* In heraldry, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other. *Ash.*

AFFRONT'ER, *n.* One that affronts.

AFFRONT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AFFRONT'ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AFFRONT'IVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

AFFRONT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [*Little used.*]

AFFU/SE, *v. t. s* as *z*. [L. *affundo*, *affusum*, *ad* and *fundo*, to pour out. See *Fuse*.]

To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AFFU/SED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon.

AFFU/SING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AFFU/SION, *n.* *affu'zhun*. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism.

AFFY', *v. t.* [Fr. *affier*.] To betroth; to bind or join. [*Not used.*]

AFFY', *v. t.* To trust or confide in. [*Not used.*]

AFIE/LD, *adv.* [*a* and *field*.]

To the field. *Milton.*

A F R

AFIRE, *adv.* On fire. *Gower.*

AFLAT', *adv.* [*a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO/AT, *adv. or a.* [*a* and *float*.]

1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat*.

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumor is *afloat*.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat*. [*As an adjective, this word always follows the noun.*]

AFQOT', *adv.* [*a* or *on* and *foot*.] On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to riding.

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot*, or *on foot*.

AFORE, *adv. or prep.* [*a* and *fore*.] In front.

2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse; as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle—a popular use of the word.

3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior time being considered as in front of subsequent time.

The grass which withereth *afore* it groweth up. Ps. cxxix.

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before*.

4. In seaman's language, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlass. *Afore* the mast, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship. *Mar. D.*

AFOREGOING, *a.* Going before.

Foregoing, which is chiefly used.]

AFOREHAND, *adv.* [*afore* and *hand*.]

In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand*.

She is come *aforehand* to another body. *Mar. D.*

2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business. Hence in popular language, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. This word is popularly changed into *aforehanded*, *beforehanded*, or rather *forehanded*; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

AFOREMENTIONED, *a.* [*afore* and *mention*.]

Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. *Addison.*

AFORENAMED, *a.* [*afore* and *name*.]

Named before. *Peacham.*

AFORESAID, *a.* [*afore* and *say*.]

Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.

AFORETIME, *adv.* [*afore* and *time*.]

In time past; in a former time. *Bible.*

AFOUL', *adv. or a.* [*a* and *foul*.]

Not free; entangled. *Columbiad*

AFRAID, *a.* [*The participle of affray*.]

Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful. This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened*. It is followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid of* death.

Joseph was *afraid* to sin against God.

AFRESH', *adv.* [*a* and *fresh*.]

Anew; again; recently; after intermission. They crucify the son of God *afresh*. Heb. vi.

AFRICA, *n.* [Qu. *L.* a neg. and *frigus*, cold.]

A F T

A F T

A G A

One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean sea.

AFRIC, } a. Pertaining to Africa.

AFRICAN, } n. A native of Africa.

This name is given also to the African marygold.

AFRONT', *adv.* In front.

AFT, *a. or adv.* [Sax. *aft*, *eft*, after, behind.]

In seaman's language, a word used to denote the stern or what pertains to the stern of a ship; as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further towards the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* is in a direct line with the stern.

AFTER, *a.* [The comparative degree of *aft*. But in some Teutonic dialects it is written with *g*; D. *agter*; Dan. *agters*. The Eng. corresponds with the Sax. *after*, Sw. *efter*, Goth. *aftero*, Dan. *efter*.]

1. In marine language, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.

2. In common language, later in time; as, an *after* period of life.

In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun; as in *afternoon*.

AFTER, *prep.* Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.

After I have arisen, I will go before you into Galilee. Math. xxvi.

3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*, following; in search of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? 1 Sam. xxiv.

Ye shall not go after other Gods. Deut. vi.

4. In imitation of; as, to make a thing *after* a model.

5. According to; as, consider a thing *after* its intrinsic value.

6. According to the direction and influence of.

To walk *after* the flesh; to live *after* the flesh. Rom. viii.

To judge *after* the sight of the eye. Is. xi.

To inquire *after* is to seek by asking; to ask concerning.

To follow *after*, in scripture, is to pursue, or imitate; to serve, or worship.

AFTER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after*.

In this sense, the word, however, is really a preposition, the object being understood; about three hours *after* the time or fact before specified.

After is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind, but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

AFTER-ACCOUNT, *n.* A subsequent reckoning.

AFTER-ACT, *n.* A subsequent act.

AFTER-AGES, *n.* Later ages; succeeding times. *After-age*, in the singular, is not improper.

AFTER ALL is a phrase, signifying, when all has been considered, said or done; at last; in the final result.

AFTER-BAND, *n.* A future band.

AFTER-BIRTH, *n.* The appendages of the fetus, called also *secundines*.

AFTER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected, subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

AFTER-CÓMER, *n.* A successor.

AFTER-CÓMFORT, *n.* Future comfort.

AFTER-CONDUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior.

AFTER-CONVIC'TION, *n.* Future conviction.

AFTER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design.

AFTER-COURSE, *n.* Future course.

AFTER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year.

AFTER-DAYS, *n.* Future days.

AFTER-EATAGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the same year.

AFTER-ENDEAV'OR, *n.* An endeavor after the first or former effort.

AFTER-GAME, *n.* A subsequent scheme, or expedient.

AFTER-GUARD, *n.* The seaman stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails.

AFTER-HOPE, *n.* Future hope.

AFTER-HOURS, *n.* Hours that follow; time following.

AFTER-IGNORANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance.

AFTER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king.

AFTER-LIFE, *n.* Future life or the life after this.

2. A later period of life; subsequent life.

AFTER-LIVER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times.

AFTER-LOVE, *n.* The second or later love.

AFTER-MALICE, *n.* Succeeding malice.

AFTER-MATH, *n.* [after and math. See *Mow*.]

A second crop of grass, in the same season; rowen.

AFTER-MOST, *a. Superl.* In marine language, nearest the stern, opposed to *foremost*; also hindmost.

AFTER-NOON', *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

AFTER-PAINS, *n.* The pains which succeed child birth.

AFTER-PART, *n.* The latter part. In marine language, the part of a ship towards the stern.

AFTER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other entertainment.

AFTER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.

AFTER-REPENT'ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance.

AFTER-REPORT, *n.* Subsequent report, or information.

AFTER-SAILS, *n.* The sails on the mizen-mast and stays, between the main and mizen-masts.

AFTER-STATE, *n.* The future state.

AFTER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting.

AFTER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding or future storm.

AFTER-SUPPER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed.

AFTER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

AFTER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

AFTER-THOUGHT, *n.* [See *Thought*.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late.

AFTER-TIMES, *n.* Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular.

AFTER-TOSSING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.

AFTERWARD, or AFTERWARDS, *adv.* [See *Ward*.] In later or subsequent time.

AFTER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterwards or too late.

AFTER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.

AFTER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.

AFTER-WRITER, *n.* A succeeding writer.

AGA, *n.* [Per. *آقا* and *آقا*] ak and aka, lord, dominus, herus; also sir, a title of respect; Tart. *aha*. Qu. the *och* in *Beloch*, and *ak* in *Balak*.]

In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given to great land holders, and to the eunuchs of the Sultan's seraglio.

AGAIN, *adv.* *agen'*. [Sax. *gean*, *agen*, *agean*, *ongean*; D. with a different prefix, *tegen*; G. *dagegen*, *gegen*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igen*; qu. L. *con*, whence *contra*; Fr. *coïnné*, opposite, a meeting. Hence Sax. *togeanes*, *togegnes*, against; but placed after its object; as, "hi comen heom togeanes," they come them against. D. *tegens*, against; *jegens*, towards; G. *entgegen*, *dagegen*, against; *begegnen*, to meet or encounter. The primary sense is to turn, or to meet in front; or the name of the face, front or forepart. So in Dan. and Sw. *mod*, *imod*, *emot*, against, is our word *meet*.]

1. A second time; once more.

I will not *again* curse the ground. Gen. viii.

2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.

For to which of the angels said he at any time, thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee? and *again*, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and *again*, let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i.

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition; as in these phrases; give it back *again*; give him as much *again*, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated.

There is not, in the world *again*, such a commerce as in London.

Who art thou that answerest *again*?

Bring us word *again*.

Again and *again*, often; with frequent repetition.

AGAINST, *prep.* *agenst'*. [Sax. *togeanes*. See *Again*.]

1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.

His hand will be *against* every man.

Gen. xvi.

I am *against* your pillows. Ez. xiii.

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as, a decree *against* law, reason or public opinion.
3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, there are twenty votes in the affirmative *against* ten in the negative.
4. In an opposite direction; as, to ride *against* the wind.
5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river. In this sense it is often preceded by *over*.
Aaron lighted the lamps *over against* the candlesticks. Num. viii.
6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is *against* us.
7. Bearing upon; as, one leans *against* a wall.
8. In provision for; in preparation for.

Urijah made it *against* king Ahaz came from Damascus. 2 Kings, xvi.

In this sense *against* is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. See *After*, *prep.* def. 2.

In short, the sense of this word is *opposition*, variously modified according to its application to different objects.

AG'ALLOCH, } *n.* [Of oriental origin.]

AGALLOCHUM, } *n.* [Of oriental origin.]
Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles. There are three varieties, the *calanibac*, the common *lignum aloes*, and the *calambour*. The first variety is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be molded by the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; and the third is the aloes-wood used by cabinet makers and inlayers. *Encyc.*

AGALMAT'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *αγαμα*, image, and *λιθος*, stone.]

A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the *Pierre de lard*, lard stone, of China. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has the characters of talck. It is called in German, *bildstein*, figure-stone, and by Brongniart, *steatite pagodite*. *Cyc. Ur.*

AG'APE, *adv.* or *a.* [a and *gape*. See *Gape*.]

Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open. *Milton.*

AG'APE, *n.* *ag'apy*. [Gr. *αγαπη*, love.]

Among the primitive christians, a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. This feast was held at first without scandal, but afterwards being abused, it was condemned at the council of Carthage, A. D. 397. *Encyc.*

AG'ARIC, *n.* [Gr. *αγαρικον*. Qu. from Agaria, in Sarmatia. *Dioscorides*.]

In botany, mushroom, a genus of funguses, containing numerous species. Mushrooms grow on trees, or spring from the earth; of the latter species some are valued as

articles of food; others are poisonous. The name was originally given to a fungus growing on the larch. This species is now frequent in the shops, and distinguished by the name of *female agaric*. From this fungus is extracted a turpentine, of which three fourths of its weight is a resinous substance; the rest, a slimy, mucilaginous, earthy matter, tenacious and almost insoluble in water. It is used in dyeing, but is little esteemed in medicine. *Theoph. Macquer. Quincy.* The *Agaric* of the oak is called *touch-wood*, from its readiness to take fire. *Boletus Ignarius, Linne.*

Agaric mineral, a calcarious earth, or carbonate of lime, resembling a fungus in color and texture; found in fissures of rocks, and on the roofs of caverns. It is sometimes used as an astringent in fluxes, and a styptic in hemorrhages. It occurs in a loose semi-indurated form, white or whitish red, or yellow, light and friable. Kirwan mentions three varieties.

AG'AST or **AGH'AST**, *a.* [Qu., a contraction of *agazed*, or Goth. *agis*, Sax. *egesa*, horror. See *Aghast* and *Gaze*.]

Struck with terror, or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

With shuddering horror pale and eyes *agast*. *Milton.*

AGA'TE, *adv.* [a and *gate*.]

On the way; going. *Obs.*

Gower.

AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates*, *gagates*; Gr. *γαγατης*; so called, says Pliny, 37, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Hebrew *קק*, and with a different prefix *קק*, spotted. The word is used, Gen. xxx. and xxxi., to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.]

A class of siliceous, semi-pellucid gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystal, flint, horn-stone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornelian, heliotrope, and jade, in various combinations, variegated with dots, zones, filaments, ramifications, arborizations, and various figures. Agates seem to have been formed by successive layers of siliceous earth, on the sides of cavities which they now fill entirely or in part. They are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Even in Pliny's time, they were in little estimation. They are found in rocks, in the form of fragments, in nodules, in small rounded lumps, rarely in stalactites. Their colors are various. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes and handles of small utensils. *Kirwan. Encyc. Cleaveland.*

AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AG'ATINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

AG'ATINE, *n.* A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

AG'ATIZED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Fourcroy.*

Agatized wood, a substance apparently produced by the petrification of wood; a species of hornstone. *Werner.*

AG'ATY, *a.* Of the nature of agate.

Woodward.

AGA'VE, *n.* [Gr. *αγανος*, admirable.]

1. The American aloe. The great aloe rises twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyramid at the top. *Encyc.*
2. A genus of univalvular shells.

AGA'ZE, *v. t.* [from *gaze*.] To strike with amazement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

AGA'ZED, *pp.* Struck with amazement. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

AGE, *n.* [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; deduced by Lunier from Lat. *atas*, or *avum*. But these are undoubtedly contracted words, Goth. *aiw*; D. *eeuw*; Gr. *αιων*; from the Celtic, W. *haug*, fullness, completeness, an *age*, a space of time; plu. *hogion*; the *g* being sunk in the Latin words; in the Sanscrit, *yuga*.]

1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; as, the usual *age* of man is seventy years; the *age* of a horse may be twenty or thirty years; the *age* of a tree may be four hundred years.

2. That part of the duration of a being, which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age*. *Luke iii.*

3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. Gen. xlviii.

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the *age* of youth; the *age* of manhood.

5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old.

6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion.

He is of *age*, ask him. John ix.

7. The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event.

Sarah was delivered of a son when she was past *age*. Heb. xi.

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden age, the *age* of iron, the *age* of heroes or of chivalry.

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn.

The mystery hid from *ages*. Col. i.

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.

A'GED, *a.* Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak.

2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

A'GED, *n.* Old persons.

And the *aged* arose and stood up. Job xxix.

AGEN', for *again*. *Obs.*

A'GENCY, *n.* [L. *agens*. See *Act*.]

1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; ac-

tion; operation; instrumentality; as, the agency of providence in the natural world.

2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent entrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of agency.

AGENDA, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy. *Encyc.*

AGENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to patient, or sustaining action; as, the body agent. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

AGENT, *n.* An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral agent.

2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful agent.

3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one entrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

AGENTSHP, *n.* The office of an agent. [Not used.] We now use *agency*.

AGGELATION, *n.* [L. *gelu.*] Concretion of a fluid. [Not used.] *Brown.*

AGGENERATION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio.*] The state of growing to another. [Not used.] *Brown.*

AGER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. [Not used.] *Hearne.*

AGERATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero.*] To heap. [Not used.]

AGGERATION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, "aggrations of sand." *Ray.*

AGGLOMERATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomerare*, *ad* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; from the Heb. גלגל, to involve; Qu. Ar. } to go round in a circle, to be round, to collect, or condense.]

To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass. *Young.*

AGGLOMERATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow or collect into a ball or mass. *Thomson.*

AGGLOMERATED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AGGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AGGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AGGLUTINANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Core.*

AGGLUTINANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AGGLUTINATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *agglutino*, *ad* and *glutino*, from *gluten*; Eng. *glue*; Fr. *glu*; Arm. *glud*; W. *gtyd*. See *Glue*.]

To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AGGLUTINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AGGLUTINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AGGLUTINATION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AGGLUTINATIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

AGGRA'CE, *v. t.* To favor. [Not used.] *Spenser. Wiseman.*

AGGRA'CE, *n.* Kindness; favor. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

AGGRANDIZA'TION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. [Not used.] *Waterhouse.*

AG'GRANDIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir*, of L. *ad* and *grandis*. See *Grand*.]

1. To make great or greater in power, rank or honor; to exalt; as, to aggrandize a family.

2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to aggrandize our conceptions. It seems to be never applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.

AG'GRANDIZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AGGRAND'IZEMENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank or honor; exaltation; enlargement.

The Emperor seeks only the aggrandizement of his own family.

AG'GRANDIZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank or honor.

AG'GRANDIZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

AGGRA'TE, *v. t.* [It.] To please. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

AG'GRAVATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo*, of *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. See *Grave*, *Gravity*.]

1. To make heavy, but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to aggravate the evils of life; to aggravate pain or punishment.

2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to aggravate a crime.

3. To exaggerate.

4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to aggravate a charge against an offender; to aggravate circumstances.

Guthrie, Quint. Paley.

Actions and motives maliciously aggravated. *Washington's Life.*

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. *Aggravate* is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.

AG'GRAVATED, *pp.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AG'GRAVATING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree, as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AGGRAVATION, *n.* The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or hainousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an aggravation of pain or grief.

2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as, an aggravation of features in a caricature. *Paley. Addison.*

AG'GREGATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego*, to collect in troops; of *ad* and *grex*, a herd or band. See *Gregarious*.]

To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass or body.

AG'GREGATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the aggregate amount of charges.

Aggregate flowers, in botany, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx. *Milne.*

Aggregate corporation, in law, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members. *Blackstone.*

AG'GREGATE, *n.* A sum, mass or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an aggregate of stones, bricks, timber, &c. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an aggregate are less intimately mixed than in a compound.

AG'GREGATED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass or system.

AG'GREGATELY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AG'GREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AGGREGA'TION, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

2. In chemistry, the affinity of aggregation, is the power which causes homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere, when united. The aggregate, in this case, differs from a heap, whose parts do not cohere; and from a mixture, which consists of parts dissimilar in their nature. The word is used of solid, fluid, or aeriform bodies.

3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AG'GREGATIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG'GREGATOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

AGGRESS', *v. t.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*, of *ad* and *gradior*, to go. See *Grade*.]

To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first or invade. *Prior.*

AGGRESS'ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AGGRESSION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy. *L'Estrange.*

AGGRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack. *Clarkson.*

AGGRESS'OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader. *Dryden.*

The insolence of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

AGGRIE'VANCE, *n.* [See *Aggrieve*.]

Oppression; hardship; injury. But grievance is more generally used.

AGGRIE'VE, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *grieve*, from *grief*. Perhaps the word is borrowed directly from the Sp. *agraviar*, to injure; Fr. *grever*. See *Grief* and *Grave*.]

To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. In this sense, it is nearly superseded by *grieve*.

2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure, in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

AGGRIE'VE, *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. [Not used. See *Grieve*.]

- AGGRIE'VED**, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.
- AGGRIE'VING**, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.
- AGGROU'P**, } *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar*; It. *ag-*
AGGROOP', } *gruppare, aggroppare*, to
knot or bring together. See *Group*.]
To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, either in statuary, painting or description. *Encyc.*
- AGGROU'PED**, } *pp.* Collected into a group
AGGROOP'ED, } or assemblage.
- AGH'AST**, or more correctly **AGAST**, *a* or *adv.* [Perhaps the participle of *agaze*; otherwise from the root of *ghastly* and *ghost*.]
Struck with amazement; stupified with sudden fright or horror.
- AG'ILE**, *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. See *Act*.]
Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.
And bending forward, struck his *agile* heels. *Shak.*
- AG'ILENESS**, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.
- AGIL'ITY**, *n.* [L. *agilitas*.]
The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion. *Watts.*
- AG'IO**, *n.* [Ital. *aggio*, surplus, difference.]
1. In *commerce*, the difference between bank notes and current coin. In Holland, the *agio* is three or four per cent.; in Rome, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.; in Venice, twenty per cent.: but the *agio* is subject to variation. *Encyc.*
2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value. *Lunier.*
- AGIST**, *v. t.* [If the primary sense is to lie, or to rest, this is from Fr. *gesir*; Norm. *agiser*, to be levant and couchant, from *giser*, to lay or throw down; whence *gist*, cast; *gistance*, a casting. Class Gs. No. 18. If the primary signification is to feed, see Nos. 5, 6, 10, 12, and 56. Ch. Class Gs.]
In *law*, to take the cattle of others to graze, at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forest. *Cowel. Blackstone.*
- AGIST'MENT**, *n.* The taking and feeding other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. It denotes also a burden, charge or tax. [In *canon law*, a modus, or composition. *Johnson, Qu.*]
- AGIST'OR**, or **AGISTA'TOR**, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same; hence called *gist-taker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest-taker*. *Encyc.*
- AG'ITABLE**, *a.* [See *Agitate*.] That may be agitated, shaken or discussed.
- AG'ITATE**, *v. t.* [L. *agito*, from *ago*. See *Act*.]
1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move briskly; as, to *agitate* water in a vessel.
2. To move or force into violent irregular action; as, the wind *agitates* the sea.
3. To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to *agitate* the mind or passions.
4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.
5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs. *King Charles.*
6. To move or actuate. [Not used.] *Blackmore.*
- AG'ITATED**, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.
- AG'ITATING**, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.
- AGITATION**, *n.* The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*. *Bacon.*
2. Disturbance of tranquility in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.
3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. *L'Estrange.*
4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted; as, a scheme is in *agitation*.
- AGITA'TO**, in *music*, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation. *Dict. of Music.*
- AG'ITATOR**, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *antiquity*, a chariotteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators*. *Hume.*
- AG'LET**, } *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point, from
A'IGLET, } *aiguille*, a needle, from *aigu*, sharp. See *Acid*.]
1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.
2. In *botany*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.
- AG'LET-BABY**, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace. *Shak.*
- AG'MINAL**, *a.* [L. *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago*.]
Pertaining to an army or troop. [Little used.]
- AG'NAIL**, *n.* [ad and nail, or Sax. *ange*, pain, and *nail*. See *Nail*.]
A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail. *Bailey.*
- AG'NATE**, *a.* [L. *agnatus*.] Related or akin by the father's side.
- AG'NATE**, *n.* [L. *agnatus*, *adnascor*, of *ad* and *nascor*, to be born. See *Nature*.]
Any male relation by the father's side. *Encyc.*
- AGNAT'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. *Blackstone.*
- AGNA'TION**, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.
- AG'NEL**, *n.* [From *agnus*, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.]
An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*. *Encyc.*
- AGNI'TION**, *n.* [L. *agnitio*, *agnosco*.]
Acknowledgment. [Little used.] *Pearson.*
- AGNI'ZE**, *v. t.* To acknowledge. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- AGNOM'INATE**, *v. t.* [L. *agnomino*; ad and *nomino*, *nomen*, name.]
To name. [Little used.]
- AGNOMINA'TION**, *n.* [L. *agnomen*, a surname, of *ad* and *nomen*. See *Name*.]
1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. *Camden. Encyc.*
2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.
- AGNUS CASTUS**. A species of vitex, so called from the Gr. *ayos*, chaste, or from *a* negative, and *ynos*, seed, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin *Castus*, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense. *Encyc.*
- AGNUS DEI**. [Lamb of God.]
In the *Romish Church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith and from accidents, &c. Also a part of the mass in which these words are repeated by the priest. *Encyc.*
- AGNUS SCYTHICUS**. [Scythian Lamb.]
A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, *Aspidium Barometz*, covered with brown woolly scales, and, in shape, resembling a lamb; found in Russia and Tartary.
- AGO**, *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan*, or *geond*, the participle of *gan*, to go; contracted from *agone*. See *Go*.]
Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.
- AGOG**, *adv.* [Fr. *agogo*; *vivre à gogo*, to live in clover.]
In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.
The gaudy gossip when she's set *agog*. *Dryden.*
- AGO'ING**. [The participle of *go*, with the prefix *a*.]
In motion, as to set a mill *agoing*; or about to go; ready to go; as, he is *agoing* immediately. *The latter use is vulgar.*
- A'GON**, *n.* [Gr.]
The contest for the prize. [Not used.] *Sanctroft.*
- AGONE**, *pp.* *agawn'*, [See *Ago* and *Gone*.]
Ago; past; since. [Nearly Obs.]
- AGONISM**, *n.* [Gr. *agonismos*.]
Contention for a prize. *Dict.*
- AGONIST**, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *Agonistes* in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Sampson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize fighting. In church history, the disciples of Donatus are called *agonistics*.
- AGONIST'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to prize-
AGONIST'ICAL, } fighting, contests of
strength, or athletic combats. *Enfield.*
- AGONIST'ICALLY**, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.
- AG'ONIZE**, *v. t.* [Gr. *agonizein*, to strive. See *Agony*.]
To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.
To smart and agonize at every pore. *Pope.*

AG'ONIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture. *Pape.*

AG'ONIZING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG'ONIZINGLY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

AG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. *αγών*, a contest with bodily exertion; a word used to denote the athletic games, in Greece; whence *αγώνια*, anguish, solicitude; from *αγώ*, L. *ago*. In Lr. *agh*, is a battle, conflict; Gr. *αγωνίζω*, to strive. See *Act*.]

1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence,

2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; appropriately, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane. Luke xxii.

3. Violent contest or striving. *More.*

AGOOD', *adv.* In earnest. [Not used.] *Shak.*

AGOUTY, *n.* [Qu. Sp. *agudo*, sharp; L. *acutus*.]

A quadruped of the order *Rodentia*; arranged by naturalists in the genus *Cavia*. It is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground, or in hollow trees; lives on vegetables; is voracious like a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its meat in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry, its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted. *Encyc.*

AGRA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.]

Relating to lands. Appropriately, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy. Authors sometimes use the word as a noun; an *agrarian*, for *agrarian law*.

Burke.

An *agrarian* distribution of land or property, would make the rich, poor, but would not make the poor, rich.

AGREE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer*, from *gre'*, will, accord. This is contracted from Sp. *agradar*, Port. *id.*, to please, to gratify, whence *agradable*, agreeable; from the root of L. *gratia*, W. *rhad*, grace, favor, that comes freely. The primary sense is advancing, from the same root as L. *gradior*; W. *rhaz*, [rhath]; Syr. *;*; *radah*, to go.]

1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion.

In the expediency of the law, all the parties agree.

2. To live in concord, or without contention; as, parents and children agree well together.

3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*; as, to agree to an offer, or to an opinion.

4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being agreed, as to the terms; as, Didst thou not agree with me for a penny a day? Mat. xx.

To agree on articles of partnership.

Vol. I.

5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled.

Agree with thy adversary quickly. Mat. v.

6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to agree on a place of meeting.

This sense differs not essentially from the fourth, and it often implies a resolving to do an act. John ix.

7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant.

Their witness agreed not together. Mark xiv.

This story agrees with what has been related by others.

8. To resemble; to be similar; as, the picture does not agree with the original.

9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to; as, the same food does not agree with every constitution.

AGREE', *v. t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to agree the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties agree the fact, is really elliptical; let them agree on the fact.

AGREEABILITY, *n.* Easiness of disposition. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

AGREEABLE, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is agreeable to the law of God and our own nature.

2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, agreeable to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee. It is not correctly followed by *with*. In this sense, some writers use *agreeably*, for *agreeable*, but in violation of the true principles of construction; for the word is an adjective or attribute, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence. The house took up the report of a committee, (which taking up was) agreeable to the order of the day. The use of *agreeably* in this sentence would pervert the sense.

3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, agreeable manners; fruit agreeable to the taste.

AGREEABLENESS, *n.* Suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the agreeableness of virtue to the laws of God.

2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an agreeableness of manners; there is an agreeableness in the taste of certain fruits. This is the usual sense of the word.

3. Resemblance; likeness; with *to* or *between*; as,

The agreeableness between man and other parts of creation. *Obs.* *Grew.*

AGREEABLY, *adv.* Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be agreeably entertained with a discourse.

2. Suitably; consistently; conformably;

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, agreeably to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

This is a gross error, proceeding from mistake. *Agreeably* signifies, in an agreeable manner; but this is not the sense, nor does the word modify the verb *grow*. The sense is, marriages grow less frequent, which [fact, or whole member of the sentence, or proposition] is agreeable to the

maxim above laid down. This use of *agreeably* is common, but grossly erroneous.

3. Alike; in the same manner.

Both armed agreeably. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

AGREE'D, *pp.* Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind.

Can two walk together except they be agreed? Amos. iii.

2. Assented to; admitted; as, a proposition is agreed to.

3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract; as, the terms were agreed to, or agreed upon.

AGREE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

AGREE'INGLY, *adv.* In conformity to. [Little used.]

AGREE'MENT, *n.* Concord; harmony; conformity.

What agreement hath the temple of God with idols? 2 Cor. vi.

2. Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good agreement subsists among the members of the council.

3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude. Expansion and duration have this farther agreement. *Locke.*

4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation.

Make an agreement with me by a present. 2 Kings xviii.

He made an agreement for the purchase of a house.

AGRES'TIC, } *a.* [L. *agrestis*; Fr. *a-*
AGRES'TICAL, } *a.* *greste*; from L. *ager*, a field, or the same root.]

Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished. *Gregory.*

AGRICULTOR, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultor*, a cultivator.]

One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry.

AGRICULTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AGRICULTURE, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. See *Acres* and *Culture*.]

In a general sense, the cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables, and fruits, for the use of man and beast; or the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops. In this sense, the word includes gardening, or horticulture, and also the raising and feeding of cattle, or stock. But in a more common and appropriate sense, it is used to signify that species of cultivation which is intended to raise grain and other crops for man and beast. It is equivalent to *husbandry*. Agriculture is the most general occupation of man.

AGRICULTURISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [Little used.]

AGRICULTURIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skilful husbandman.

AGRIMONY, *n.* [L. *argemonia*, from the Gr. Thus it is written by Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written *agrimonia*. Said to be from Gr. *αργεμα*, the web or pearl of the eye, from *αργος*, white, which this plant was supposed to cure. See Theoph. 887.] A genus of plants, of several species. Of

these, the eupatoria or common agrimony, and the odorata or sweet scented, are the most useful. *Encyc.*

AGRIPPINIANS, n. In Church history, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization. *Encyc.*

AGRISE, v. i. [Sax. *agrisan*.]

To shiver. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

AGRISE, v. t. To terrify; also, to make frightful. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

AGROM, n. A disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the E. Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint. *Encyc.*

AGROSTEMMA, n. A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

AGROS'TIS, n. [Gr. *αγρως*.]

Bent grass; a genus of many species.

AGROUND, adv. [Of *a*, *at* or *on*, and *ground*.]

1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be *ashore* or *stranded*.

2. Figuratively, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

AGUAPECA'CA, n. The Jacana, a Brazilian bird, about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing, it has a sharp prickle which is used for defense. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

A'GUE, n. *a'gu*, [Sax. *age*, *oga*, or *hoga*, fear, horror; Arm. *hegea*, to shake; Goth. *agis*, fear, *agyan* or *ogan*, to fear; Ir. *agh*, fear, *agha* or *aghaim*, to fear. The radical idea is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror.]

1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.

2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.

3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word, which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.

A'GUE, v. t. To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

A'GUE-CAKE, n. A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermittent fevers. *Encyc.*

A'GUED, a. Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

A'GUE-FIT, n. A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

A'GUE-PROOF, n. Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

AGUER'RY, v. t. [Fr. *aguerrir*; from *guerre*, war.]

To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [Not in use.] *Lyttleton.*

A'GUE-SPELL, n. A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Gay.*

A'GUE-STRUCK, a. Struck with ague. *Heuyt.*

A'GUE-TREE, n. A name sometimes ap-

plied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities. *Encyc.*

AGUISE, v. t. [See *Guise*.] To dress; to adorn. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

AGUISE, n. Dress. [Not in use.] *More.*

A'GUISH, a. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns.

A'GUISHNESS, n. Chilliness; the quality of being *aguish*. *Granville.*

AGUILLANEUF, n. [From *a*, to, *gui*, misleto, and *Pan neuf*, the new year.]

A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting misleto, which was held sacred by the druids, and on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying, *aguillaneuf*, the year to the misleto. This cry is said to be still observed in some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts. *Encyc.*

A'GUL, n. A species of the *hedysarum*.

AH, An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

AH'A. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features.

2. A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach. *Mason.*

AHAN'IGER, n. A name of the gar-fish.

AHEAD, adv. *Ahed'*, [a and head, or at head.]

1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship, or on the point to which the stem is directed, in opposition to *astern*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Onward; forward; towards the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead*.

3. Headlong; without restraint; precipitantly; as, children suffered to run *ahead*. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*

AHEI'GHT, adv. [a and height.]

Aloft; on high. [Not used.] *Shak.*

AHICCYAT'LI, n. A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattlesnake, but destitute of rattles. Its poison is as fatal as that of any known species of serpent. *Encyc.*

AHI'GH, adv. On high. [Not used.]

AHO'LD, adv. Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

AHOVAI, n. A trivial name synonymous with *Cerbera*, a very poisonous species of plum.

AHOY, Exclam. A sea term used in hailing.

AHRIMAN. [See *Ariman*.]

AHUIT'LA, n. A worm found in the lake of Mexico, four inches in length, as thick as a goose-quill; the tail, which is hard and poisonous, contains a sting. *Clavigero.*

AHUIT'ZOTE, n. An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate of America, whose body is a foot long, its snout long and sharp, its skin of a mixed black and brown color. *Clavigero.*

A'IA, n. A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AICURUS, n. A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red and violet colors; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AID, v. t. [Fr. *aider*, to help; It. *aiutare*, which seems to be contracted from L. *ad-*

juto. In Ar. *ايد* or *ايد* signifies to assist

or strengthen, and *ايد* and *ايد* to help.

In Welsh, *ced* is a benefit, and the word was used to denote the *aids* of feudal tenants.]

To help; to assist; to support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

AID, n. Help; succor; support; assistance. *Watts.*

2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; also the thing that aids or yields succor.

3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue.

In *France*, *aids* are equivalent to customs, or duties on imports and exports. *Encyc.*

4. In *England*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a mere gift, which afterwards became a right demandable by the lord. The aids of this kind were chiefly three. 1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner. 2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight. 3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter. *Blackstone.*

5. An aiddecamp, so called by abbreviation.

6. To pray in aid, in law, is to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray in the aid of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to aid or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called *aid-prayer*. *Cowell. Blackstone.*

Court of aids, in France, is a court which has cognizance of causes respecting duties or customs. *Encyc.*

A'IDANCE, n. Aid; help; assistance. [Little used.] *Shak.*

A'IDANT, a. Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Not used.]

A'IDDECAMP, n. plur. *Aiddecamps*. [Fr., but naturalized, and here Anglicized.]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [The pronunciation should be English, according to the orthography, not *aid de cong*.]

A'IDED, pp. Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

A'IDER, n. One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

A'IDING, ppr. Helping; assisting.

A'IDLESS, a. Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

A'IGRET, AIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a name of the small white heron. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

2. In botany. [See *Egret*.]

A'IGULET, n. [Fr. Usually contracted into *aiglet*, which see.]

A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes.

A'IKRAW, n. A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss. *Fam. of Plants.*

AII, *v. t.* [*Sax. eghian*, to be troubled, to be irksome; *egle*, trouble, grief. In the Saxon, it is impersonal.]

To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind; used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *aills* the man? I know not what *aills* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? *Gen. xxi.*

It is never used to express a specific disease. We never say, he *aills* a pleurisy; but it is usual to say, he *aills* something; he *aills* nothing; *nothing aills* him.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

A'ILING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

A'ILMENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

AIM, *v. i.* [*Qu. Ir. oigham*, to eye. Skinner refers this word to the old Fr. *esmer*. If this was the orthography, I know not its affinities.]

To point at, with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend towards; to endeavor; followed by *at* before the object; as, a man *aims at* distinction; or *aims* to be rich.

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

AIM, *n.* The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; as a spear, a blow, a discourse or remark.

2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; as, a man missed his *aim*.

3. *Figuratively*, a purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

4. Conjecture; guess.
It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it. [*Not used.*]
Spenser on Ireland.

A'IMED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

A'IMER, *n.* One that aims.

A'IMING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

A'IMLESS, *a.* Without aim. *May.*

AIR, *n.* [*Fr. air*; *L. aer*; *Gr. aēr*; *It. aria*; *Sp. aere*; *Port. ar*; *Arm. ear*, *eer*; *Ir. aer*; *W. awyr*; *Ch. 𐤀𐤓*; *Syr. ܐܝܪ*; *Eth. ለየረ*]

Ar. ܐܝܪ. This word, in the Shemitic languages, falls under the root *איר* Heb. and *Ch.*, to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.]

1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.

Atmospheric air is a compound fluid, consisting of oxygen gas, and nitrogen or azote; the proportion of each is stated by chemists differently; some experiments making the oxygen a twenty-eighth part of a hundred; others, not more than a

twenty-third, or something less. The latter is probably the true proportion.

Oxygen gas is called vital air. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere*. The specific gravity of air is to that of water, nearly as 1 to 828. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygenous part is separated from the azotic, and it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. It is the medium of sounds and necessary to combustion.

2. Air in motion; a light breeze.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play. *Pope.*

3. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity; as, a story has taken *air*.
You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Wind is used in like manner.

4. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a *soft air*. A song or piece of poetry for singing; also, the leading part of a tune, or that which is intended to exhibit the greatest variety of melody.

5. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person; as, a heavy *air*; the *air* of youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air*. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features.

6. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, when it is said of a person, he puts on *airs*. The word is used also to express the artificial motions or carriage of a horse.

7. In *painting*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude.

8. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air*.

Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks. *Shak.*

Qu. Obs.

9. Advice; intelligence; information. *Obs. Bacon.*

10. Different states of *air* are characterized by different epithets; as, good *air*, foul *air*, morning *air*, evening *air*; and sometimes *airs* may have been used for ill-scent or vapor, but the use is not legitimate.

To *take the air*, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.

To *take air*, is to be divulged; to be made public.

AIR, *v. t.* To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

2. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* liquors.

3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness; as, to *air* linen.

A'IRA, *n.* Hair grass, a genus of plants.

A'IR-BALLOON. [See *Balloon*.]

A'IR-BLADDER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish. *Arbutnot.*

A'IR-BORN, *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

A'IR-BRAVING, *a.* Braving the winds. *Shak.*

A'IR-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

A'IR-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary. *Shak.*

A'IRE, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by

air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

A'IRER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

A'IR-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine, resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of the elastic force of compressed air. *Encyc.*

A'IR-HOLDER, *n.* [*Air and hold*.]

An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. *Clayfield. Davy.*

A'IR-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

A'IRINESS, *n.* Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air; as, the *airiness* of a country seat.

2. Gayety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons.

A'IRING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

A'IRING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air.

A'IR-JACKET, *n.* A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming. *Encyc.*

A'IRLESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.

A'IRLING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. *Jonson.*

A'IR-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. *Encyc.*

A'IR-POISE, *n.* [*Air and poise*.]

An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

A'IR-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel. The machines for this purpose are of different constructions.

A'IR-SACS, *n.* Air bags in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm. *Encyc.*

A'IR-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine. *Encyc.*

A'IR-STIRRING, *a.* Putting the air in motion. *May.*

A'IR-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air. These filaments are attached to the tops or ends of branches of shrubs or trees, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey. *Encyc.*

A'IR-THREATENING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Todd.*

A'IR-VESSEL, *n.* A spiral duct in plants containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. *Encyc.*

A'IRY, *a.* Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.

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properties; as, envy and jealousy are near akin. [This adjective is used only after the noun.]

A'KING, *ppr.* Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief.

A'KING, *n.* Continued pain, or distress of mind.

AL, in *Arabic*, an adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *al*, and Sp. *el* and *la*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *alkoran*, the koran or the book by eminence; *alcove*, *alchemy*, *alembic*, *almanac*, &c.

AL, in *English*, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon *athel*, noble or illustrious.

More generally *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald* or *all*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as *Alburg*. Sax. *cald*; Germ. *alt*, old.

Al, in the composition of Latin words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as, in *albero*, *alludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo*.

ALABASTER, *n.* [L. from Gr. *αλαβαστρον*]

A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. These concretions have a foliated, fibrous or granular structure, and are of a pure white color, or more generally they present shades of yellow, red or brown, in undulating or concentric stripes, or in spots. *Cleveland.*

Among the *ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, the name of a measure, containing ten ounces of wine or nine of oil. *Encyc. Macquer. Pliny.*

ALABASTER, *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it. *Addison.*

Alabastrum dendroide, a kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with figures of shrubs and trees, found in the province of Hohenstein. *Encyc.*

ALACK', *exclam.* [Per. *آلا* *halaka*, perdition, destruction, and *alaksadan*, to perish.]

An exclamation expressive of sorrow. **ALACK'ADAY**. An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

ALACRIOUSNESS, *n.* Briskness. [Not used.]

ALACRITY, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris*.]

Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

ALADINISTS. Free thinkers among the Mohammedans. *Encyc.*

ALALITE, *n.* A crystalized mineral; diopside; a semi-transparent pyroxene. A variety with twelve sided prisms, was found by Bonvoisin, near the village of Ala in Piedmont, and by him called *Alalite*. *Cleveland.*

ALAMIRE', *n.* The lowest note but one, in Guido Aretine's scale of music. *Johnson.*

ALAMODALITY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. [Little used.] *Encyc.*

ALAMO'DE *adv.* [Fr. *a la mode*, after the fashion.]

According to the fashion or prevailing mode. *Whitlock.*

ALAMO'DE, *n.* A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

ALAND' *adv.* At or on land. *Sidney.*

AL'ARM, *n.* [Dan. *larm*, noise, bustle, alarm; *lärner*, to make a noise or bustle, to alarm; G. *lärm*, *lärmern*, id; Sw. *larm*, *larma*, id; Fr. *alarme*, *alarmer*; Sp. *alarma*, *alarmar*; It. *allarme*, *allarmare*; W. *alarm*, a great shout, compounded of *al*, very, most, and *garm*, an outcry. The Welsh gives the true origin and primary signification.]

1. Any sound, outcry or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger as, to sound an *alarm*.

2. A summon to arms. *Dryden.*

3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror; as, the fire or the enemy excited an *alarm*.

4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger, from whatever cause; as, we felt an *alarm* at the cry of fire.

5. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge. *Encyc.*

AL'ARM, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety.

2. To call to arms for defense.

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

AL'ARM-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

AL'ARMED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are *alarmed* at the approach of danger, or *alarmed* for the safety of friends at sea.

AL'ARMING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.

AL'ARMING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an *alarming message*.

AL'ARMINGLY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

AL'ARMIST, *n.* One that excites alarm.

AL'ARM-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm.

AL'ARM-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement. *Herbert.*

ALARUM, for *alarm*, is a corruption, and is not to be used.

ALAS' *ex.* [Dutch *helaas*; Fr. *helas*.]

An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; *alas the day*, like *alack a day*; or *alas the while*, (*Obs. Spenser.*) expressing an unhappy time.

ALA'TE, *adv.* Lately. [Not used.]

ALA'TED, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.]

Winged; having dilatations like wings. *Botany.*

AL'ATERN, *n.* A trivial name of a species of *rhamnus* or buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus*, Gr. *αλβος*, white.]

A surplice or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Romish clergy. Also a Turkish coin, called also an *asper*, value one hundred and twelve mills.

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ALBATROS, *n.* An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of ansers. The bill is straight; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is of the size of a pelican or larger, very voracious, preying on fish and small water fowls. These fowls are seen, in great numbers, about the capes of the two continents, and on the northern shores of Asia. They are sometimes called the great gull. *Encyc.*

ALBEIT, [*This is supposed to be a compound of *al*, be and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all*.*]

Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Whereas ye say, the Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken. Ez. xiii.

[*This word is now antiquated.*]

ALBELEN, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous or trout kind, found in the German lakes, weighing five or six pounds.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ALBESCENT, *a.* [*L. *albescere*, to grow white.*] Becoming white, or rather, whitish; moderately white. *Encyc.*

ALBICORE, *n.* [*Port. *albacor*; *al* and *bacoro*, a little pig.*]

A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

ALBIGENSES, ALBEGEOIS, *n.* A party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 12th century; so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses*; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France. The catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zuinglius and the Genevan Protestants. *Encyc.*

ALBIN, *n.* [*L. *albus*, white.*]

A mineral, of an opaque white color, consisting of aggregated crystalline lamins, found in Bohemia.

This is regarded as a variety of apophyllite. *Werner. Cleaveland.*

ALBINO, *n.* [*L. *albus*, white.*]

A white descendant of black parents, or a white person belonging to a race of blacks.

A person unnaturally white.

ALBINOS, *n.* A name signifying white men, given by the Portuguese to the white negroes of Africa. The color of this race appears like that of persons affected with leprosy; and the negroes look upon them as monsters. *Encyc.*

ALBION, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs.

ALBORA, *n.* A sort of itch or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils. *Quincy.*

ALBORO, *n.* The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

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ALBUGINEOUS, *a.* [*L. *albugo*, the white spot in the eye, from *albus* white.*]

Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg. *Encyc.*

ALBUGINEOUS humor, the aqueous humor of the eye. *Encyc. Quincy.*

ALBU'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye, called the film, haw, dragon, pearl or cicatrice. Also a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opaque spot growing on the cornea and obstructing vision. It is called also leucoma, nebula, pannus oculi, onyx, unguis, &c. *Quincy. Encyc.*

ALBU'LA, *n.* A species of truttaceous fish, destitute of teeth. The *Albula Indica* is called by the Dutch wit-fish, and is of the size of a herring. The *Albula nobilis* is a fish caught in the lakes of Germany. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ALBUM, *n.* [*L. *albus*, white.*]

1. Among the Romans, a white table, board or register, on which the names of public officers and public transactions were entered. *Lat. Dict.*

2. A book, originally blank, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other.

ALBU'MEN, *n.* [*L. from *albus*, white.*]

The white of an egg. A like substance is a chief constituent in all animal solids. *Ure.*

ALBU'MINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

AL'BURN, *n.* [*L. *alburnum*, from *albus*, white.*]

The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the wood. In America, it is popularly called the *sap*. This is annually acquiring hardness, and becoming wood. *Milne.*

AL'BURN, *n.* [*L. *alburnus*, from *albus*, white.*]

A fish called the *bleak*. It belongs to the order of abdominals, and the genus *Cyprius*. It is five or six inches in length, and esteemed delicious food. Artificial pearls are made of its scales. *Encyc.*

AL'CAHEST, or **AL'KAHEST**, *n.* [*Arabic.*]

A pretended universal dissolvent, or menstruum. [See *Alkahest*.]

ALCA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a Lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian.

ALCA'ICS, *n. plu.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable and two dactyls. *Encyc.*

ALCA'ID, *n.* [*Sp. *alcayde*; Port. *alcaide*; Ar.*]

كيد kaidon, with the prefix *al*, from كيد

to lead, rule, govern. Hence the *Cadi* of the Turks.]

Among the Moors, Spaniards and Portuguese, a governor. In Portugal, the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort; also a jailer. *Span. and Port. Dict.*

ALCAN'NA, *n.* [*Arabic.*] A plant; and a powder, prepared from the leaves of the

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Egyptian privet, used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water, it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce. *Encyc. Theophrast.*

AL'CATRAZ, *n.* The Spanish name of the *Pelecanus Onocrotalus* of Linne; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of India. *Span. Dict.*

ALCAV'ALA, *n.* In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. *Encyc.*

ALCE'DO, *n.* [*L.*]

The king fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picæ. The species are numerous. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [See *Halcyon*.]

ALCHIM'IC, *a.* Relating to alchimy,

ALCHIM'ICAL, *a.* or produced by it.

ALCHIM'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of alchimy.

AL'CHIMIST, *n.* One who practices alchimy.

ALCHIMIST'IC, *a.* Practicing alchimy,

ALCHIMIST'ICAL, *a.* my, or relating to it. *Burke, Rev.*

AL'CHIMY, *n.* [*It. *alchimia*; Ar. *al*, the,*

and كيميا kimia, secret, hidden, or

the occult art, from كيمى kamai, to hide. See *Chimistry*.]

1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chimistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pretended science was much cultivated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt.

2. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.

ALCMA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The Alcmanian verse consisted of two dactyls and two trochees. *Encyc.*

AL'CO, *n.* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable that dogs, transported to America, become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of *Techichi*. *Clavigero.*

AL'COHOL, *n.* [*Ar. كحل kahala; Heb.*

Syr. and Eth. כחל, to paint with a preparation of powder of antimony. The oriental females still practice the painting of the eye brows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterwards to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.]

Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It con-

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sists of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. It is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. This is the usual sense of the word; but originally, in Arabic, it signified a fine impalpable powder, in which sense it is still used. *Encyc.*

ALCOHOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. *Med. Rep.*

ALCOHOLIZATION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. *Encyc.*

ALCORAN. [See *Koran* and *Alkoran*.]

ALCOVE or **ALCOVE**, *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*,

composed of *al*, with the Ar. *قبة* kabba,

to arch, to construct with an arch, and its derivatives, an arch, a round house; Eng. *cubby*.]

1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. The bed is sometimes raised two or three steps, with a rail at the foot. These are frequent in Spain. *Encyc.*

2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books.

ALCYON, *n.* A trivial name of the kingfisher. [See *Halcyon*.]

ALCYONITE, *n.* [*Supra*.]

A fossil zoophite, somewhat resembling a fungus. *J. of Science.*

ALCYONIUM, *n.* The name of a submarine plant, or bastard sponge. Also a kind of astroit or coral, a fossil found in England. *Encyc.*

ALDER, *n.* [L. *alnus*; Fr. *aune*, *aulne*; Sax. *alr*.]

A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *Alnus*. The name is applied also to some species of other genera.

ALDERMAN, *n. plu.* Aldermen. [Sax. *ald* or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older, and *man*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*.]

1. Among our *Saxon Ancestors*, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus, Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called alderman of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.

2. In present usage, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor. The number of aldermen is different in different cities. In London the number is twenty-six, one in each ward, and the office is held for life.

Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.

In the United States, the number of aldermen depends on the charters of incorpora-

tion. In general, aldermen have the powers of a justice of the peace, and, with the mayor, they constitute the court of the corporation. In most of our cities, they are annually elected by the citizens.

ALDERMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman. *Swift.*

ALDERN, *a.* Made of Alder.

ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala*, *eale*, or *aloeth*; G. *al*; Sw. *öl*; Dan. *øl*; Ir. *ol*. Qu. Ir. *olam*, to drink.]

1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops. It is of different sorts, chiefly *pale* and *brown*; the first made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. *Ben Jonson.*

Medicated Ales are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes, by an infusion of herbs during fermentation. *Encyc.*

ALE-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale house. *Homilies.*

ALE-BERRY, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar and sops of bread. *Johnson.*

ALE-BREWER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE-CONNER, *n.* [*ale* and *con*, to know or see.]

An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. Four of these are chosen annually by the livery men, in common hall, on midsummer's day. *Act of Parl.*

ALE-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant, a species of *Tanacetum*.

ALE-FED, *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*

ALE-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale.

ALE-HOOF, *n.* [D. *eiloo*, a plant used in brewing.]

Ground-ivy, the *glechoma hederacea*, of Linne. The leaves of this plant are used to clarify and give flavor to ale. *Lee. Encyc.*

ALE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; and hence a tippling house.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.

ALE-KNIGHT, *n.* A pot companion. *Chaucer.*

ALE-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE-SILVER, *n.* A duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house. *Chaucer.*

ALE-TASTER, *n.* An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship. *Cowel.*

ALE-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.

A L E

A L E

ALE-WASHED, *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. *Shak.*

ALE-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale house.

ALEWIFE, or **A'LOOF**, *n.* [This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142. p. 1065. and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2. 131.]

An American fish belonging to the genus *Clupea*, and called *Clupea Serrata*. It resembles the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife*, *plu.* *alewives*.

ALECTRYOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. *αλεκτρυων*, a cock, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The twenty four letters were laid on the ground, and a grain of corn on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretel the event desired. *Encyc.*

ALEE', *adv.* [*a* or *at* and *lee*. See *Lee*.]

In seaman's language, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee*, when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard ale or *luff ale*, is an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Helm's alee, that is, *the helm is alee*, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about. *Mar. Dict.*

A'LEGER, *a.* [Fr. *alègre*; L. *alacer*.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [*Not used*.]

ALEGGE, *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [*Not used*.]

ALEMB'DAR, *n.* In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the Sultan appears in public. *Encyc.*

ALEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *انبيق* or *انبيق* a chymical vessel.]

A chymical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit*; the upper part which receives and condenses the steam, is called the head, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used now, as the worm still and retort.

ALENGTH', *adv.* [*a* and *length*.]

At full length; along; stretched at full length. *Chaucer.*

ALEPIDOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *λεπίς*, a scale.]

Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

ALERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*, vigilant, watchful, *estar alerta*, to be on the watch.]

1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.

2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. *Spectator.*

ALERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity. *Addison.*

ALEUROM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεουρ*, meal, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients. *Encyc.*

ALEU'TIAN, or **ALEU'TIC**, *a.* Designating certain isles in the Pacific ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending northeastward towards America. The word is formed from *aleut*, which, in Russian, is a bald rock. *Tooke. Pinkerton.*

ALEX'ANDERS, *n.* The name of a plant of the genus *Smyrniun*. *Muhlenberg.*

ALEX'ANDER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.

ALEX'ANDRIAN, *n.* Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied as an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria, in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, *Scander*, or *Sconder*; and for Alexandria, *Scanderona*; hence *Scanderon*, a sea port in Syria.

ALEXANDRINE, or **ALEXANDRIAN**, *n.* A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines. *Pope. Dryden.*

ALEXIPH'ARMIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀλεξω*, to expel, and *φάρμακον*, poison.]

Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.

ALEXIPH'ARMIC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet. *Quincy. Encyc.*

ALEXITER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀλεξω*, to expel, and *δολητηριον*, poison.]

Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom. *Quincy. Encyc.*

ALEXITER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet.

AL'GAROT, or **AL'GAROTH**, *n.* The name of an emetic powder, prepared from the regulus of antimony, dissolved in acids, and separated by repeated lotions in warm water. It is either an Arabic term, or the name of the inventor, a physician of Verona. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL'GEBRA, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *جبر*, the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. *גבר*, to be strong.]

The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and

symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

This science was of Oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians, is uncertain.

ALGEBRA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of Algebra, or deduced from such operation.

Algebraic curve, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates. *Bailey.*

ALGEBRA'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'GENEB, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus; Long. 27° 46' 12" of Taurus; Lat. 30° 05' 28" North. *Encyc.*

ALGERINE', *n.* [from *Algiers*.] A native of Algiers, a city and a government on the coast of Africa.

ALGERINE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

AL'GID, *a.* [L. *algidus*.] Cold. [Not used.]

AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star of the third magnitude, called Medusa's head, in Perseus; Long. 21° 50' 42" of Taurus; Lat. 23° 23' 47" North. *Encyc.*

AL'GOR, *n.* [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

AL'GORITHM, or **AL'GORISM**, *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga*, sea weed.] Pertaining to sea weed; abounding with, or like sea weed.

ALHEN'NA, *n.* [See *Alkenna*.]

A'LIAS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, *Simson alias Smith*; a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called, who attempts to conceal his true name, and pass under a fictitious one.

A'LIAS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

AL'IBI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, in another place, he is said to prove an *alibi*. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an *alibi*.

A'LIEN, *a.* *alien*, [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another; Ir. *aile*, *eile*, *oile*, another; W. *all*, other, and *ail*, second; Arm. *eel*, *all*, *eguite*; Corn. *gele*; Gr. *αλλος*. Hence, L. *alieno*, to alienate; *alter*, another; whence Fr. *alterer*, to alter; L. *alternus*, to alter, to alternate, and *alterco*, *altercor*, to altercate.

Eth. *ἁλλῶ* *kalea*, to alter, to change; whence *alius*, another, the second; the first letter being lost, except in the Cornish and Armoric, as it is in *all*. See Class Gl. No. 36, and Ludolf, 387.]

1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land or government.

2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen.

3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

A'LIEN, *n.* *alien*. A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to, another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

2. In scripture, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.

At that time, ye were without Christ, being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel. Eph. ii.

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens, is an *alien*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country, are mostly natural born subjects; and the children of British subjects, owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. *Blackstone.*

Alien-duty, a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty on the like goods imported by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tonnage of ships belonging to aliens, or any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts on aliens.

A'LIEN, *v. t.* [L. *alieno*.]

1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell.

Nor could he *alienate* the estate, even with the consent of the Lord. *Blackstone.*

2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections from.

The prince was *alienated* from all thoughts of the marriage. *Clarendon.*

In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate*.

ALIENABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The alienability of the domain. *Burke.*

A'LIENABLE, *a.* That may be sold, or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the State.

A'LIENAGE, *n.* The state of being an alien. Why restore estates, forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

A'LIENATE, *v. t.* [L. *alieno*.]

1. To transfer title, property or right to another; as, to *alienate* lands, or sovereignty.

2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; with *from*; as, to *alienate* the heart or affections; to *alienate* a man *from* the friends of his youth.

3. To apply to a wrong use.

They shall not *alienate* the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii.

A'LIENATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus*.]

Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to; with *from*.

O *alienate* from God, O spirit accurst.

The whigs were *alienated* from truth. *Milton. Swift.*

ALIENA'TION, *n.* [L. *alienatio*.]

1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another.

2. The state of being alienated.

3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.

4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity. *Hooker.*

A L I

Alienation-office, in Great-Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. *Encyc.*

ALIENATOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Warton.*

ALIENEE, *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred.

If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone.*

ALIFE, *adv.* [a or on and life.]
On my life. *Shak.*

ALIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.]

Having wings.

ALIFORM, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.]

Having the shape of a wing; a term applied to a certain process and muscles of the body, as the pterygoid process, and the muscles arising from that process. *Quincy.*

ALIGEROUS, *a.* [L. *ala* wing, and *gero*, to carry.]

Having wings.

ALIGHT, *v. i.* [Sax. *alihan*, *gelihan*, *lihtan*. See *Light*.]

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.

2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree.

3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow *alights* on a roof.

ALIKE, *a.* [Sax. *gelic*. See *Like*.]

Having resemblance or similitude; similar.
The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Ps. xiii.*

[*This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.*]

ALIKE, *adv.* In the same manner, form or degree.

We are all *alike* concerned in religion.
He fashioneth their hearts *alike*. *Ps. xxxiii.*

ALIKE-MINDED, *a.* Having the same mind; but *like-minded* is more generally used.

ALIMENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, to feed; Ir. *alaim*, *ailim*, *olaim*, to feed or nurse.]

That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.

ALIMENTAL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

ALIMENTALLY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

ALIMENTARINESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

ALIMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.

The *alimentary canal*, in animal bodies, is the great duct or intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

Alimentary law, among the Romans, was a law which obliged children to support their parents. *Encyc.*

Obligation of aliment, in Scots law, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children. *Encyc.*

A L K

ALIMENTATION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson. Bacon.*

ALIMONIOUS, *a.* [See *Alimony*.]
Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

ALIMONY, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, of *alo*, to feed. See *Aliment*.]

An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate. *Blackstone.*

ALIPED, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, foot.]

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

ALIPED, *n.* [*Supra*.]

An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as, the bat. *Dumeril.*

ALIQUNT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, a little.]
In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

ALIQUT, *a.* [L.]

An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is the *aliquot* part of 15.

ALISH, *a.* [From *ale*.]

Like ale; having the qualities of ale. *Mortimer.*

ALIVE, *a.* [Sax. *gelifan*, to live, from *li-fan*, to live. See *Life*.]

1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is *alive*.

2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process *alive*.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all *alive*.

4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is *alive* to whatever is interesting to a friend.

5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers.

The city was all *alive*, when the General entered.

6. In a scriptural sense, regenerated; born again.

For this my son was dead and is *alive*. *Luke xv.*

[*This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.*]

ALKAHEST, *n.* [Arab.]

A universal dissolvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretense no longer imposes on the credulity of any man.

The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized. *Encyc.*

ALKALES/CENCY, *n.* [See *Alkali*.]

A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant. *Ure.*

A L K

ALKALES/CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

AL/KALI, *n. plu.* Alkalies. [Ar. *الكالى* *ka-li*, with the common prefix, the plant called glass wort, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies to fry.]

In *chemistry*, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties: 1. a caustic taste; 2. volatilizable by heat; 3. capability of combining with acids, and of destroying their acidity; 4. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid; 5. capability of converting vegetable blues to green. *Thomson.*

The term was formerly confined to three substances: 1. potash or vegetable fixed alkali, generally obtained from the ashes of wood; 2. soda or mineral fixed alkali, which is found in the earth and procured from marine plants; and 3. ammonia or volatile alkali, an animal product. Modern chemistry has discovered many new substances to which the term is now extended.

The alkalies were formerly considered as elementary substances; but it is now ascertained that they are all compounds.

The alkalies are used in the manufacture of glass and soap, in bleaching and in medicine.

AL/KALIFY, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL/KALIFY, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

ALKALIG/ENOUS, *a.* [*Alkali*, and *γενναω*, to generate.]

Producing or generating alkali.

ALKALIM/ETER, *n.* [*Alkali* and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda. *Ure.*

AL/KALINE, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

ALKALIN/ITY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

AL/KALIZATE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. *Obs. Boyle. Newton.*

ALKALIZA/TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL/KALIZE, *v. t.* [and formerly *Alkali-zate*.]

To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL/KANET, *n.* The plant bugloss. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. *Encyc.*

ALKEKEN/GI, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of *physalis*. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal. *Chambers.*

ALKEN/NA, or **ALHEN/NA**, *n.* Egyptian privet, a species of *Lawsonia*. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks. *Encyc.*

ALKERMES, *n.* [Arab. See *Kermes*.] In pharmacy, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, derived from the kermes berries. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold.

Quincy. Chambers. Encyc.

ALKERVA, *n.* An Arabic name of the Palma Christi.

Quincy.

AL/KORAN, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The book by way of eminence, as we say the Bible. See *Koran*. It is pronounced, I believe, by orientalists, *alkorawn*.]

The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes, since it was written, that the language of the Alkoran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learnt like other dead languages.

Niebuhr. Encyc.

AL/KORANIST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

ALKUSSA, *n.* A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only under the chin.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ALL, *a.* *awl*. [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all*; W. *oll* or *holl*; Arm. *oll*; Ir.

uile; Gr. *ωλ*; Shemitic *כל*, from *כלה* *calah*, to be ended or completed, to perfect. The Welsh retains the first radical letter. This is radically the same word as *heal*; for in Sw. *hel*, and in Dan. *hele*, signify *all*, and these words are from the root of *heal*. See *Call*, *Heal* and *Whole*.]

1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.

2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength. This word signifies then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always precedes the definitive adjectives, *the*, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* thy goods; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died; *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan; *all* men held John as a prophet; are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words, to enlarge their signification; as *already*, *always*, *all-prevailing*.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as *all* along; *all* bedewed; *all* over; my friend is *all* for amusement; I love my father *all*. In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as, "he thought them sixpence *all* too dear," that is, he thought

them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of *although*, as "*all* were it as the rest," and in the sense of *just*, or *at the moment*, as "*all* as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry. It is *all* one is a phrase equivalent to *the same thing in effect*; that is, it is *wholly* the same thing.

All the better is equivalent to *wholly* the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

ALL, *n.* The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, *all* men.

2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, *our all* is at stake.

And Laban said, *all* that thou seest is mine. Gen. xxxi.

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.

All in all is a phrase which signifies, *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee, Forever. Milton.

When the words, *and all*, close an enumeration of particulars, the word *all* is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as, a tree fell, nest, eagles and *all*. L'Estrange.

At all is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition *at all*; that is, *not in the least degree*. Has he any property *at all*?

All and some, in Spenser, Mason interprets, *one and all*. But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. *ealle at somme*, *all* together, *all* at once, *from some*, together, at once. See *Lye under Some*.

All in the wind, in seamen's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. Mar. Dict.

All is well is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety.

All, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-ABANDONED, *a.* Abandoned by all. Skelton.

ALL-ABHORRED, *a.* Detested by all. Shak.

ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete.

ALL-ADMIRING, *a.* Wholly admiring. Shak.

ALL-ADVISED, *a.* Advised by all. Warburton.

ALL-APPROVED, *a.* Approved by all. More.

ALL-ATO'NING, *a.* Atoning for all; making complete atonement. Dryden.

ALL-BEA'RING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous. Marston.

ALL-BEAU'TEOUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. Pope.

ALL-BEHO'LDING, *a.* Beholding or seeing all things. Dryden.

ALL-BL'ASTING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. Marston.

ALL-BOUN'TEOUS, } Perfectly bounti-
ALL-BOUN'TIFUL, } ful; of infinite bounty.

ALL-CHA'NGING, *a.* Perpetually changing. Shak.

ALL-CHEE'RING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gaiety or cheerfulness to all. Shak.

ALL-COMM'ANDING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. Raleigh.

ALL-COMPLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect. More.

ALL-COMPO'SING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. Crashaw.

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. Glanville.

ALL-CONCE'ALING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all. Spenser.

ALL-CON'QUERING, *a.* That subdues all. Milton.

ALL-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ALL-CONSTR'AINING, *a.* Constraining all. Dryden.

ALL-CONSU'MING, *a.* That consumes or devours all. Pope.

ALL-DA'RING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. Jonson.

ALL-DESTROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing. Fanshawe.

ALL-DEV'ASTATING, *a.* Wasting every thing.

ALL-DEVOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. Pope.

ALL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. Marston.

ALL-DISCOV'ERING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. More.

ALL-DISGRA'CED, *a.* Completely disgraced. Shak.

ALL-DISPENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. Milton. Dryden.

ALL-DIV'INE, *a.* Supremely excellent. Howell.

ALL-DIVI'NING, *a.* Foretelling all things. Fanshawe.

ALL-DREAD'ED, *a.* Dreaded by all. Shak.

ALL-EFFI'CIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.

ALL-EL'OQUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree. Pope.

ALL-EMBRAC'ING, *a.* Embracing all things. Crashaw.

ALL-END'ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. Shak.

ALL-ENLI'GHTENING, *a.* Enlightening all things. Cotton.

ALL-ENRA'GED, *a.* Highly enraged. Hall.

ALL-FLA'MING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. Beaumont.

ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, *n.* The first of April.

ALL-FORGIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all. Dryden.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* [*all* and *four*.]

A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the possession of the four honors, by one person, who is then said to have *all fours*.

To go on *all fours* is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The giver of all things. Milton.

ALL-GOOD', *a.* Completely good. Dryden.

ALL-GOOD', *n.* The popular name of the

plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury,
Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

ALL-GRACIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.

ALL-GUIDING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things. *Sandys.*

ALL-HAIL, *ex.* [*all* and Sax. *hal*, health.] All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health* or safety to the person addressed.

ALL-HALLOW, or ALL-HALLOWS, *n.*

All Saints day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *n.* [*tid*, in Sax., is time.]

The time near All Saints, or November first.

ALL-HAPPY, *a.* Completely happy.

ALL-HEAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants.

ALL-HEALING, *a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*

ALL-HELPING, *a.* Assisting all. *Selden.*

ALL-HIDING, *a.* Concealing all things. *Shak.*

ALL-HONORED, *a.* Honored by all. *Shak.*

ALL-HURTING, *a.* Hurting all things. *Shak.*

ALL-IDOLIZING, *a.* Worshipping anything. *Crashaw.*

ALL-IMITATING, *a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*

ALL-INFORMING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers. *Sandys.*

ALL-INTERESTING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.

ALL-INTERPRETING, *a.* Explaining all things. *Milton.*

ALL-JUDGING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging. *Rowe.*

ALL-JUST, *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-KIND, *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.

ALL-KNOWING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient. *Atterbury.*

ALL-LICENSED, *a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-LOVING, *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*

ALL-MAKING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific. *Dryden.*

ALL-MATURING, *a.* Maturing all things. *Dryden.*

ALL-MERCIFUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALL-MURDERING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing. *Fanshawe.*

ALL-OBEDIENT, *a.* Entirely obedient. *Crashaw.*

ALL-OBEYING, *a.* [See *Obey*.] Receiving obedience from all. *Shak.*

ALL-OBLIVIOUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion. *Shak.*

ALL-OBSCURING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. *King.*

ALL-PATIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs. *Milford.*

ALL-PENETRATING, *a.* Penetrating every thing. *Stafford.*

ALL-PERFECT, *a.* Completely perfect; having all perfection.

ALL-PERFECTNESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole; entire perfection. *More.*

ALL-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing every thing. *Marston.*

ALL-POWERFUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*

ALL-PRAISED, *a.* Praised by all. *Shak.*

ALL-RULING, *a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*

ALL-SAGACIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called also *all hallows*; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ALL-SANCTIFYING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole. *West.*

ALL-SAVING, *a.* Saving all. *Selden.*

ALL-SEARCHING, *a.* Pervading and searching every thing. *South.*

ALL-SEEING, *a.* Seeing every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL-SEE'R, *n.* One that sees every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-SHAKING, *a.* Shaking all things. *Shak.*

ALL-SHUNNED, *a.* Shunned by all. *Shak.*

ALL-SOULS-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL-SPICE, *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic.

ALL-SUFFICIENCY, *n.* Complete or infinite ability. *Hall.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able. *Hooker.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God. *Whillock.*

ALL-SURROUNDING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.

ALL-SURVEYING, *n.* [See *Survey*.] Surveying every thing. *Sandys.*

ALL-SUSTAINING, *a.* Upholding all things. *Beaumont.*

ALL-TELLING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing. *Shak.*

ALL-TRIUMPHING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all. *Jonson.*

ALL-WATCHED, *a.* Watched throughout. *Shak.*

ALL-WISE, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*

ALL-WITTED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit. *Jonson.*

ALL-WORSHIPED, *a.* Worshiped or adored by all. *Milton.*

ALL-WORTHY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.

ALLAGITE, *n.* A mineral, of a brown or green color, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque, found in the Hartz near Elbingerode. *Phillips.*

ALLANITE, *n.* A mineral named from Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, of a brownish black color, and conchoidal fracture. A siliceous oxyd of cerium. *Cleveland. Jameson. Ure.*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOID, *n.* [Gr. *αλλας*, a sausage, and *ειδος*, form.]

A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fetus in those animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

ALLATRATE, *v. t.* [*L. allatro*.] To bark, as a dog. [Not used.] *Stubbes.*

ALLA'Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *alegan*, *alegan*, to lay, to set, to depress, *leggan*, to lay, to cast or strike down; G. *legen*, D. *leggen*, to lay;

Gr. *αγγω*. The Fr. *allier*, to alloy, Sp. *ligar*, seems to be directly from the *L. ligo*, to bind; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. *Allay* and *alloy* were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying *alloy* to metals.]

1. To make quiet; to pacify, or appease; as, to *allay* the tumult of the passions, or to *allay* civil commotions.

2. To abate, mitigate, subdue or destroy; as, to *allay* grief or pain.

Females, who soften and *allay* the bitterness of adversity. *Rawle.*

3. To obtund or repress as acrimony; as, to *allay* the acrid qualities of a substance.

4. Formerly, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But, in this sense, *alloy* is now exclusively used. [See *Alloy*.]

ALLA'Y, *n.* Formerly, a baser metal mixed with a finer; but in this sense it is now written *alloy*, which see.

2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities; as, the *allay* of colors. *Newton.*

Also, abatement; diminution by means of some mixture; as, joy without *allay*. But *alloy* is now more generally used.

ALLA'YED, *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; [reduced by mixture. *Obs.*]

ALLA'YER, *n.* He, or that, which allays.

ALLA'YING, *ppr.* Quietening; reducing to tranquillity; abating; [reducing by mixture. *Obs.*]

ALLA'YMENT, *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease; as, the *allayment* of grief. *Shak.*

ALL'LE, *n. ally.* The little auk, or black and white diver.

ALLEC'TIVE, *a.* Alluring. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

ALLEC'TIVE, *n.* Allurement. [Not used.] *Eliot.*

ALLEDGE' *v. t.* [*L. allego*, *ad* and *lego*, to send; Fr. *alleguer*; Sp. *alegar*; Port. *allegar*; It. *allegare*. This is only a modified application of the Eng. *lay*; *L. loco*, to set, or throw. See Class L g.]

1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness; as, to *alledge* a fact.

2. To produce as an argument, plea or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to *alledge* the authority of a judge.

ALLEDG'ED, *pp.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

ALLEDG'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

ALLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

ALLEGATION, *n.* Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.

2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse or justification.

3. In *ecclesiastical courts*, a formal complaint, or declaration of charges.

ALLEGE. [See *Alledge*.]

ALLEG'EABLE, *a.* That may be alledged. [Not used.] *Brown.*

ALLE'GEAS, or A LLE'GIAS, *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two

kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants which are spun like flax. *Encyc.*

ALLEG'EMENT, n. Allegation. [*Not in use.*]

ALLEGHA'NEAN, a. Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Allegheny.

ALLEGHA'NY, n. The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West through the middle and southern states of North America; but, more appropriately, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the U. States.

This name is given also to the river Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.

ALLEG'ANCE, n. [Old Fr. from *L. allego*, of ad and ligo, to bind. See *Liege* and *League*.]

The tie or obligation of a subject to his Prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied* allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. *Express* allegiance, is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.

Local or *temporary* allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides. *Blackstone.*

ALLEG'ANT, a. Loyal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ALLEGOR'IC, a. In the manner of allegorical; } *legory*; figurative; describing by resemblances.

ALLEGOR'ICALLY, adv. In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

ALLEGOR'ICALNESS, n. The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIZE, v. t. To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people. *Campbell.*

2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it.

ALLEGORIZE, v. i. To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize*, to please his fancy.

ALLEGORIZED, pp. Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

ALLEGORIZING, pp. Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.

ALLEGORY, n. [Gr. *αλληγορία*, of *αλλος*, other, and *αγορεύω*, to speak, from *αγορα*, a forum, an oration.]

A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vine-

yard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory, a figurative description of *real* facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt.
Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is, let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted. *Encyc.*

ALLEGRET'TO, [from *allegro*,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

Rousseau. Busby.
**ALLE'GRO. [It. merry, cheerful; It. leg-
giere; Sp. ligero; Fr. léger, light, nimble.
See *Light*.]**

In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto*. *Piu allegro* is a still quicker movement. *Rousseau. Encyc.*

ALLELU'IAH, n. [Heb. *הלל-יהוה*, praise to Jah.]

Praise to Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their *Εὐχαριστία*, praise to Io; probably a corruption of Jah. The Romans retained the latter word in their *Io triumphe*.

ALLEMAND', n. A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing. *Dict. of Music.*

ALLEMAN'NIC, a. Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni*, all men. Cluver, p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all*, other, the root of Latin *alius* and *man*, place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *all-man* is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. *Owen, Welsh Dict.*

The name, *Alemanni*, seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus.

Cluver, Germ. Antiq.

ALLER'ION, n. In heraldry, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed. *Encyc.*

ALLEVEUR, n. A small Swedish coin, value about a cent. *Encyc.*

ALLE'VIATE, v. t. [Low L. *allevio*; *ad* and *levo*, to raise, *levis*, light; Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*, to raise; Sp. *llevar*, to carry, *levantar*, to raise, and *levante*, a rising, and the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, the east, so called from the rising of the sun, like *oriental*, from *orior*, to rise; Sax. *hlifian*, to be eminent. See *Lift*.]

1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.; opposed to *aggravate*.

2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to *alle-*

viate an offense. [*This sense of the word is rare.*]

ALLE'VIATED, pp. Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

ALLE'VIATING, ppr. Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

ALLEVIA'TION, n. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening or mitigation.

2. That which lessens, mitigates or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life, as friendship could supply. Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector. *Boswell.*

This use of alleviation is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing evil, as *trouble*, *sorrow*, &c.

Without such *alleviations* of the cares or troubles of life.

ALLE'VIATIVE, n. That which mitigates.

[*Not in use.*]

**AL'LEY, n. al'ly. [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from
aller to go; Ir. *alladh*. Literally, a passing
or going.]**

1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.

2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.

3. A place in London where stocks are bought and sold. *Ash.*

ALLIA'CEOUS, a. [L. *allium*, garlic.]

Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the properties of garlic. *Barton.*

**ALLI'ANCE, n. [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*,
lier, to tie or unite, from *L. ligo*, Gr. *λινωω*;
Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; It. *alleanza*;
from the same root as *liege*, *league*, *al-*
ligance; class L. g.]**

1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. *Dryden.*

2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty or league.

3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes perhaps the act of confederating.

4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.

5. The persons or parties allied; as, men or states may secure any *alliances* in their power. *Addison.*

ALLI'ANT, n. An ally. [*Not used.*]

Wotton.

**ALLI'CIENCY, n. [Lat. *allicito*, *ad* and
lacio; G. *locken*; D. *lokken*; Sw. *locka*;
Dan. *lokke*; L. *allecto*, *elicio*. Class
L. g.]**

The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

ALLI'CIENT, n. That which attracts. [*Not used.*]

ALLI'ED, pp. Connected by marriage, treaty or similitude. [*See Ally.*]

**AL'LIGATE, v. t. [L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to
bind. See *Allegiance*, *Liege*, *League*.]**

To tie together; to unite by some tie.

ALLIGA'TION, n. The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [*Little used.*]

2. A rule of arithmetic, for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus if a quantity of sugar, worth eight cents the pound, and another quantity worth ten cents, are mixed, the question to be solved by *alliga-*

tion is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; *alternate*, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture.

ALLIGATOR, *n.* [Properly *allagarto*, from the Spanish and Portuguese *lagarto*, a lizard; *L. lacerta*. The Latin word seems to be connected with *lacertus*, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]

The American crocodile. This animal is of the lizard genus, having a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs, on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upwards, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. *Encyc.*

ALLIGATOR-PEAR, *n.* A West India fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight, (*Laurus Persea*, Linne.) It contains within its rind a yellow butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food. *Encyc.*

ALLIGATURE, *n.* See *Ligature*, which is the word in use.

ALLIGNEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *alignement*, a row, a squaring, from *ligne*, line; *L. linea*.]

A reducing to a line or to a square; a state of being in squares, in a line, or on a level; a line; a row. *Asiat. Res. Columbiad.*

ALLIOTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea. *Encyc.*

ALLISION, *n.* *allizh'un*. [*L. alido*, to dash or strike against, of *ad* and *lædo*, to hurt by striking; *Ir. leas*, a sore; *D. leed*, a hurt; *D. beleedigen*; *Ger. beleidigen*, to hurt; *Fr. blesser*, to hurt. *Lædo* forms its participle *læsus*. Class. *L d. L s.*]

A striking against; as, the *allision* of the sea against the shore. *Woodward.*

ALLITERATION, *n.* [*L. ad* and *littera*, a letter.

The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as *f* and *g* in the following line:
Fields ever fresh, and groves forever green.

ALLITERATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

ALLOCATION, *n.* [*L. ad* and *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place. See *Local*.]

The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English Exchequer. [See *Allow*.]

ALLOCHROITE, *n.* An amorphous, mass-

ive, opaque mineral, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish color, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe; *Gr. αλλος*, other, and *χρως*, color. *Cleveland.*

ALLOCU'TION, *n.* [*L. allocutio*, of *ad* and *loquor*, to speak. See *Eloquence*.]

1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2. An address; a formal address; as, of a General to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English. *Addison. Encyc.*

ALLO'DIAL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal*. *Blackstone.*

ALLODIAN is sometimes used, but is not well authorized. *Cowel.*

ALLO'DIUM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu*, contr. word. According to O'Brien, in his *Focaloir*, or Dictionary of the Irish, this word is the Celtic *allod*, ancient. According to Pontoppidan, it is composed of *all* and *odh*, all-property, or whole estate.]

Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

ALLONGE', *n.* *allunji'*. [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust, *allongé*, lengthened, of *ad* and *long*.]

1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge*.

2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*

ALLOO', *v. t. or i.* To incite dogs by a call. *Phillips.*

[See the correct word, *Halloo*.]

AL'LOPHANE, *n.* [*Gr. αλλος*, other, and *φωσφω*, to appear.]

A mineral of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids. *Ure.*

Allophane is a variety of clay, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal or reniform masses. *Cleveland.*

ALLOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot*; *Sax. hlōt*. See *Lot*.]

1. To divide or distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned.

3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign or appoint in general.

Let every man be contented with that which providence *allots* to him.

ALLOT'MENT, *n.* That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God.

2. A part, portion or place appropriated. In a field, there is an *allotment* for olives. *Broome.*

ALLOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

ALLOT'TERY is used by Shakespeare for *allotment*; but is not authorized by usage.

ALLOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

ALLOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer*, from *louer*; *L. loco*, to lay, set, place; *W. llogi*; *Norm. alluer*. See *Lay*. Class. *L g.*]

1. To grant, give or yield; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a pension.

2. To admit; as, to *allow* the truth of a proposition; to *allow* a claim.

3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the President to displace officers.

4. To approve, justify or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers.

Luke xi. Rom. vii.

5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to *allow* a dollar a day for wages.

6. To abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

ALLOW'ABLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

ALLOW'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety. *South.*

ALLOW'ABLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety. *Louth.*

ALLOW'ANCE, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting.

2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation.

Locke. Shak.

3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence.

5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.

6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.

7. Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved *allowance*. *Obs. Shak.*

ALLOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

Distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

ALLOW'ED, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

ALLOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

ALLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*, to unite or mix; *L. alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind; *Gr. λυγω*; *Sp. ligar*, to tie or bind, to *alloy* or mix base metals with gold or silver, to league or confederate; *Port. id.*; *It. legare*. We observe that *alloy* and *league*, *alliance*, *ally*, are from the same root. Class *L g.*]

1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.

2. To mix metals. *Lavoisier.*

3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

ALLOY', *n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer.

2. The mixture of different metals; any me-

tallic compound; this is its common signification in chemistry.

3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without alloy.

ALLOY'AGE, n. [Fr. *alliage*, from *allier*.]

1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.

2. The mixture of different metals.

Lavoisier.

ALLOY'ED, pp. Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOY'ING, pp. Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE. [See under the compounds of *all*.]

ALLUDE, v. i. [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with, of *ad* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. Port. *aludir*; It. *alludere*. Class L d.]

To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

ALLU'DING, pp. Having reference; hinting at.

ALLU'MINOR, n. [Fr. *allumer*, to light. See *limer*.]

One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. *Cowel. Encyc.*

This is now written *limner*.

ALLURE, v. t. [Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy, from *leurre*, a lure.]

To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil; but in this sense *entice* is more common. In Hosea, ii. 14, *allure* is used in its genuine sense; in 2 Peter, ii. 18, in the sense of *entice*.

ALLURED, pp. Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

ALLUREMENT, n. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor.

ALLURER, n. He, or that, which allures.

ALLUR'ING, pp. Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good.

2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

ALLUR'INGLY, adv. In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLUR'INGNESS, n. The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [Rarely used.]

ALLUSION, n. *alluzhun*. [Fr. from *allusio*. Low L. See *Allude*.]

A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion, by which something is applied or understood to belong to that which is not mentioned, by means of some similitude which is perceived between them. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE, a. Having reference to something not fully expressed. *South.*

ALLU'SIVELY, adv. By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion or insinuation. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS, n. The quality of being allusive. [Rarely used.]

ALLU'VIAL, a. [See *Alluvion*.]

1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water.

2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; as, *alluvial* ores; *alluvial* soil. *Kirwan.*

ALLU'VION, } n. [L. *alluvio*, of *ad* and *ALLU'VIUM, } lavo* or *luo*, *alluo*, to wash. See *Lave*.]

1. The insensible increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.

2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added.

3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water.

In this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale. *Buckland.*

ALLU'VIOUS, a. The same as *alluvial*, and less frequently used.

ALLY', v. t. [Fr. *allier*; reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate; from *ad* and *lier*, to tie or unite. L. *ligo*.]

1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league or confederacy.

2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance or friendship. *Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form, as families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally, as princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

ALLY' n. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.

The *allies* of Rome were slaves. *Ames.*

2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

ALLY'ING, pp. Uniting by marriage or treaty.

ALMACANTAR, n. [See *Almucantar*.]

ALMADIE, n. A bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also *calhuri*. *Encyc.*

ALMAGEST, n. [*al* and *mayest*, greatest.]

A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has been given to other works of the like kind. *Encyc.*

ALMA'GRA, n. A fine deep red ocher, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine. *Encyc.*

AL'MANACK, n. [Ar. *al* and *manach*, manack, a calendar, or diary.]

A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c. for the year ensuing. This calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a *sheet-almanack*. The Baltic nations formerly engraved their

calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helms of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking sticks. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. They are called by different nations, *rimstocks*, *primstaries*, *runstocks*, *runstuffs*, *dags*, &c.

The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic.

Junius. Encyc. Tooke's Russia.

ALMANACK-MAKER, n. A maker of almanacks.

AL'MANDINE, n. [Fr. and It.] In *mineralogy*, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystalized in the rhombic dodecahedron. *Phillips.*

AL'ME, or AL'MA, n. Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing. *Encyc. Savary.*

ALME'NA, n. A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia. *Sp. Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS, n. Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; an attribute of God only.

ALMI'GHTY, a. [all and mighty. See *Might*.]

Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; *appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.*

ALMI'GHTY, n. The Omnipotent God.

ALMOND, n. [Fr. *amande*; It. *mandola*; Sp. *almendra*; Germ. *mandel*.]

1. The fruit of the almond tree; an ovate, compressed nut, perforated in the pores. It is either sweet or bitter. [It is popularly pronounced *ammond*.]

Nicholson. Encyc.

2. The tonsils, two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called almonds, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgarly, but improperly, called the *almonds of the ears*, as they belong to the throat.

Quincy. Johnson.

3. In Portugal, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe.

Encyc.

[But in Portuguese it is written *almude*.]

4. Among *lapidaries*, almonds signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit. *Encyc.*

ALMOND-FURNACE, among refiners, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal; that is, according to modern chemistry, in which the oxyd of lead is deoxydized, and the metal revived.

ALMOND-TREE, n. The tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Miller.*

ALMOND-WILLOW, n. A tree with leaves of a light green on both sides.

Mason from Shenstone.

AL'MONER, n. [See *Alms*.]

An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its

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income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner. This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the *almoner* of a ship or regiment.

The *Lord Almoner*, or *Lord High Almoner*, in England, is an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor.

The *Grand Almoner*, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals. *Encyc.*

ALMONRY, *n.* [Corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *aumery*.]

The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST, *adv.* [all and most. The Saxon order of writing was thus: "all most who were present." Sax. Chron. p. 225. We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.]

Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a christian. Acts xxvi.

ALMS, *n.* *amz.* [Sax. *almes*; old Eng. *almesse*; Norm. *almoignes*; Fr. *aumônes*; D. *aalmoes*; Sw. *almosa*; Dan. *almisse*; G. *almosen*; L. *eleemosyna*; Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*. The first syllables appear to be from *ἐλεειν*, to pity.]

Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing, otherwise called charity.

A lame man was laid daily to ask an *alm*. Acts iii.

Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people. Acts x.

Tenure by free alms, or *frank-almoign*, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; a tenure by which most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses in England held their lands, as do the parochial clergy, and many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary establishments at this day. Land thus held was free from all rent or other service. *Blackstone.*

ALMS-BASKET; ALMS-BOX; ALMS-CHEST; vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ALMS-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS-FOLK, *n.* Persons supporting others by alms. [Not used.]

ALMS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives to the poor. *Bacon.*

ALMS-GIVING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ALMS-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

ALMS-MEN, } *n.* Persons supported
ALMS-PEOPLE, } by charity or by public provision.

ALMUCANTAR, *n.* [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point. *Bailey. Encyc. Johnson.*

ALMUCANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fif-

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teen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass. *Encyc. Chambers.*

ALMUDE, *n.* A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe. *Port. Dict.*

ALMUG, } *n.* In scripture, a tree or wood
ALGUM, } about which the learned are not agreed. The most probable conjecture is that the word denotes gummy or resinous wood in general.

The Vulgate translates it *ligna thyina*, and the Septuagint, *wrought-wood*; others, ebony, bravil or pine, and the Rabbins render it *coral*. It was used for musical instruments, stair cases, &c.

The *thyinum* is the citron tree, from Mauritania, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty. The *almug*, *almugin*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, is most probably a gummy wood, and perhaps may be the *Shittim*, often mentioned in Scripture. See 1 Kings, x. 11. *Calmel. Encyc.*

ALNAGE, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, now softened into *awnage*; L. *ulna*; Gr. *αὐλή*, an arm, a cubit; W. *elin*; Ir. *uelen*, *wile*, or *uilean*, an elbow, a nook, or corner. See *Ell*.]

A measuring by the ell.

ALNAGER, or ALNAGAR, *n.* A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by Statute, 11. and 12. Will. 3. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States.

ALNIGHT, *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

ALOE, *n.* *al'o*, plu. *aloes*, pronounced *aloze*, and popularly *al'oez*, in three syllables, according to the Latin. [L. *aloe*; Gr. *αλόη*; Sp. Port. It. Fr. *aloe*; Heb. plu. *אֵלֶּיךָ* *aloe-trees*.]

In botany, a genus of monogynian hexanders, of many species; all natives of warm climates, and most of them, of the southern part of Africa.

Among the Mohammedans, the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca, hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey.

In Africa, the leaves of the Guinea aloe are made into durable ropes. Of one species are made fishing lines, bow strings, stockings and hammocks. The leaves of another species hold rain water.

ALOES, in medicine, is the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun, till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as the socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the fetid or caballine aloes.

Aloes is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses, it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life. *Encyc.*

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AL/OES-WOOD, *n.* [See *Agallochum*.]

ALOETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to aloe or
ALOETICAL, } aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

ALOETIC, *n.* A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALOFT, *adv.* [a and loft. See *Left* and *Luff*.]

1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars *aloft*.

2. In seamen's language, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence on the upper part, as of a building.

ALO'GIANS, *n.* [a neg. and *λογος*, word.] In church history, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the gospel of St. John. *Buck. Encyc.*

AL'OGOTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. *αλογος*, unreasonable, and *τροφή*, nutrition.] A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, as when one part receives more or less nourishment and growth than another. *Bailey.*

AL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Obs. Brown.*

ALO'NE, *a.* [all and one; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen*; Sw. *allena*; Dan. *allene*.]

1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.

It is not good that man should be *alone*. Gen. ii.

[This adjective follows its noun.]

2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.

And when they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples. Mark, iv.

3. Only.

Thou whose name *alone* is Jehovah. Ps. lxxxiii.

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name *single*, *solitary*, *without another*, is Jehovah.

To let *alone* is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. *Alone*, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me *alone*; let them *alone*; let it *alone*; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is, or let it remain by itself.

ALO'NE, *adv.* Separately; by itself.

ALO'NELY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly. [Not used.] *Gower.*

ALO'NENESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other. [Not used.] *Montague.*

ALONG, *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang* or *ond-lang*; Fr. *au long*, *le long*. See *Long*. The Saxons always prefixed *and* or *ond*, and the sense seems to be, by the length, or opposite the length, or in the direction of the length.]

1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched *along* the bank of the river, or *along* the highway. 1 Sam. vi.

2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides *along* the sky; let us walk *along*.

All *along* signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.

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Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went. Jer. xli. 1 Sam. xxviii.
Along with signifies in company; joined with; as, *Go along with us*. Sometimes *with* is omitted;
 Come then, my friend, my genius, *come along*. Pope.

Along side, in seamen's language, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship or by the side of a wharf.
Along shore is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.

Lying along is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail. Mar. Dict.

ALONGST', *adv.* Along; through or by the length. Obs. Knolles.

ALOOF', *adv.* [Probably from the root of *leave*, to depart.]

1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in a *literal sense*; as, to stand *aloof*.

2. In a *figurative sense*, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

AL/OPECY, *n.* [Gr. *αλπη*, a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.]

A disease, called the fox-evil or scurf, which is a falling off of the hair, from any part of the body. Quincy. Encyc. Bailey.

ALO'SA, *n.* A fish of passage, called the shad, or mother of herrings, a species of Clupea. It is an abdominal, and some naturalists allege it to be a different species from the shad. Encyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ALOUD', *adv.* [a and loud; Sax. *gehtyd*, clamor. See *Loud*.]

Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise. Cry aloud, spare not. Isa. lviii.

ALP, *ALPS*, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *αλπος*, white; L. *albus*. The Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *olbe*. Cluver. Thucydides mentions a castle, in the territory of Argos, situated on a hill and called *Olpas* or *Olpa*. Lib. 3. Ca. 105. Pelloutier, Hist. des Celtes, Liv. 1. 15. The derivation of the word from *αλπος*, white, is therefore doubtful. In Ir. or Gaelic, *ailp* is a huge mass or lump.]

A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Switzerland; so that by Alps is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers apply the name to any high mountains. Pinkerton.

ALPAG'NA, *n.* An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco of Linne, and the Pacos of Pennant.

ALPHA, *n.* [Heb. *א*, an ox, a leader.]

The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega. Rev. i.

As a numeral, it stands for one. It was formerly used also to denote chief; as, Plato was the Alpha of the wits.

ALPHABET, *n.* [Gr. *αλφα* and *βητα*, A and B.]

The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters which form the elements of speech.

ALPHABET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order

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of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABETA'RIAN, *n.* A learner while in the A. B. C.

ALPHABET'IC, } *a.* In the order of an
ALPHABET'ICAL, } alphabet, or in the
 order of the letters as customarily arranged.

ALPHABET'ICALLY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

ALPHE'NIX, *n.* [al and *phanix*.]

White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and molded into various figures. Encyc.

AL/PHEST, *n.* A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. *Labrus Cinadus*, Linne. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ALPHON'SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back. Encyc.

ALPHON'SIN TABLES. Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus king of Arragon. Bailey.

AL/PHUS, *n.* [Gr. *αλφος*, white.]

That species of leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. Quincy.

AL/PINE, *a.* [L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes*.]

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated.

2. Growing on high mountains; as, *alpine plants*. Milton. Thomson.

AL/PINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

AL/PIST, or *AL/PIA*, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail; a small seed, used for feeding birds. Encyc.

AL/QUIER, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude or about two gallons. It is called also *Cantar*. Port. Dict.

AL/QUIFOU, *n.* A sort of lead ore, which, when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potters ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. Encyc.

AL/READY, *adv.* *alred'dy*. [all and ready. See *Ready*.]

Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Elias is come *already*. Mat. xvii.
 Joseph was in Egypt *already*. Ex. i.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

AL/SO, *adv.* [all and so. Sax. *eal* and *swa*; *eal*, all, the whole, and *swa*, so.]

Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. Mat. xvi.

ALT or *AL/TO*, *a.* [It. from L. *altus*, high;

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Celt, *alt*, *ault*, a high place; Heb. *תל*, upper, *ty*, high.]

In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale. In sculpture, *alto-relievo*, high relief, is when the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground. Encyc. Cyc.

ALTA'IC, or *ALTA'IAN*, *a.* [Tart. *altau*, perhaps *al-tag*, high mountain. Tooke 1, 121.]

Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. Pinkerton. Encyc.

AL/TAR, *n.* [L. *altare*, probably from the same root as *altus*, high; Celtic, *alt*, a high place.]

1. A mount; a table or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterwards of stone, wood or horn; some were round, others square, others triangular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were, the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of showbread; all of shittim wood, and covered with gold or brass. Encyc.

2. In *modern churches*, the communion table; and, figuratively, a church; a place of worship.

3. In *scripture*, Christ is called the altar of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.

We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles. Heb. xiii.

AL/TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

AL/TAR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church. Warton.

AL/TAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar. Howell.

AL/TARAGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in *law*, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. Encyc.

AL/TARIST, or *AL/TAR-THANE*, *n.* In *old laws*, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also a chaplain. Cyc.

AL/TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; Sp. *alterar*; It. *alterare*; from L. *alter*, another. See *Alien*. *Alter* is supposed to be a contraction of *αλλοτερος*, alienus, of *αλλος* and *ετερος*.]

1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that has gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to *alter* an opinion. In general, to *alter* is to change partially; to *change* is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

AL/TER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather *alters* almost daily.

The law which *altereth* not. Dan. vi.

AL/TERABILITY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

AL'TERABLE, *a.* That may become different: that may vary.

AL'TERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

AL'TERABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

AL'TERAGE, *n.* [From *alo*, to feed.]

The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.* But this is not an English word.

AL'TERANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

AL'TERANT, *n.* A medicine which, without a sensible operation, gradually corrects the state of the body and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alterative. *Encyc. Quincy.*

ALTERA'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio*.]

The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an *alteration* when it becomes hot.

AL'TERATIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.

AL'TERATIVE, *n.* A medicine which, without sensible operation, gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution and restores healthy functions. This word is more generally used than *alterant*.

AL'TERATE, *v. t.* [L. *altercor*, *alterco*, from *alter*, another.]

To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat or anger; to wrangle.

ALTERCA'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio*.]

Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

AL'TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus*, of *alter*, another.]

1. Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.

2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. *Cleveland.*

Altern-base, in trigonometry, is a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the *altern-base*; or the true base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is the *altern-base*.

Encyc.

AL'TERNACY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Little used.*]

AL'TERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Little used.*]

AL'TERN'ALLY, *adv.* By turns. [*Little used.*]

May.

AL'TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus*.]

1. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.

Pope.

2. In *botany*, branches and leaves are *alternate*, when they rise higher on opposite sides alternately, come out singly, and follow in gradual order. *Encyc. Lee.*

Alternate alligation. [See *Alligation.*]

Alternate angles, in geometry, the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of the

cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

Johnson.

In *heraldry*, the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, are usually of the same nature, and are called *alternate quarters*.

AL'TERN'ATE, *n.* That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude.

Prior.

AL'TERNATE, *v. t.* [L. *alternare*. See *Alter*.] With the accent on the second syllable, the participle *alternating* can hardly be pronounced.]

To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally; as, God *alternates* good and evil.

AL'TERNATE, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.

2. To follow reciprocally in place.

Different species *alternating* with each other.

Kirwan.

AL'TERN'ATELY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

AL'TERNATENESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

AL'TERNATING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

AL'TERNATION, *n.* The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

2. The different changes or alterations of orders, in numbers. Thus, if it is required to know how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, continually into one another, and the last product is the number required. This is called *permutation*.

3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.

4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

Mason.

AL'TERN'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif*.]

Offering a choice of two things.

AL'TERN'ATIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when two things offer a choice of one only, the two things are called *alternatives*. In strictness, then, the word can not be applied to more than two things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground.

Cranch.

AL'TERN'ATIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

AL'TERN'ATIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

AL'TERN'ITY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

AL'THE'A, *n.* [Gr. *αλθαία*, from *αλθεω*, or *αλθαίνω*, to heal.]

In *botany*, a genus of polyandrian monadelphs, of several species; called in English *marsh-mallows*.

The common species has a perennial root,

and an annual stalk rising four or five feet. It abounds with mucilage, and is used as an emollient.

Encyc.

AL'THOUGH, *altho'*, obs. verb, or used only in the Imperative. [*all* and *though*; from Sax. *thah*, or *theah*; Ir. *daighim*, to give; Ger. *doch*; D. *dog*; Sw. *doch*, and *endoch*; Dan. *dog*, though. See *Though*.]

Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom." Hab. iii. That is, grant, admit or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive *that*—although *that* the fig-tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb, has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by *notwithstanding*, *non obstante*; as *not opposing* may be equivalent to *admitting* or *supposing*.

AL'TIL'OUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquor*, *loquens*, speaking.]

Lofty speech; pompous language.

AL'TIM'ETER, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure. See *Measure* and *Mode*.]

An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a geometrical quadrant.

AL'TIM'ETRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration.

AL'TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three cents; also a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length.

Tooke. Encyc.

AL'TIN'CAR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [See *Tincal*.]

Encyc.

AL'TIS'ONANT, } *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and

AL'TIS'ONOUS, } *sonans*, sounding; *sonus*, sound.]

High sounding, lofty or pompous, as language.

Evelyn.

AL'TITUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, of *altus*, high,

and a common termination, denoting state, condition or manner.]

1. Space extended upward; highth; the elevation of an object above its foundation; as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or column; or the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth; as, the *altitude* of a cloud or a meteor; or the elevation of one object above another; as, of a bird above the top of a tree.

2. The elevation of a point, a star, or other object above the horizon. This is *true* or *apparent altitude*; *true*, when taken from the rational or real horizon; *apparent*, when taken from the sensible, or apparent horizon.

3. *Figuratively*, high degree; superior excellence; highest point of excellence.

He is proud to the *altitude* of his virtue.

Shak.

The *altitude of the eye*, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

Encyc.

Meridian altitude is an arch of the meridian between the horizon and any star or point on the meridian.

AL'TIV'OLANT, *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.]

Flying high.

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AL/TO. [It. from *L. altus*.] High.
Alto and Basso, high and low, in *old law*, terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration.

AL/TO-OCTA/VO. [It.]
 An octave higher.

AL/TO-RELIE/VO. [It.]
 High relief, in *sculpture*, is the projection of a figure half or more, without being entirely detached. *Cyc.*

AL/TO-RIPIE/NO. [It.]
 The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places. *Encyc.*

AL/TO-VIOLA. [It.]

A small tenor viol.

AL/TO-VIOLINO. [It.]

A small tenor violin.

AL/TOGETHER. *adv.* [all and together.
 See *Together*.]

Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.

Every man at his best estate is *altogether* vanity. *Ps. xxxix.*

AL/UDEL. *n.* [a and *lutum*, without lute. *Lunier*.]

In *chemistry*, *aludels* are earthen pots without bottoms, that they may be exactly fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter. *Quincy. Encyc.*

AL/UM. *n.* [*L. alumen*.]

A triple sulphate of alumina and potassa. This substance is white, transparent and very astringent; but seldom found pure or crystallized. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain clays containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa; the salt is then obtained by crystallization. *Alum* is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent; internally, in hemoptoe, diarrhea, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing to fix colors; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins. *Encyc. Fourcroy. Webster's Manual.*

ALUM-EARTH. *n.* A massive mineral, of a blackish brown color, a dull luster, and soft consistence. *Ure.*

AL/UMIN. *n.* An earth, or earthy substance, which has been considered to be elementary, and called pure clay; but recently, chemical experiments have given reason to believe it to be a metallic oxyd, to the base of which has been given the name *aluminum*. This metallic base however has not been obtained in such a state as to make its properties susceptible of examination. *Alumina* is destitute of taste and smell. When moistened with water, it forms a cohesive and ductile mass, susceptible of being kneaded into regular forms. *Davy. Cyc. Webster's Manual.*

AL/UMINIFORM. *a.* Having the form of alumina. *Chaptal.*

AL/UMINITE. *n.* Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white. *Aikin. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

ALU/MINOUS. *a.* Pertaining to alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties.

ALU/MINUM. *n.* The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina. *Davy.*

ALUMISH. *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

ALUM-SLATE. *n.* A mineral of two species, common and glossy.

ALUM-STONE. *n.* The siliceous subsulphate of alumina and potash. *Cleaveland.*

ALU/TA. *n.* [*L.*] A species of leatherstone, soft, pliable and not laminated. *Quincy.*

ALUTA/TION. *n.* [*L. aluta*, tanned leather.]
 The tanning of leather.

AL/VEARY. *n.* [*L. alvearium*, *alveare*, a bee hive, from *alvus*, the belly.]
 The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha. *Quincy.*

AL/VEOLAR. *a.* [*L. alveolus*, a socket, *Al/VEOLARY*, } from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.]

Containing sockets, hollow cells or pits; pertaining to sockets. *Anatomy.*

AL/VEOLATE. *a.* [*L. alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.]

Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey comb. *Martyn.*

AL/VEOLE. *n.* [*L. dim. of alveus*.]

AL/VEOLUS. *n.* [*L. dim. of alveus*.]
 1. A cell in a bee hive, or in a fossil.

2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.

3. A sea fossil of a conic figure, composed of a number of cells, like bee-hives, joined by a pipe of communication. *Encyc.*

AL/VEOLITE. *n.* [*L. alveolus*, and *Gr. ληθος*.]
 In *natural history*, a kind of stony polypiers, of a globular or hemispherical shape; formed by numerous concentric beds, each composed of a union of little cells. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AL/VINE. *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.]
 Belonging to the belly or intestines. *Darwin.*

ALWAR/GRIM. *n.* The spotted plover, *Charadrius Apricarius*. *Pennant.*

AL/WAY or AL/WAYS. *adv.* [all and way; *Sax. cal*, and *weg*, way; properly, a going, at all goings; hence, at all times.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God is *always* the same.

2. Continually; without variation.

I do *always* those things which please him. *John viii. Mat. xxviii.*

3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals.

Mephibosheth shall eat bread *always* at my table. *2 Sam. ix.*

4. At all convenient times; regularly.

Cornelius prayed to God *always*. *Acts x. Luke xviii. Eph. vi.*

Always is now seldom used. The application of this compound to *time* proceeds from the primary sense of *way*, which is a going or passing; hence, continuation.

A. M. stand for *Artium Magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called in some countries, doctor of philosophy. In America, this degree is conferred without examination, on bachelors of three years standing.

A. M. stand also for *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. *Sax. eom*; *Gr. εἰμι*; *Goth. im*; *Pers. am*.

I **AM** that I **AM**. *Ex. iii.*

A/MA, or **HA/MA**, *n.* [*D. aam*, a vessel.]

In *church affairs*, a vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; also, a wine measure, as a cask, a pipe, &c. *Encyc.*

AMABIL/ITY. *n.* [*L. amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.]

Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections. *Taylor.*

AMAD/AVAD. *n.* A small curious bird of the size of the crested wren; the upper part of the body is brown, the prime feathers of the wings black. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMADET/TO. *n.* A sort of pear, so called, it is said, from a person who cultivated it. *Skinner.*

AMAD/OGADE. *n.* A small beautiful bird in Peru; the upper part of its body and wings are of a lively green, its breast red, and its belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AM/ADOT. *n.* A sort of pear. *Johnson.*

AM/ADOU. *n.* A variety of the *boletus ignarius*, found on old ash and other trees. *Ure.*

This is written also *amadow*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability. *Cyc.*

AMA/IN. *adv.* [*Sax. a* and *magn*, force, strength. See *May*, *Might*.]

With force, strength or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.

What, when we fled *amain*. *Milton.*

Let go *amain*, in seamen's language, or *strike amain*, is to let full or lower at once. *Mar. Dict.*

AMAL/GAM. *n.* [*Gr. μαλαγμα*, from *μαλασσω*, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]

1. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. *Cyc.*

2. A mixture or compound of different things. *Burke.*

AMAL/GAMATE. *v. t.* To mix quicksilver with another metal. *Gregory* uses *amalgamize*.

2. To mix different things, to make a compound; to unite.

AMAL/GAMATE. *v. i.* To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMAL/GAMATED. *pp.* Mixed with quicksilver; blended.

AMAL/GAMATING. *ppr.* Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMA/TION. *n.* The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal. *Encyc.*

2. The mixing or blending of different things.

AM/ALOZK. *n.* A large aquatic fowl of Mexico. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMAN/DOLA. *n.* A green marble, having the appearance of honey comb, and containing white spots; of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcarious earth, 20 sluit and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the shist. *Kirwan. Nicholson.*

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AMANUEN'SIS, *n.* [L. from *manus*, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.

AM'ARANTH, } *n.* [Gr. *αμαραντος*, of a decay; so called, it is said, because, when cropped, it does not soon wither.]

AMARANTH'US, } *n.* neg. and *μαρανω*, to decay; so called, it is said, because, when cropped, it does not soon wither.] Flower-gentle; a genus of plants, of many species. Of these the tricolored has long been cultivated in gardens, on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves.

AM'ARANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple.

AMARANTH'INE, *a.* Belonging to amarant; consisting of, containing, or resembling amarant.

AMAR'ITUDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter; from Heb. *מר* bitter.] Bitterness. [Not much used.]

AMARYL'IS, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.]

In *botany*, lily-daffodil, a genus of liliaceous plants of several species, which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers.

AM'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser*; It. *ammassare*; L. *massa*, a heap or lump; Gr. *μαζα*. See *Mass*.]

1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure.

2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together; as, to *amass* words or phrases.

AM'ASS, *n.* An assemblage, heap or accumulation. [This is superseded by *Mass*.]

AM'ASSED, *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

AM'ASSING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.

AM'ASSMENT, *n.* A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

AMA'TE, *v. i.* [See *Mate*.] To accompany; also to terrify, to perplex. [Not used.]

AMATEU'R, *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.]

A person attached to a particular pursuit, study or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts. *Burke*.

AMATOR'IAL, } *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from *amo*, to love.]

AM'ATORY, } *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from *amo*, to love.] 1. Relating to love; as, *amatorial* verses; causing love; as, *amatory* potions; produced by sexual intercourse; as, *amatorial* progeny.

2. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

AMATOR'IALLY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

AMAURO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αμαυρος*, obscure.]

A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena*. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It has sometimes been cured by electricity. *Encyc. Coxe*.

AMA'ZE, *v. t.* [Qu. Ar. *أماز* to perplex or confuse; or from *maze*.]

To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.

They shall be afraid; they shall be amazed at one another. Is. xiii.

They were all amazed and glorified God.

This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.

AMA'ZE, *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement*.

AMA'ZED, *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise or wonder.

AMA'ZEDLY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [Little used.]

AMA'ZEDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

AMA'ZEMENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary events.

AMA'ZING, *ppr.* Confounding with fear, surprise or wonder.

2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment, or perplexity.

AMA'ZINGLY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound or terrify.

AM'AZON, *n.* [This is said to be formed of a neg. and *μαζος*, breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.]

1. The Amazons are said by historians, to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their society; and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables.

2. By analogy, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

3. This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name Amazon to that river, whose real name is Maranon.

Garcilasso, p. 606.

AMAZO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.

2. Belonging to the river Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country lying on that river.

AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition. Sax. *emb*, *ymb*; W. *am*; Ir. *im*, *um*; G. *um*; D. *om*; Dan. *om*; Sw. *om*; Gr. *αμφι*; Lat. *am* or *amb*.

AMBA'GES, *n.* [L. *amb* and *ago*, to drive.]

1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words.

2. A winding or turning.

AMBAS'SADOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write

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also *ambassador*; and as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *ambassador*. See *Embassador*.]

AM'BE or AM'BI, *n.* [Gr. *αμβη*, a brim; from *amb*, about.]

Literally, a brim; but in *surgery*, an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders, so called from the jutting of its extremity. Also the mango tree.

Quincy. *Encyc. Coxe*.

AM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar*; Port. *id*; It. *ambra*; an oriental word; Pers.

آنبار anbar or anabar; Ar. آنبار anbaron. In 1 Kings x. 2. 10, the Arabic is rendered spices. The Arabic word is rendered by Castle, *amber*, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus and fumus. In Eth.

ዐንበረ anbar is rendered a whale, and the word is used in Jonah, ii. 1. and Math. xii. 40. This word is placed by Castle under

آنبار to produce grapes, and آنبار signifies grapes, Ch. and Heb. *גפן*. The

Chaldee verb signifies to join or connect, and the sense of this word, applied to grapes, is a cluster, like *grape* in English. It signifies also in Ch. a tumor, a pustule, a mountain, the sense of which is a lump or mass collected; and this may be the sense of amber. In German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, it has the name of *burnstone*.]

A hard semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the U. States.

The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish.

Journal of Science. Encyc. Chambers.

AM'BER, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.

AM'BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.

AM'BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.

AM'BER-DROPPING, *a.* Dropping amber.

Milton.

AM'BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed, resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the W. Indies.

Chambers.

AM'BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of *Anthospermum*, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Miller.

AM'BERGRIS, *n.* [amber and Fr. *gris*, gray; gray amber.]

A solid, opaque, ash-colored inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. Various opinions

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have been entertained respecting its origin; but it is well ascertained, that it is indurated fecal matter, discharged by the spermaceti whale, a species of *physeter*. It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle fish, on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery.

Encyc.

AM'BIDEXTER, *n.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.]

1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility.
2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. [*This sense is used in ludicrous language.*]
3. In law, a juror who takes money of both parties, for giving his verdict; an embra-cer.

Cowel.

AMBIDEXTERITY, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.

AMBIENT, *a.* [*L. ambiens*, from *ambio*, to go round, from *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the *ambient* air.

Milton.

AMBIG'ENAL, *a.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *genu*, a knee.]

An ambigonal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

Encyc.

AMBIGU, *n.* [*Fr. See Ambiguity.*]

An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes.

King.

AMBIGUITY, *n.* [*L. ambiguitas*, from *ambigo*.]

Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.

Words should be used which admit of no ambiguity.

AMBIGUOUS, *a.* [*L. ambiguus*.]

Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification.

The ancient oracles were *ambiguous*, as were their answers.

AMBIGUOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AMBIL'OGY, *n.* [*ambo*, both, and *logos*, speech.]

Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AMBIL'OUOUS, *a.* [*ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT, *n.* [*L. ambitus*, a circuit, from *ambio*, to go about. See *Ambient*.]

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The line that encompasses a thing; in geometry, the perimeter of a figure, or the surface of a body. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.

Johnson. Encyc.

AMBI'TION, *n.* [*L. ambitio*, from *ambio*, to go about, or to seek by making interest, of *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go. See *Ambages*.] This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.]

A desire of preferment, or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition*. It denotes also an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, a man has an *ambition of* wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of *going about*, or attempting; but this sense is hardly legitimate.

AMBI'TION, *v. t.* [*Fr. ambitionner*.]

Ambitiously to seek after. [*Little used*.]

King.

AMBI'TIOUS, *a.* Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame; followed by *of* before a noun; as, *ambitious of* glory.

2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, *ambitious* ornaments.

3. Figuratively, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the *ambitious* ocean.

Shak.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment, or superiority.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with *ambition*, it is not often used.

AM'BLE, *v. i.* [*Fr. ambler*, from *L. ambulo*, to walk; *Qu. amb*, about, and the root of *Fr. aller*.]

1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other.

Edin. Encyc.

2. To move easy, without hard shocks.

Him time *ambles* withal.

Shak.

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly.

Johnson.

AM'BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.

AM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AM'BLIGON, or **AM'BLYGON**, *n.* [*Gr. αμβλῖς*, obtuse, and *γωνία*, an angle.]

An obtuse angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees.

Bailey. Encyc.

AMBLIG'ONAL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.

Ash.

AM'BLIGONITE, *n.* [*Gr. αμβλῖγωνίος*, having an obtuse angle.]

A greenish colored mineral, of different pale shades, marked on the surface with reddish and yellowish brown spots. It occurs massive or crystalized in oblique four-sided prisms, in granite, with topaz and tourmalin, in Saxony.

Ure.

AM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AM'BLINGLY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

A M B

AM'BLYOPY, *n.* [*Gr. αμβλῦς*, dull, and *ως*, eye.]

Incipient amaurosis; dulness or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect of the organs; sight so depraved that objects can be seen only in a certain light, distance, or position.

Encyc. Coxe.

AM'BO, *n.* [*Gr. αμβών*, a pulpit; *L. umbo*, a boss.]

A reading desk, or pulpit.

Wheler.

AMBREA'DA, *n.* [*from amber*.] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans.

Encyc.

AMBRO'SIA, *n.* *ambro'zha*, [*Gr. α neg.* and *σπρος*, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.]

1. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods. Hence,

2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. The name has also been given to certain alexipharmic compositions.

AMBRO'SIAL, *a.* *ambro'zhal*. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, *ambrosial* dew. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.

AMBRO'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose, in the fourth century.

Encyc.

AM'BROSIN, *n.* In the middle ages, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

Encyc.

AM'BRY, *n.* [*contracted from Fr. aumonerie*, almonry, from old *Fr. almoigne*, alms.]

1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an office of this name, in which the almoner lived.

2. A place in which are deposited the utensils for house keeping; also a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMBS'-ACE, *n.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *ace*.]

A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

Johnson.

AM'BULANT, *a.* [*L. ambulans*, from *ambulo*.]

Walking; moving from place to place.

Encyc.

Ambulant brokers, in Amsterdam, are exchange-brokers, or agents, who are not sworn, and whose testimony is not received in courts of justice.

Encyc.

AMBULA'TION, *n.* [*L. ambulatio*.] A walking about; the act of walking.

AM'BULATOR, *n.* In entomology, a species of *Lamia*, whose thorax is armed on each side with two spines; a *Cerambyx* of Linne.

Cyc.

AM'BULATORY, *a.* That has the power or faculty of walking; as, an animal is *ambulatory*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; as, an *ambulatory* view.

3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places.

Johnson.

AM'BULATORY, *n.* A species of ichneir-

mon, with a yellowish scutellum and spotted thorax. *Cyc.*

AM'BURY, or **AN'BURY**, *n.* [Qu. *L.* *umbo*, the navel; Gr. *αμβων*.]

Among *farriers*, a tumor, wart or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch. *Encyc.*

AM'BUSCADE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. Port. *emboscada*; It. *imboscata*; from It. *imboscare*, Sp. *emboscar*, to lie in bushes, or concealed; in and *bosco*, *bosque*, a wood; Eng. *bush*.]

1. *Laterally*, a lying in a wood, concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise: hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose.

2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush.

AM'BUSCADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM'BUSCADED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were *ambuscaded*.

AM'BUSCADING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AM'BUSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche*, of in and *bush*; Dan. *busk*; D. *bosch*; Germ. *busch*; Fr. *bosquet*, *boscage*, *bocage*, *bois*. See *Bush*.]

1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise.

2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city. Josh. viii.

AM'BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AM'BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Nor saw the snake, that *ambush'd* for his prey. *Trumbull*.

AM'BUSHED, *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AM'BUSHING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station.

AM'BUSHMENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see*.

AMBUS'TION, *n.* [*L.* *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch, of *amb*, about, and *uro*, to burn.]

Among *physicians*, a burning; a burn or scald.

AMEI'VA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in Brazil. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *email*.] The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by *enamel*; *which see*. *Boyle*.

AME'LIORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*, from *L.* *melior*, better.]

To make better; to improve; to meliorate. *S. S. Smith. Christ. Obs. Buchanan.*

AME'LIORATE, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

AME'LIORA'TION, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

AMEN'. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an *adjective*, firm,

stable. In English, after the oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established*.

And let all the people say *amen*. *Ps. cvi.*

The word is used also as a noun.

"All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ;" that is, firmness, stability, constancy.

AMEN'ABLE, *a.* [It. *menare*; Fr. *mener*, *amener*; Norm. *amesner*, to lead, to bring; Fr. *amener*, It. *ammalnare*, in marine language, to strike sail.]

1. In *old law*, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. [*This sense is obsolete*.]

2. Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account; as, every man is *amenable* to the laws.

We retain this idiom in the popular phrase, *to bring in*, to make answerable; as, a man is *brought in* to pay the debt of another.

AM'ENAGE, *v. t.* To manage. *Obs. Spenser.*

AM'ENANCE, *n.* Conduct, behavior. *Obs. Spenser.*

AMEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; *L.* *emendo*, of *e neg*, and *menda*, *mendum*, a fault; W. *mann*, a spot or blemish; Sp. Port. *emendar*; It. *ammendare*. See *Mend*.]

1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake; as, to *amend* a law.

2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better in a moral sense; as, to *amend* our ways or our conduct.

3. To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by some addition of what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong, as to *amend* a bill before a legislature. Hence it is applied to the correction of authors, by restoring passages which had been omitted, or restoring the true reading.

AMEND', *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from *improve*, in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong; to *improve*, does not.

AMEND', *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary punishment, or fine. The *amende honorable*, in France, is an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, begs pardon of his God, the court, &c. These words denote also a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person. *Encyc.*

AMEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction; as, an *amendable* writ or error.

AMEND'ATORY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

AMEND'ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

AMEND'ER, *n.* The person that amends.

AMEND'ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

AMEND'MENT, *n.* An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.

2. A word, clause or paragraph, added or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature.

3. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.

Shakespeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual.

AMENDS', *n. plu.* [Fr. *amende*.]

Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent; as, the happiness of a future life will more than make *amends* for the miseries of this.

AMEN'ITY, *n.* [*L.* *aménitas*; Fr. *aménité*; *L.* *aménus*; W. *amyn*, good, kind.]

Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye; *used of places and prospects*. *Brown*.

AM'ENT, *n.* [*L.* *amentum*, a thong, or strap.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, from a common, chaffy receptacle; or consisting of many scales, ranged along a stalk or slender axis, which is the common receptacle; as in birch, oak, chesnut. *Martyn*.

AMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* Growing in an ament; resembling a thong; as, the chesnut has an *amentaceous* inflorescence. *Martyn*.

AMERCE, *v. t.* *amers'*. [A verb formed from *a* for *on* or *at*, and Fr. *merci*, mercy, or from *L.* *merces*, reward.]

1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy*; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars.

2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general. Milton uses *of after amerce*: "Millions of spirits *amerced* of heaven;" but this use seems to be a poetic license.

AMER'CED, *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.

AMERCEMENT, *n.* *amers'ment*. A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense; but an *amercement* is arbitrary. Hence the practice of *affearing*. [See *Affeer*.] But in America, the word *fine* is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be *fined*, at the discretion of the court. In England also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word *fine* has, in a measure, superseded the use of *amercement*. This word, in old books, is written *amerciament*.

Amercement royal is a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

AMER'CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion, upon an offender.

AMER'ICA, *n.* [from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.]

One of the great continents, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, O. S. 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, Aug. 1, the same year. It extends from the eightieth degree of North, to the fifty-fourth degree of South Latitude; and from the thirty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-sixth degree of Longitude West from Greenwich, being about nine thousand miles in length. Its breadth at Darien is narrowed to about forty-five miles, but at the northern extremity is nearly four thousand miles. From Darien

to the North, the continent is called *North America*, and to the South, it is called *South America*.

AMERICAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

AMERICAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism.

AMERICANISM, *n.* The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests. *Analogically*, an American idiom.

AMERICANIZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICANICIM, *n.* A species of lizard in South America, not more than two inches in length, and the third of an inch in diameter. Its legs are of the size of a hog's bristle. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMETHODIST, *n.* A quack. [Not used.]

AMETHYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus*; Gr. *αμethystος*, which the Greeks supposed to be formed from a neg. and *μethystos*, to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. xxxvii. 9, mentions an opinion that it takes its name from its color approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.]

A sub-species of quartz, of a violet blue color, of different degrees of intensity. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. *Cleveland. Encyc.*

AMETHYST, in heraldry, signifies a purple color. It is the same, in a nobleman's escutcheon, as *purple*, in a gentleman's, and *mercury*, in that of a prince. *Encyc.*

AMETHYSTINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

AMIA, *n.* A genus of fish, of the abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina. *Pennant.*

AMIALE, *a.* [Fr. *amiable*; L. *amabilis*; from *amo*, to love.]

1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; applied usually to persons. But in Ps. lxxxiv. 1, there is an exception, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord."

2. Pretending or showing love.

Lay amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

But this use is not legitimate.

AMIALENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

AMIALELY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AMIANTH, *n.* [Gr. *αμιανθος*, of a neg. and *μαιωω*, to pollute,

or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility. Plin. 36. 19.]

Earth-flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax; usually grayish, or of a greenish white; sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive or mountain green, of a pale flesh red or other color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible and somewhat

elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper. *Kirwan. Encyc. Cleveland.*

AMIANTHIFORM, *a.* [Amianth and form.] Having the form or likeness of amianth.

Amianthiform arsenate of copper. *Phillips.*

AMIANTHINITE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its color ash, greenish or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous. *Kirwan.*

AMIANTHOID, *n.* [Amianth and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; more flexible than the fibers of asbestos, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianth. The color is olive green, or greenish white. *Hauy. Cleveland.*

AMIANTHOID, *a.* Resembling amianth in form.

AMICABLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.]

1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; usually applied to the dispositions of men who have business with each other, or to their intercourse and transactions; as, nations or men have come to an amicable adjustment of their differences.

2. Disposed to peace and friendship; as, an amicable temper. [But rarely applied to a single person.]

AMICABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship.

AMICABLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with harmony or good will; without controversy; as, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

AMICE, *n.* [L. *amictus* from *amicior*, to clothe; Fr. *amict*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto*.]

A square linen cloth that a Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass. *Sp. and Port. Dict.*

AMID, *prep.* [of *a* and Sax. *mid*, the middle, L. *medius*.]

AMIDST, *prep.* the middle, L. *medius*. *Amidst* is the superlative degree *middest*, a contraction of Sax. *mid-mesta*, mid-most. See *Middle* and *Midst*.]

1. In the midst or middle.

2. Among; mingled with; as, a shepherd amidst his flock.

3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with; as, amidst the shade; amidst the waves. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

AMIDSHIPS, in marine language, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AMLOT, *n.* A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table. *Clavigero.*

AMISS, *a.* [a and miss. See *Miss*.]

1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be amiss to ask advice. [This adjective always follows its noun.]

2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law or morality.

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *James, iv.*

Applied to the body, it signifies indisposed;

as, I am somewhat amiss to day.

AMITY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*; It. *amistà*, *amistade*; Sp. *amistad*, from *amistar*, to reconcile; Port. *amizade*; Norm. *amistee*, friendship, *umex*, friends, *amets*, *ametz*, beloved. Qu. L. *amio*, *amicilia*.]

Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies or nations; harmony; good understanding; as, our nation is in amity with all the world; a treaty of amity and commerce.

AMMA, *n.* [Heb. *אמא* mother.]

1. An abbess or spiritual mother.

2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. *αμμος*.] *Coze.*

AMMAN, *n.* [G. *amtmann*; D. *amptman*; Dan. *amtmænd*; a compound of *ampt*, Sax. *ambaht* or *embeht*, office, duty, charge, and *man*. See *Embassador*.]

In some European nations, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. In France, a notary or officer who draws deeds and other writings. *Encyc.*

AMMITE or **HAMMITE**, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος*, sand.]

A sand-stone or free-stone, of a pale brown color, very heavy, of a lax texture, composed of small round granules, cemented by an earthy sparry matter. The grit or granules are small stalagmites, composed of crusts or coats including one another. It is the roe-stone or oolite of recent authors. *Da Costa. Plin. 37. 10.*

AMMOCETE, *n.* An obsolete name of the *ammodyte*. In *Cuvier*, the name of a genus of fish, including the lampern, *Petromyzon branchialis*, *Linne.*

AMMOCHRYSE, *n.* *am'mokris*, [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *χρυσος*, gold.]

A yellow soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground, it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us. Qu. yellow mica. *Plin. 37. 11. Encyc.*

AMMODYTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμμος*, sand, and *δω*, to enter.]

The sand eel, a genus of fish, of the apodal order, about a foot in length, with a compressed head, a long slender body, and scales hardly perceptible. There is but one species, the *tobianus* or lance. It buries itself in the sand, and is found also in the stomach of the porpoise, which indicates that the latter fish roots up the sand like a hog. *Encyc.*

This name is also given to a serpent of the size of a viper, and of a yellowish color, found in Africa; also to a large serpent of Ceylon, of a whitish ash color, and very venomous. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMMONIA, *n.* [The real origin of this word is not ascertained.

Some authors suppose it to be from *Ammon*, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in upper Egypt, it was generated. Others suppose it to be from *Ammonia*, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from *αμμος*, sand, as it was found in sandy ground. Anglicized, this forms an elegant word, *ammony*.]

Volatile alkali; a substance, which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas. It is composed of hydrogen and nitrogen. Combined with the muriatic acid, it forms the muriate of ammonia, called also sal ammoniac and hydro-chlorate of ammo-

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nia. Native muriate of ammonium is found in Egypt, where it is said to be generated in large inns and caravanseras, from the excrements of camels and other beasts. It occurs also massive and crystalized in the vicinity of volcanoes. Ammonium, popularly called hartshorn, is extremely pungent and acrid, but when diluted, is an agreeable stimulant. It extinguishes flame, and is fatal to animal life. It combines with acids, and produces a class of salts, which, with few exceptions, are soluble in water. *Nicholson. Thompson. Webster's Manual.*

AMMONIAC, } Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.
AMMONIACAL, }

AMMONIAC, or AMMONIAC GUM, *n.* [See *Ammonia*.]

A gum resin, from Africa and the East, brought in large masses, composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow; supposed to be an exudation from an umbelliferous plant. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine, as a deobstruent, and resolvent. *Encyc.*

AMMONIAN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of Philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo. *Enfield.*

AMMONITE, *n.* [*Cornu ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.]

Serpent-stone, or cornu ammonis, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral, like a ram's horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three feet in diameter. This fossil is found in strata of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or ridged; the ridges strait, crooked or undulated. *Cyc. Encyc. Plin. 37. 10.*

AMMONIUM, *n.* A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia. If mercury, at the negative pole of a galvanic battery, is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit is completed, an amalgam is formed, which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° of Fahrenheit, is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing point is a firm and crystalized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic basis, ammonium. *Davy. Thomson.*

AMMONIURET, *n.* The solution of a substance in ammonia. *Ed. Encyc.*

AMMUNITION, *n.* [*L. ad* and *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify.]

Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

Ammunition-bread, bread or other provisions to supply troops.

AMNESTY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀμνηστία*, of a neg. and *μνησθαι*, memory, from the root of *mens*, mind. See *Mind*.]

An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the

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offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon. AMNIO or AMNION, *n.* [*Gr. ἀμνιον*, a vessel or membrane.]

The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, soft and smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside. *Encyc.*

AMNIOTIC, *a.* Obtained from the liquor of the amnios, as the amniotic acid. *Ure.*

AMOBAN, *a.* Alternately answering. *Warton.*

AMOBUM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀμωβιον*, alternate; *ἀμωβη*, change.]

A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil. *Encyc.*

AMOMUM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀμωμον*; *Ar. لعل*]

hamauma, from *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. It includes the common ginger or zingiber, the zerbumbet, zedoary, cardamom, and *granum paradisi* or grains of paradise. The roots of the three former, and the seeds of the two latter, are used in medicine as carminatives and stimulants, and in cookery as condiments. They are important articles of commerce. *Cyc.*

True amomum is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown color, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering, without a pedicle, to a woody stalk. It is of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, and was formerly much used in medicine, but is now a stranger to the shops. *Plin. 12. 13. Encyc.*

AMONG, } *prep. Amung*, } [*Sax. on-*
AMONGST, } *prep. Amungst*, } *mang, on-*
gemang, among; gemangan, to mingle; D. and Ger. *mengen*; Sw. *mangia*; Dan. *mænger*, to mingle; Gr. *μυγναι*. See *Mingle*.]

1. In a general or primitive sense, mixed or mingled with; as tares among wheat.

2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number.

Blessed art thou among women. *Luke, i.*
3. Of the number; as, there is not one among a thousand, possessing the like qualities.

AMO'NIAN, *a.* [from *Amon* or *Hamon*, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun; *Ar. Heb. and Ch. am, mon, Ham* or *Camah*, which, as a verb, signifies to heat or warm, and as a noun, heat or the sun; and in Arabic, the supreme God.]

Pertaining to Jupiter Amon, or to his temple and worship in upper Egypt. *Bryant.*

AMORA'DO, *n.* [*L. amor*, love, *amo*, to love. But the word is ill formed.]

A lover. See *Inamorato*, which is chiefly used. *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

AMORE, *n.* A name given by Marcgrave, to a tribe of fish, of three species, the *pixuma*, *guacu*, and *tinga*. They are found about the shores of South America, and are used for food. *Cyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMORE'ANS, *n.* A sect of Gemaric doc-

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tors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans were followed by the Mishnic doctors, and these by the Sebureans.

AMORET', *n.* [*L. amor*, love; *Fr. amour-ette*.]

A lover; an amorous woman; also a love knot or a trifling love affair.

Good's Sacred Idyls. Chaucer.

AMORIST, *n.* [*L. amor*, love.]

A lover; a gallant; an innamorato. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO, *n.* [*It. from amor*, love.]

A lover; a man enamored.

AMOROUS, *a.* [*Fr. amoureux*; *It. amoroso*; from *L. amor*, love.]

1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.

2. In love; enamored. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as, *amorous delight*; *amorous airs*. *Milton. Waller.*

AMOROUSLY, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

AMORPH'A, *n.* [*Gr. a neg. and μορφη*, form.] False or bastard indigo. The plant is a native of Carolina, constituting a genus. It rises, with many irregular stems, to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; the leaves, beautifully pinnated, are of an admired green color, and its purple flowers grow in spikes of seven or eight inches long. Of this plant has been made a coarse kind of indigo. *Encyc.*

AMORPH'OUS, *a.* [*Gr. a neg. and μορφη*, form.]

Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure. *Kirwan.*

AMORPH'Y, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. *Swift.*

AMORT', *adv.* [*L. mors*, mortuus.] In the state of the dead. *Shak.*

AMORTIZATION or AMORTIZEMENT, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses. *Blackstone.*

AMORTIZE, *v. t.* [*Norm. amortizer*, *amortir*; *Sp. amortizar*, to sell in mortmain; *It. ammortire*, to extinguish, from *morte*, *L. mors*, death. See *Mortmain*.]

In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*. This cannot be done without the king's license. [See *Mortmain*.] *Blackstone. Cowel.*

AMOTION, *n.* [*L. amotio*; *amoveo*.] Removal. *Warton.*

AMOUNT, *v. i.* [*Fr. monter*, to ascend; *Norm. amont*, upwards; *Sp. Port. montar*; *It. montare*; from *L. mons*, a mountain, or its root; *W. mynyz*.]

1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars, into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the several sums amounts to fifty dollars.

2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the

testimony of these witnesses *amounts* to very little. *Bacon.*

AMOUNT', n. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the amount of 7 and 9 is 16.

2. The effect, substance or result; the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

AMOUNT'ING, ppr. Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting in effect or substance.

AMOUR', n. [Fr., from *L. amor*, love.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry. *South.*

AMOV'AL, n. [*L. amoveo*.] Total removal. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

AMOVE', v. t. [*L. amoveo*, *a* and *moveo*, to move.] To remove. [*Not used.*] *Hall. Spenser.*

AMP'ELITE, n. [Gr. *αμπελος*, a vine. The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines. Pliny says it is like bitumen. *Lib. 35, 16.*]

Cannel coal, or candle coal; an inflammable substance of a black color, compact texture, and resinous luster, and sufficiently hard to be cut and polished. It burns with a bright flame, of a short duration; and gives but a moderate heat. It is used like jet for making toys. It is found in France and England, where husbandmen smear vines with it to kill vermin. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

AMPHIB'IAL, AMPHIB'IA, n. [Gr. *αμφι*, both or about, and *βιος*, life.] In *zoology*, amphibials are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. Their heart has but one ventricle; their blood is red and cold; and they have such command of the lungs, as for a considerable time, to suspend respiration. This class of animals is divided into two orders, the Reptiles and the Serpents. To the first belong the testudo, or tortoise, the draco or dragon, the lacerta or lizard, and the rana or frog; to the second, the crotalus, boa, coluber, anguis, *amphisbena*, and *cecilia*. *Linne.*

The term has also been applied to such quadrupeds, as frequent the water, particularly the marine quadrupeds, such as the seal, walrus and lamantin. *Encyc.*

AMPHIB'IOHITE, n. [Gr. *αμφιβιος*, amphibious, and *λιθος*, stone.] A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

AMPHIBIOLOG'ICAL, a. [*Infra.*] Pertaining to amphibiology.

AMPHIBIOL'OGY, n. [Gr. *αμφι*, on both sides, *βιος*, life, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AMPHIBIOUS, a. [See *Amphibial*.]

1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and the like.

2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an *amphibious* breed.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIBITUM, n. That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AM'PHIBOLE, n. [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, equivocal; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.] A name given by Hady to a species of min-

erals, including the Tremolite, Hornblende, and Actinolite. Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism. *Cleaveland.*

AMPHIBOL'IC, a. Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters. *Cooper.*

AMPHIBOLOG'ICAL, a. Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOG'ICALLY, adv. With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOL'OGY, n. [Gr. *αμφι*, *βαλλω* and *λογος*, speech, *αμφιβολογια*.]

A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word, which is called equivocation. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus. "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos*, may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* may conquer the *Romans*, or the *Romans* may conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AMPHIB'OLOUS, a. [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, *αμφι* and *βαλλω*, to strike.]

Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Little used.*]

AMPHIB'OLY, n. [Gr. *αμφιβολια*, *αμφι*, both ways, and *βαλλω*, to strike.]

Ambiguity of meaning. [*Rarely used.*]

AM'PHIBRACH, n. [Gr. *αμφι*, and *βραχυς*, short.]

In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as *hāberē*, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double rhyme; as,

The piece, you think, is incorrect, *why take it?*
Pope. Trumbull.

AM'PHICOME, n. [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη*, hair.]

A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called *Erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns. *Encyc.*

AMPHICTYON'IC, a. Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHIC'TYONS, n. In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat at Thermopylæ, but ordinarily at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called *Hieromnemon* and the other *Pylagoras*. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter, had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece. *Paus. Plin. Strabo. Encyc.*

AM'PHIGENE, n. [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος*.]

In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AMPHIHEXAHE'DRAL, a. [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral*.]

In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number. *Cleaveland.*

AMPHIM'ACER, n. [Gr. *αμφιμακρος*, long on both sides.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstītās*.

AMPHIS'BEN, } n. [Gr. *αμφισβαννα*, of *αμφι* and *βαννα*, to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.]

A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species; the *fuliginosa*, black with white spots, found in Africa and America; and the *alba*, or white species, found in both the Indies, and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded. *Plin. 8. 23. Encyc. Cyc.*

The aquatic *amphisben*, *Gordius aquaticus*, *Linne*, is an animal resembling a horse hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees.

Lister, Phil. Trans. No. 83.

AMPHIS'CII, } n. [Gr. *αμφι*, on both sides, and *σκια*, shadow.]

In *geography*, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

AM'PHITANE, n. A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill *pyricubium*. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color. *Qu. Cubic pyrites. Pliny, 37. 10. Encyc.*

AMPHITHE'ATER, n. [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον*, of *αμφι*, about, and *θεατρον*, theater, from *θεαομαι*, to see or look.]

1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theater was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheater was a double theater, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1-2 to 1. It was at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus one was erected of stone. The area or cavea being covered with sand was called *arena*. *Kennet.*

2. In *gardening*, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheater, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the

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lowest in front. An amphitheater may also be formed of turf only. *Encyc.*

AMPHITHEATRICAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheater. *Tooke.*

AMPHITHEATRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater. *Warton.*

AMPHITRITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιτρίτη, a goddess of the sea.]

A genus of marine animals, of the Linnean order, *Mollusca*.

AMPHOR, or **AMPHORA**, *n.* [L. *amphora*; Gr. ἀμφορεύς, or ἀμφιφορεύς; ἀμφι and φορεύς.]

Among the Greeks and Romans, a liquid measure. The amphora of the Romans contained about forty-eight sextaries, equal to seven gallons and a pint, English wine measure. The Grecian or Attic amphor contained about a third more. This was also, among the Romans, a dry measure of about three bushels. Among the Venetians, it is a liquid measure of sixteen quarts.

This name was formerly used in England; but the capacity of the Sax. *ambra* is not certainly known.

LL. Ina. Cap. 70. Wilkins, Pref. LL. Ethelstan. Spelman. Encyc.

AMPLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.]

1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as *ample* room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully sufficient for the use intended.

2. Great in bulk, or size; as an *ample* tear. *Shak.*

3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample* provision for the table; *ample* justice.

4. Liberal; magnificent; as *ample* promises.

5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as an *ample* narrative.

AMPLENESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.

AMPLEXICAUL, *a.* [L. *amplexor*, to embrace, of *amb* about, and *plico*, *plexus*, to fold, and *caulis*, *καλός*, a stem.]

In *botany*, surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

AMPLIATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio*. See *Ample*.]

To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [*Little used*.]

AMPLIATION, *n.* Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Little used*.]

2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence. *Encyc.*

AMPLIFICATION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio*.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs.

AMPLIFIED, *pp.* Enlarged; extended; diffusively treated.

AMPLIFIER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light. *Sidney.*

AMPLIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier*; L. *amplifico*; of *amplus* and *facio*, to make large.]

1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or

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extend, in a general sense; applied to material or immaterial things.

2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view and in the strongest lights.

3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to *amplify* the sense of an author by a paraphrase.

AMPLIFY, *v. t.* To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by *on*; as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse. *Watts.*

2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as,

Homer *amplifies*—not invents. *Pope.*

AMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AMPLITUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.]

1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the *amplitude* of the earth.

2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, *amplitude* of mind.

3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency. *Watts.*

Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and west point, and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the *amplitude* is eastern or ortive; at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved. *Johnson. Chambers.*

Magnetical amplitude is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true *amplitude* is the variation of the compass. *Encyc.*

AMPLIFY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.

AMPUTATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo*, of *amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.]

1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off.

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; a term of surgery.

AMPUTATED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.

AMPUTATING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AMPUTATION, *n.* [L. *amputatio*.]

The act or operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body.

AMULET, *n.* [L. *amuletum*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp. *amuleto*; from Lat. *amolior*, *amolitius*, to remove.]

Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals or plants; sometimes of words, characters or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or body. Among some nations, they are still in use. *Encyc.*

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AMUSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* [Fr. *amuser*, to stop or keep at bay, to detain; from *muser*, to loiter, or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze or stand idle; Ger. *mässig*, idle. Qu. Gr. *μύω*; Lat. *musso*.]

1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. Dr. Johnson remarks, that *amuse* implies something less lively than *divert*, and less important than *please*. Hence it is often said, we are *amused* with trifles.

2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to *amuse* one by flattering promises.

AMUSED, *pp.* *s* as *z.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

AMUSEMENT, *n.* *s* as *z.* That which amuses, detains or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports or music.

AMUSER, *n.* *s* as *z.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

AMUSING, *ppr.* or *a.* *s* as *z.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

AMUSINGLY, *adv.* *s* as *z.* In an amusing manner.

AMUSIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

AMYGDALATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. *Bailey. Cox.*

AMYGDALINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

AMYGDALITE, *n.* A plant; a species of spurge, with leaves resembling those of the almond. *Ash.*

AMYGDALOID, *n.* [Gr. *amygdala*, an almond, and *ειδος*, form; G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.]

Toad-stone; a compound rock, consisting of a basis of basalt, greenstone or some other variety of trap, imbedding nodules of various minerals, particularly calcareous spar, quartz, agate, zeolite, chlorite, &c. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava. *Cleveland.*

AMYGDALOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid.

AMYLACEOUS, *a.* [L. *amylum*, starch, of a priv. and *μύα*, a mill, being formerly made without grinding. *Plin.* 18. vii.]

Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

AMYLIN, *n.* [L. *amylum*; Gr. *αμύλον*, unground, *α* and *μύα*, mill.]

A farinaceous substance between gum and starch. *Webster's Manual.*

AMYRALDISM, *n.* In *church history*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyraut, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not

grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

AMYZ'TLI, *n.* A Mexican name of the sea-lion, an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting the shores and rivers of America, on the Pacific ocean. Its body is three feet in length, and its tail, two feet. It has a long snout, short legs and crooked nails. Its skin is valued for the length and softness of its hair.

AN, *a.* [Sax. *an*, *ane*, one; D. *een*; Ger. *ein*; Sw. and Dan. *en*; Fr. *on*, *un*, *une*; Sp. *un*, *uno*; It. *uno*, *una*; L. *unus*, *una*, *unum*; Gr. *iv*; Ir. *ein*, *eam*, *aon*; W. *un*, *yn*; Corn. *unyyn*; Arm. *yman*.]

One; noting an individual, either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. Definitely, as "Noah built an ark of Gopher wood." "Paul was an eminent apostle." Indefinitely, as "Bring me an orange." Before a consonant the letter *n* is dropped, as a man; but our ancestors wrote an man, an king. This letter represents an definitely, or indefinitely. Definitely, as "I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God." Ex. vi. Indefinitely, as "the province of a judge is to decide controversies." An being the same word as one, should not be used with it; "such an one" is tautology; the true phrase is *such one*. Although *an*, *a* and *one*, are the same word, and always have the same sense, yet by custom, *an* and *a* are used exclusively as a definitive adjective, and *one* is used in numbering. Where our ancestors wrote *an*, *twa*, *thry*, we now use *one*, *two*, *three*. So *an* and *a* are never used except with a noun; but *one* like other adjectives, is sometimes used without its noun, and as a substitute for it; "one is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct."

AN, in old English authors, signifies *if*; as, "an it please your honor." So in Gr. *an*

or *an*, Ar. *an*, Sam. and L. *an*, if or whether; Ir. *an*, Ch. *an* or *an*, if, whether. It is probably an imperative, like *if*; *grif*, give. Qu. Sax. *annan*, or *anan*, to give.

ANA, *ad*, or *a*. [Gr. *ana*.] In medical prescriptions, it signifies an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana*, *ad* or *a* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

ANA, as a termination, is annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana*, is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the Romans, as in *Collectanea*, collected, gathered.

ANABAPTISM, *n.* [See *Anabaptist*.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizō*, a baptist.]

One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptization in an adult age. One who maintains that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion.

ANABAPTIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to the
ANABAPTIST'ICAL, } Anabaptists, or
to their doctrines.

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ANABAPTISTRY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIZE, *v. t.* To rebaptize. [Not used.]

ANACA, *n.* A species of parakeet, about the size of a lark; the crown of the head is a dark red, the upper part of the neck, sides, back and wings are green.

ANACAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ana* and *καμπτεω*, to bend.]

1. Reflecting or reflected; a word formerly applied to that part of optics, which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called *catoptric*. [See *Catoptrics*.]

2. *Anacamp'tic sounds*, among the Greeks, were sounds produced by reflection, as in echoes; or such as proceeded downwards from acute to grave.

ANACAMP'TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. [See *Catoptrics*.]

ANACARDIUM, *n.* The cashew-nut, or marking nut, which produces a thickish, red, caustic, inflammable liquor, which, when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable.

ANACATHAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *καθαρις*, a purging. See *Cathartic*.] Throwing upwards; cleansing by exciting vomiting, expectoration, &c.

ANACATHAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutories and masticatories.

ANACHORET. [See *Anchoret*.]

ANACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, and *χρονος*, time.]

An error in computing time; any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced.

ANACHRONIS'TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

ANACLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ana* and *κλασις*, a breaking, from *κλωω*, to break.]

Refracting; breaking the rectilinear course of light.

Anaclastic glasses, sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath; called also *veering glasses*, from the fright which their resilience occasions. They are low phials with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin convex bottoms. By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.

ANACLAS'TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics*, which see.

ANACENO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανακαινισμις*; *ana* and *καινος*, common.]

A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

ANACONDA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travelers. Its flesh is excellent food.

ANACREON'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy and graceful air, and for their exact

imitation of nature. His verse consists of three feet and a half, usually spondee and iambuses, sometimes anapests; as in this line of Horace.

"Lydia, dic per omnes." *Encyc.*
ANACREON'TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

AN'ADEME, *n.* [Gr. *αναδημα*.] A chaplet or crown of flowers.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *διπλος*, double.]

Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next; as, "he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

ANAD'ROMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *δρομος*, course.]

Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons.

AN'AGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, and *γλυφα*, to engrave.]

An ornament made by sculpture.

ANAGLYP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing or embossing plate.

AN'AGOGÉ, } *n.* [Gr. *αναγωγή*, of *ana*, up-
AN'AGOGY, } ward, and *αγωγή*, a
leading, from *αγω*.]

An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; also the application of the types and allegories of the old testament to subjects of the new.

ANAGOG'ICAL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

ANAGOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

ANAGOG'ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations.

AN'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, and *γραμμα*, a letter.]

A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*; *William Noy*, (attorney general to Charles I., a laborious man,) may be turned into *I moyl in law*.

ANAGRAMMAT'IC, } *a.* Making an
ANAGRAMMAT'ICAL, } anagram.

ANAGRAMMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAM'MATISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams.

AN'AGROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

AN'AL, *a.* [L. *anus*.] Pertaining to the anus; as, the *anal fig*.

ANAL'CIM, } *n.* Cubic zeolite, found in
ANAL'CIME, } aggregated or cubic crystals.

This mineral is generally crystalized, but is also found amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated or radiated masses.

es. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name, Gr. *αναλεις*, weak.

Cleveland.

AN/ALECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα* and *λεγω*, to collect.] A collection of short essays, or remarks.

Encyc.

AN/ALEMMMA, *n.* [Gr. *αναλημμα*, altitude.]

1. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. Also,

2. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon and cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses; and all circles whose planes pass through the eye, will be right lines. *Encyc. Ash.*

ANALEP/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναληψις*, from *αναλαμβάνω*, to receive again.]

The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after a disease. *Quincy.*

ANALEP/TIC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

ANALEP/TIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.

ANAL/OGAL, *a.* Analogous. [*Not used.*]

Hale.

ANALOG/ICAL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus *analogical* reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An *analogical* word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word *firm* primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. *Watts.*

ANALOG/ICALLY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation or agreement. Thus to reason *analogically* is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.

ANALOG/ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy. *Johnson.*

ANAL/OGISM, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογισμος*.]

An argument from the cause to the effect. *Johnson.*

Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other. *Crabbe.*

ANAL/OGIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

ANAL/OGIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else. *Cheyne.*

ANAL/OGOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to*; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body.

ANAL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογια*, of *ανα*, and *λογος*, ratio, proportion.]

1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different.

Thus a plant is said to have *life*, because its growth resembles in some degree, that of an animal. In *life* and *growth*, then, there is an *analogy* between a *plant* and an *animal*. Learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind, what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be *between* or *betwixt*; as there is an analogy *between* plants and animals, or *between* customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be *to* or *with*; as, a plant has some analogy *to* or *with* an animal.

2. With *grammarians*, analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is that the plural of a noun ends in *s*; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an *analogy*, or are formed in *analogy* with other words of a like kind. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ANALYSIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναλυσις*, of *ανα* and *λυσις*, a loosing, or resolving, from *λυω*, to loosen. See *Loose*.]

1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an *analysis* of water, air or oil, to discover its elements.

2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately; as the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis*.

In *mathematics*, analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra, or specious arithmetic. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. *Encyc.*

In *logic*, analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.

3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.

4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN/ALYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. *Kirwan.*

ANALYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

ANALYTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject, into its principles.

ANALYTICS, *n.* The science of analysis. [See *Analysis*.]

AN/ALYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *αναλυω*. See *Analysis*.]

To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyze*

a fossil substance; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality.

AN/ALYZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN/ALYZER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

AN/ALYZING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

ANAMORPH/OSIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, and *μορφησις*, formation.]

In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plain or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ANA/NAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia, the pine-apple. *Encyc.*

AN/APEST, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, and *παω*, to strike. *Bailey.*]

In *poetry*, a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first short, the last long; the reverse of the dactyl; as,

Can ā bōsōm sō gēntle rēmain

Unmoved when her Corydon sighs?

Shensstone.

ANAPEST/IC, *n.* The anapestic measure. *Bentley.*

ANAPEST/IC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

ANAPH/ORA, *n.* [Gr. from *αναφωρεω*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, "Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?" *Johnson.*

2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth. *Encyc. Coxe.*

ANAPLEROT/IC, *a.* [Gr. *αναπληρωω*, to fill.] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh.

ANAPLEROT/IC, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN/ARCH, *n.* [See *Anarchy*.] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt. *Milton.*

ANARCH/IC, *a.* Without rule or government; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses *anarchial*, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

AN/ARCHIST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state. *Stephens.*

AN/ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *αναρχια*, of a priv. and *αρχη*, rule.]

Want of government; a state of society, when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

ANAR/HICHAS, *n.* The sea wolf; a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of *Apodala*, found in the northern seas.

AN/NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowl of the order *Anseres*; including the swans, geese, and ducks. The species are very numerous.

ANAS/ARCA, *n.* [Gr. *ανα*, in or between, and *αρκα*, flesh.]

A species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and flesh; or an accumulation of lymph in the cellular membrane, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. *Quincy. Coxe.*

ANAS'ARCOUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

ANASTOMOSE, *v. i.* *s. as z.* [Gr. *ana*, and *stoma*, mouth.]

To inoculate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins. *Darwin. Encyc.*

ANASTOMO'SY, } The inoculation of
ANASTOMO'SIS, } vessels, or the opening

of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; a relaxation or dilatation of the mouths of vessels; also the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein. *Quincy. Encyc. Coxe.*

ANASTOMOT'IC, *a.* Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents and sudorifics. *Encyc.*

ANASTROPHE, } [Gr. *anastrophe*, a con-
ANASTROPHY, } version or inversion.]

In rhetoric and grammar, an inversion of the natural order of words; as *saxa per et scopulos*, for *per saxa et scopulos*. *Encyc.*

ANATASE, *n.* [Gr. *anataxis*, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.]

Octahedrite; octahedral oxyd of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown. It is usually crystalized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons. *Ure. Cleveland.*

ANATHEMA, *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, from *anathemi*, to place behind, backward or at a distance, to separate.]

1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient churches, against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral.

There are two kinds of anathemas, *judicial* and *abjunctory*. The former is pronounced by a council, pope or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

2. In heathen mythology, an offering, or present made to some deity and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he set apart, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity. *Encyc.*

ANATHEMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

ANATHEMATIZATION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. *Encyc.*

ANATHEMATIZE, *v. t.* To excommuni-

cate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against. *Hammond.*

ANATH'EMATIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.

ANATH'EMATIZING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

ANATIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANAT'OCISM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, from Gr. *ana*, again, and *tokos*, usury.]

Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rarely used.] *Johnson. Cicero.*

ANATOMICAL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

ANATOMICALLY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANATOMIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

ANATOMIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to anatomize an animal or plant; to anatomize an argument.

ANATOMIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

ANATOMIZING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

ANATOMY, *n.* [Gr. *anatomia*, of *ana*, through, and *temno*, to cut.]

1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure and economy.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands anatomy.

3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the anatomy of a plant, or of a discourse.

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh and vessels; *an improper use of the word, and vulgar.*

5. Ironically, a meager person.

ANATREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *anatrepto*, to overturn.]

Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating; a word applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises. *Enfield.*

AN'ATRON, *n.* [from Gr. *nitron*, niter.]

1. Soda or mineral fixed alkali.

2. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt.

3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults. *Johnson. Coxe.*

AN'BURY, *n.* A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly.

ANCESTOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres*, *ancetres*; L. *antecessor*, of *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An ancestor precedes in the order

of nature or blood; a predecessor, in the order of office.

ANCES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an ancestral estate.

ANCESTRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent. *Addison.*

AN'CHILOPS, *n.* [Gr. *anichlos*, from *an*, a goat, and *ochlos*, an eye. *Qu.*]

The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN'CHOR, *n.* [L. *anchora*; Gr. *anchora*; It. and Port. *ancora*; Sp. *anda*; D. G. Dan. *anker*; Sw. *anchare*; Ir. *ankaire*, *ancoir* or *ingir*; Corn. *ankar*; Ar. *ankar*; Pers. *anghar*; Russ. *iacor*; Fr. *ancre*; Arm. *ancor*.]

1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water. It is a strong shank, with a ring at one end, to which a cable may be fastened; and with two arms and flukes at the other end, forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground.

In seamen's language, the anchor comes home, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea or current.

Foul anchor is when the anchor hooks or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled.

The anchor a cock bill, is when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat head, ready to be let go.

The anchor a peek, is when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. The anchor is a trip, or a weigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-rope.

To back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home.

At anchor is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, to lie or ride at anchor.

To cast anchor, or to anchor, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.

To weigh anchor is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the sheet anchor. Then come the best bower, the small bower, the spare anchor, the stream anchor, and the kedg anchor, which is the smallest. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In a figurative sense, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast. *Heb. vi.*

3. In architecture, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor. It is commonly a part of the ornaments of the bouldins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

In heraldry, anchors are emblems of hope. *Encyc.*

AN'CHOR, *v. t.* To place at anchor; to moor; as to anchor a ship.

2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

AN'CHOR, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the isle of Wight.

2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

AN'CHORABLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage. [Not used.] *Herbert.*

AN'CHORAGE, *n.* Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.

3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

AN'CHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.

AN'CHORESS, *n.* A female anchoress.

AN'CHORET, or AN'CHORITE, *n.* [Gr. *αγκυρετης*, from *αγκυρα*, to retire, of *ανα*, and *χωμα*, to go. Written by some authors, *anachoret.*]

A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties. Also a monk, who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude. *Encyc.*

AN'CHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

AN'CHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

AN'CHORING, *pp.* Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor.

AN'CHOR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

ANCHO'VY, } [Port. and Sp. *anchova*;
AN'CHOVY, } Fr. *anchois*; It. *acciuga*;
G. *anchore.*]

A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus *Clupea*, found and caught, in vast numbers, in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning.

ANCHO'VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, constituting the genus *Grias*. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent.

AN'CIENT, *a.* Usually pronounced most anomalously, *ancient*. The pronunciation of the first vowel ought to accord with that in *antiquity*, *anger*, *anchor*, &c. [Fr. *ancien*; It. *anziano*, *anzi*; from L. *ante*, *antiquus*.]

1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. *Old*, says *Johnson*, relates to the duration of the thing itself, as an *old* coat; and *ancient*, to time in general, as an *ancient* dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in *old* times, as well as *ancient* times; *old* customs, &c. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh* or *recent*. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*, as *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes, and not *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times, is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*; as, *ancient* statues

or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books. But in these examples *ancient* seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply *ancient* to men advanced in years still living; but this use is not common in modern practice, though found in scripture.

With the *ancient* is wisdom. *Job.*
2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* city.

3. Known from *ancient* times; as the *ancient* continent, opposed to the new continent. *Robertson.*

AN'CIENT, *n.* [Supra.] Generally used in the plural, *ancients*. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*.

In scripture, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. *Isa. lii. Jer. xix.*

God is called the *Ancient* of days from his eternal existence. *Dan. vii.*

Hooker uses the word for *seniors*, "They were his *ancients*," but the use is not authorized.

2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakespeare. Cowel supposes the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of *end-sheet*, a flag at the stern. It is probably the Fr. *enseigne*. *Johnson. Cowel. Encyc.*

Ancient *demain*, in English Law, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, &c. of these were all entered in a book called *Domes-day Book*. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

AN'CIENTLY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as Rome was *anciently* more populous than at present.

AN'CIENTNESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

AN'CIENTRY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage.

Spenser on Ireland. Shak.

AN'CIENTY, *n.* Age; antiquity. [Not in use.] *Martin.*

AN'CIENTY, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership* or seniority. 14. Hen. III.

AN'CILLARY, *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a female servant.]

Pertaining to a maid servant, or female service; subservient as a maid servant. *Blackstone.*

ANCIP'ITAL, *a.* [L. *anceps*.]

Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed; applied to the stem of a plant, it signifies a two edged stem, compressed and forming two opposite angles. *Barton's Elem. of Botany. Lec.*

AN'COME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling coming suddenly. *Boucher.*

AN'CON, *n.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. *αγκων*, the elbow.]

The olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, or elbow. *Coze.*

AN'CON, *n.* [Lat. *ancon*, Gr. *αγκων*.] In architecture, the corner of a wall, cross-beam or rafter. *Encyc.*

AN'CONY, *n.* [Probably from *αγκων*, the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.]

In iron works, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but

rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered at a forge, into a mass of two feet long and square, which is called a *bloom*; then, carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancony*; it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar. *Encyc.*

AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und*; D. *ende* or *en*; and.]

And is a conjunction, connective or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add* or give in addition to that, an orange. John and Peter *and* James rode to New-York, that is, John rode to New-York; *add* or *further*, Peter rode to New-York; *add* James rode to New-York.

AN'DALUSITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color; sometimes found crystalized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rectangular. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of Corundum, and it is infusible by the blow pipe. It has its name from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered. *Werner. Brongniart.*

ANDANTE, [It. from *andare*, to go; Eng. to *wend*, to wander.]

In music, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*. *Encyc.*

AN'DARAC, *n.* Red orpiment. *Coze.*

AN'DEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through S. America. *Columbiad*, 3, 138.

ANDI'RA, *n.* A species of bat in Brazil, nearly as large as a pigeon. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

AND'IRON, *n.* [Teutonic, *andena*, or *andela*. In Sax. the corresponding word is *brand-isen*, brand or fire iron; D. *brand-izer*. The Fr. *landier*, Arm. *lander*, Junius thinks, is our *and-iron*, with the French *l* prefixed.]

An iron utensil used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but in America, used to support the wood in fire places.

ANDORIN'HA, *n.* The Brazilian swallow. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ANDRANAT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *αντρον*, *ανδρος*, a man, and *αντομη*, dissection.]

The dissection of a human body, especially of a male. *Coze. Quincy.*

AN'DREOLITE, *n.* A mineral, the hariontome, or cross-stone. *Ure.*

ANDROG'YNAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ανδρ*, a man,
ANDROG'YNOUS, } and *γυνη*, woman.]

Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.

In botany, the word is applied to plants which bear both male and female flowers, from the same root, as birch, walnut, oak, chesnut, mulberry, &c. These plants constitute the monecian class in Linne's system, and frequently have an *amentum*, thong or catkin, for a calyx. *Milne.*

ANDROG'YNALLY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

ANDROG'YNUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite. *Johnson.*

AN'DROID, *n.* [Gr. *ανδρ*, man, and *ειδος*, form.]

A machine, in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris in 1738, representing a flute player.

ANDROMEDA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 23; in Tycho's, 22; in Bayer's, 27; in Flamsteed's, 84.

2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost.

ANDROPHAGI, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi*, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character.

ANÆAR, *prep.* Near.

ANÆCOTE, *n.* [Gr. *αἰνῶς*, priv. and *αἰνῶς*, to publish, part. *αἰνῶς*, given out.]

In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in more common usage, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of *anecdotes* to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common.

ANÆCOTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANÆLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ell*, oil.]

To give extreme unction. [Not used.]

ANEMOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος*, wind, and *γραφη*, description.]

A description of the winds.

ANEMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος*, wind, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

ANEMOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος*, wind, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE, *n.* [Gr. *ανημωνη*, from *ανεμος*, wind, and *ωνη*, wind. It was by the ancient Greeks written *ανημωνια*. Theoph. Lib. 6. Ca. 7. Plin. 21, 23. Venus is said to have changed her Adonis into an *anemone*. Ovid. Metam. Lib. 10, 735.]

Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments.

See *Anemone*. See *Animal Flower*.

ANEMOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος*, wind, and *σκοπος*, to view.]

A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.

ANENT, *prep.* About; concerning; over against; a Scottish word. Qu. Gr. *εναντιον*.

ANÆURISM, *n.* [Gr. *ανω*, and *ευρισκω*, to dilate, from *ευρος*, broad.]

A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is encysted or diffused. The encysted *aneurism* is when the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined to its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused *aneurism* includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is

spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course. Quincy. Coxe.

ANÆURIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an *aneurism*.

ANEW, *adv.* [a and *new*.]

Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew*.

ANFRAC'TUOUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus*, of *amb*, about, and *fractus*, broken. See *Break*.]

Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose*. Ray.

ANFRAC'TUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

ANGARIA'TION, *n.* [L. *angario*; Gr. *αγγαρειναι*, to compel; a word of Persian origin.]

Compulsion; exertion. [Not used.]

ANGEIO'TOMY, *n.* See *Angiotomy*.

ANG'EL, *n.* Usually pronounced *angel*, but most anomalously. [L. *angelus*, Gr. *αγγελος*, a messenger, from *αγγελω*, to tell or announce; Ir. *agalla*, *agallaim*, to speak or tell; from the root of *call*, or of *Ar*.

to say, to tell. Sax. *angel*; Ir. *aingeal*, or *aingiol*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *engel*; Sp. *angel*; It. *angelo*; Port. *anjo*; Fr. *ange*; Russ. *angel*.]

1. Literally, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately,

2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits. Heb. 1.

3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Math. xxv. 1 Cor. vi. Rev. ix.

4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. Rev. x.

5. A minister of the gospel, who is an ambassador of God. Rev. ii. and iii.

6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. Rev. xvi. Cruden.

7. In the style of love, a very beautiful person. Shak.

ANG'EL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the thoracic order and genus *Chaetodon*. It has a small projecting mouth; the lamens above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales. Pennant from Catesby.

ANG'EL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says, this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths, in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were *Angli*, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called *angeli*, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling. Encyc.

ANG'EL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic; as, *angel* whiteness. Shak.

ANGEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels. Beaumont, &c.

ANG'EL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark, the *squalus squatina*. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the

base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all round the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays, with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. Encyc.

ANGEL'IC, } *a.* [L. *angelicus*.] Resem-

ANGEL'ICAL, } bling angels; belong-

ing to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

ANGEL'ICA, *n.* A genus of digynian pentandrous, containing several species. The common sort is cultivated for medicinal uses. It grows naturally in northern climates, and has large umbels of a globose figure. The roots have a fragrant aromatic smell, and are used in the aromatic sweetmeat. The stalks make an agreeable sweetmeat. Encyc.

ANGEL'ICALLY, *adv.* Like an angel.

ANGEL'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

ANG'ELITES, in Church history, so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings, a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and Theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made their Pope. Encyc.

ANG'EL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or having the manners of angels.

ANGELOL'OGY, *n.* [Angel and *λογος*.]

A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings. Ch. Spectator.

ANG'ELLOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche*, the reed of a hautboy or other instrument of music.]

1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. Johnson.

2. An ancient English coin struck at Paris while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy. Encyc.

ANG'EL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*, a chain-shot.]

Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANG'EL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels. Thomson.

ANG'EL-WORSHIP, *n.* The worshipping of angels. Trapp.

ANG'ER, *n.* *ang'ger*. [L. *ango*, to choke, strangle, vex; whence *angor*, vexation, *anguish*, the quinsy, *angina*. Gr. *αγγω*, to strangle, to strain or draw together, to vex. The primary sense is to press, squeeze, make narrow; Gr. *αγγω*, near; Sax. *enge*; G. *enge*; D. Dan. *eng*, narrow, strait; W. *ing*. This word may be connected in origin with the Ar.

حَنَّان hanika, to be angry, and حَنَّان chanaka, to strangle; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth.

פָּרַח, to strangle. In Sax. *ange* signifies

angulo; It. *angolo*. The German has *angeln*, for angling with a hook; but in D. *hengel* is the rod, and *hengelen*, to *angle*. Qu. *hinge* and *hang*.]

A popular language, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner.

In *geometry*, the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines, containing the angle, are its sides or legs.

In *optics*, the *angle of incidence* is the angle, which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to the surface, or to that point of the surface on which it falls.

The *angle of refraction* is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with the surface of the refracting medium; or rather with a perpendicular to that point of the surface on which it falls. *Encyc.*

A *right angle*, is one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90 degrees, making the quarter of a circle.

An *obtuse angle* is greater than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees.

An *acute angle* is less than a right angle or less than 90 degrees.

A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle*, is formed by two right lines.

A *curvilineal angle*, is formed by two curved lines.

A *mixed angle* is formed by a right line with a curved line.

Adjacent or *contiguous angles* are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

External angles are angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened.

Internal angles are those which are within any right-lined figure.

Oblique angles are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles.

A *solid angle* is the meeting of three or more plain angles at one point.

A *spherical angle* is one made by the meeting of two arches of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. *Bailey.*

AN'GLE, *n.* A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook, or a line and hook.

AN'GLE, *v. i.* To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.

2. *v. t. or i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish; as, to *angle* for the hearts of people, or to *angle* hearts. *Shak. Sidney.*

AN'GLED, *a.* Having angles—used only in compounds.

AN'GLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also a fish, a species of *lophius*.

AN'GLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

AN'GLIC, } *a.* [From *Angles*, Sax. *ing*.

AN'GLICAN, } a plain or meadow, and *lic*, like, or *æcos*, like, which is the root of the L. *icius*, in *publicus*, and all similar adjectives. From *ing*, was formed *Angles*,

the English, to which is added this common affix, *ic*. The *Angles*, were the Ingevoones, of Tacitus, *ing-wonens*, dwellers on the plain or level land, near the Elbe and Weser. [See *English* and *Went*.] *Ing* is annexed to many English names, as *Reading*, *Basing*, *Killing*, towns situated on flat land.]

English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as the *Anglican church*.

Pinkerton.

AN'GLICISM, *n.* An English Idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English.

Milton.

AN'GLICIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

AN'GLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.

AN'GLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line.

ANGLO-DA'NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England. *Wotton.*

ANGLO-NORM'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans. *Wotton.*

ANGLO-SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, who settled in England, or English Saxons.

ANGLO-SAX'ON, *n.* A kind of pear; also the language of the English Saxons.

ANGO'LA-PEA or PIGEON-PEA. A species of *Cytisus*.

AN'GOR, *n.* [L. See *Anger*.]

1. Pain; intense bodily pain.

2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the center, occasioning head-ache, palpitation and sadness. *Encyc. Core.*

AN'GRED or ANG'ERED, *pp.* Made angry; provoked.

AN'GRILY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

AN'GRY, *a.* [See *Anger*.]

1. Feeling resentment; provoked; followed generally by *with* before a person.

God is *angry with* the wicked every day. Ps. vii.

But it is usually followed by *at* before a thing.

Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? Eccles. v.

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* words.

3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation.

4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

Or chain the *angry* vengeance of the waves. *Trumbull.*

ANGSA'NA or ANGSA'VA, *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood. *Core.*

AN'GU, *n.* Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the W. Indies.

AN'GUIFER, *n.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear; Sans. *agui*.]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; *Serpentarius*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Ash.*

ANGUIL'LA, *n.* [L. an eel.]

In *zoology*, an *eel*; also the name of a Mediterranean fish used for food, called also *hospetus* and *atherina*. Qu. *Atherina Hepsetus*, *Linne.* *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ANGUIL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.]

In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

ANGUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; Sp. *angia*; Port. *angustia*, showing the direct derivation of this word from L. *angustia*, narrowness, from pressure; D. and G. *angst*; Dan. *angest*. This and a numerous class of words are from the root *ang*, *eng*, denoting narrow, from pressure. See *Anger*.]

Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from *agony*, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause contortion, whereas *anguish* may be a local pain as of an ulcer, or gout. But *anguish* and *agony* are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair and the kindred passions. And they hearkened not to Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi.

ANGUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. Temple.

ANGUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGULAR, *a.* Having an angle, angles or corners; pointed; as an *angular* figure.

2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as an *angular* point.

ANGULARITY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULARLY, *adv.* With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULARNESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners. Woodward.

ANGULOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked. Glanville.

ANGUST, *a.* [L. *angustus*.]

Narrow; straight. [Not used.] Burton.

ANGUSTATION, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow. See *Anger*.]

The act of making narrow; a straightening, or being made narrow. Wiseman.

ANGUSTICLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob or stud.]

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The laticlave, with broader studs, was worn by senators.

ANGUSTILIAN, *n.* Kennet.

ANHELATION, *n.* [L. *anhelo*, to pant or breathe with difficulty; from *halo*, to breathe.]

Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration, without fever, or with a sense of suffocation. Encyc. Core.

ANHELOSE, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [Little used.] Dict.

ANHIMA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one dies, the other remains by the carcase, till it expires. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ANHYDRITE, *n.* [See *Anhydrous*.]

A species of sulphate of lime, anhydrous gypsum, of which there are several varie-

ties; compact, granular, fibrous, radiated, sparry, siliciferous or vulpinite, and convoluted. Jameson. Ure.

ANHYDROUS, *a.* [Gr. *anōpos*, dry; a priv. and *vdw*, water.]

Destitute of water. Anhydrite is so called, because it is destitute of the water of crystallization. Cleaveland.

ANIENTED, *a.* [It. *niente*, nothing; Norm. *neant*; Fr. *aneantir*, to annihilate.]

Frustrated; brought to naught. Obs. Chaucer.

ANIGHT, *adv.* [a or at, and *night*.]

In the night time; *anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.

You must come in earlier *anights*. Shak.

ANIL, *n.* [Sp. *añil*, indigo; Port. *anil*; D. *anil*; Ar. *انيل*; nilon, slender, *nila*, blue.]

A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; *Indigofera*, or the indigo plant. Encyc.

ANILITY, *n.* [L. *anilis*, *anilitas*, from *anus*, an old woman; Celtic, *hen*, old.]

The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

ANIMADVERSION, *n.* [L. *animadversio*.]

Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*, or punishment may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an ecclesiastical sense, it differs from *censure*, says Ayliffe; censure, respecting spiritual punishment, and *animadversion*, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of *perception*, but this use is not authorized.

ANIMADVERSIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. Obs. Glanville.

ANIMADVERT, *v. i.* [L. *animadverto*, of *animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.]

1. To turn the mind to; to consider.

2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. Dryden.

3. To inflict punishment; followed by *upon*. Grew.

ANIMADVERTER, *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

ANIMADVERTING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

ANIMAL, *n.* [L. *animal*, from *anima*, air, breath, soul; Gaelic *anam*, breath. The W. has *eniv*, *en*, a being, soul, spirit, and *mil*, a beast; Arm. *aneval*. Qu. Dan. *aande*, Sw. *anda*, breath.]

An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal*. Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of *sensation*. The contractile property of some plants, as the *mimosa*, has the appearance of the effect of *sensation*, but it may be merely the effect of *irritability*.

The distinction here made between animals and vegetables, may not be philosophically accurate; for we cannot perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings, but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes.

The history of animals is called *zoology*.

By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal*.

ANIMAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as *animal* functions.

Animal is distinguished from *intellectual*; as *animal* appetites, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.

The *animal* functions, are touch, taste, motion, &c.

Animal life is opposed to *vegetable* life.

Animal is opposed also to *spiritual* or *rational*, which respects the *soul* and *reasoning faculties*; as *animal* nature, *spiritual* nature, *rational* nature.

Animal food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed and depending on their organic structure.

Animal spirit is a name given to the nervous fluid.

Animal spirits in the plural, life, vigor, energy.

Animal system, or *animal* kingdom denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. Encyc. Johnson.

ANIMALCULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum*, *animalcula*.]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye. Encyc.

ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* In *zoology*, *sea-anemone*, *sea-nettle* or *urtica marina*, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus *actinia*. They are called *sea-nettle* from their supposed property of stinging, and *sea-anemone* from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles, to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colors. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a *fig*. Some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity, is the mouth in the center, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws and capable of great dilatation. They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg. Encyc.

The term, *Animal Flower*, is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the *Holothurias*, which with the *Actinias*, were ranged under the *Molluscas*, by Linne; and to the *Tubularias* and *Hydras*, which were classed with the *Zoophytes*. They are all arranged under the *Zoophytes*, by Cuvier. Cyc.

ANIMALIZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. Ure. Med. Repos.

ANIMALIZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

ANIMALIZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

ANIMALIZING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

ANIMATE, *v. t.* [L. *animare*. See *Animal*.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the

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ANIMALCULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum*, *animalcula*.]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye. Encyc.

ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* In *zoology*, *sea-anemone*, *sea-nettle* or *urtica marina*, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus *actinia*. They are called *sea-nettle* from their supposed property of stinging, and *sea-anemone* from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles, to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colors. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a *fig*. Some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity, is the mouth in the center, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws and capable of great dilatation. They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg. Encyc.

The term, *Animal Flower*, is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the *Holothurias*, which with the *Actinias*, were ranged under the *Molluscas*, by Linne; and to the *Tubularias* and *Hydras*, which were classed with the *Zoophytes*. They are all arranged under the *Zoophytes*, by Cuvier. Cyc.

ANIMALIZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. Ure. Med. Repos.

ANIMALIZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

ANIMALIZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

ANIMALIZING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

ANIMATE, *v. t.* [L. *animare*. See *Animal*.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the

seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind.

Encyc. Theoph. Lib. 7. 3. Plin. 20. 17.

ANISE SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

ANK'ER, *n.* [Dutch.]

A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 gallons, English measure.

Encyc.

Chambers says it contains two stekans; each stekan, 16 mengles; each mengle, 2 wine quarts.

Chambers. Encyc.

ANK'LE, *n.* *ank'l.* [Sax. *ancleow*; D. *enkel*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK'LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, *n.* [See *Annals*.]

A writer of annals.

ANNALIZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [Not much used.] *Encyc.*

ANNALS, *n. plu.* [L. *annales*, *annalis*, from *annus*, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic *an*, *ain*, a great circle. Varro says the word *annus* signifies a great circle.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.

2. The books containing annals, as the *annals* of Tacitus.

ANNATS, *n.* [L. *annus*.]

A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the Pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne, restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings. *Encyc.*

ANNE'AL, *v. t.* [Sax. *analan*, *on-alan*, to kindle or inflame, to heat; from *alan*, to kindle, to heat or bake, and to anoint with oil. Sax. *al*, oil. Hence it may be inferred that oil is named from inflaming or burning.]

1. To heat; to heat, as glass and iron for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors; vulgarly called *nealing*. This is done by heating the metal nearly to fluidity, in an oven or furnace, and suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by this process recover their malleability. The word is applied also to the baking of tiles. *Encyc. Bailey. Ash.*

2. To temper by heat; and Shenstone uses it for tempering by cold.

ANNE'AL'D, *pp.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

ANNE'ALING, *ppr.* Heating; tempering by heat.

ANNEX', *v. t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*; Fr. *annexer*; of *ad* and *necto*, to tie, or connect.]

1. To unite at the end; as to *annex* a codicil to a will. To subjoin, to affix.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as to *annex* a province to a kingdom.

3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with; as to *an-*

nex a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

ANNEX', *v. i.* To join; to be united.

Tooke.

ANNEXA'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In *English law*, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEX'ED, *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

ANNEX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEX'ION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEX'MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed. *Shak.*

ANNI'HILABLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

ANNI'HILATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*, nothing, of *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

No human power can *annihilate* matter.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure.

ANNI'HILATED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

ANNI'HILATING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

ANNI'HILA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERS'ARILY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*

ANNIVERS'ARY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, of *annus*, year, and *verto*, to turn.]

Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as an *anniversary* feast.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *n.* A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In the Romish church, a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.

2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event. *Dryden.*

ANNO DOMINI. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1800.

This was written Anno Domini, 1809, and revised A. D. 1825 and 1827. *W.*

ANNOMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nominare*, to name, from *nomen*.]

1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a *paronomasy*. *Encyc.*

2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. *Tyrwhitt.*

ANNO'NA, *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year, and signifying a year's production or increase; hence provisions.]

The custard apple, a genus of several species, one of which, the papaw, is common

A N O

AN OINTMENT, n. The act of anointing or state of being anointed.

A N S

tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-lag or wild goose, domesticated.

2. In astronomy, a small star, in the milky way, between the swan and eagle. *Encyc*
AN'SERINE, *a.* [*L. anserinus*, from *anser*,
a goose.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven; as, an anserine skin. *Encyc*

2. Pertaining to the *answers*.

AN'SERS, n. In Linne's system, the third order of *aves* or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.

AN SLAUGHT, *n.* [See *Slay*.] An attack; an affray. [*Not in use.*]

ANSWER, v. t. *ansur.* [Sax. *andswarian*, of *anti*, against, and Sax. *swaran*, or *swarian* or *swerigan*, Goth. *swaran*, to swear.]

The primitive sense of *swear* was merely to speak or affirm, and hence, originally, *oath* was used after it, to *swear an oath*, which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression retained. The sense of *answer* is an opposite, a returned word or speech. Hence

we observe the Saxon has *andwyrð*, anti-
word, an answer; Goth. *andawaurd*; D.
anticoord; Ger. *antwort*.]

1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person : as, " I have called and ye have not *answered*." " He *answered* the question or the argument." This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.

2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. "Money *answereth* all things," noting, primarily, return.

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy ; as, he *answered* my order ; to *answer* a debt.

4. To act in return, or opposition ; as, the ene-
my *answered* our fire by a shower of grape-
shot.

5. To bear a due proportion to ; to be equal or adequate ; to suit ; as, a weapon does not *answer* the size and strength of the man using it ; the success does not *answer* our expectation.

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not *answer* its end; it does not *answer* the purpose.

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire *answers* fire. *Shak.*
8. To write in reply; to reply to another

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification ; as, to *answer* a pamphlet.

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a

return; as the notes, or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, &c.

ANSWER, v. i. To reply; to speak by way

2. To be accountable, liable or responsible;

followed by *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing for which one is liable; as, the man must *answer to* his employer *for* the loss of his property.

the money entrusted to his care ; we
not answer to God for our offenses.

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3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of; followed by *for*; as, a man cannot *answer for* his friend.

4. To correspond with; to suit with; followed by *to*.

In water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. 27.

5. To act reciprocally, as the strings of an instrument to the hand. Dryden.

6. To stand as opposite or correlative; as, allegiance in the subject *answers* to protection on the part of the prince or government.

7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo. The noise seems to fly away, and *answer* at a great distance. Encyc. Art. Echo.

8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on a dry soil.

ANSWER, *n.* A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, or an allegation.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. Prov. I called him, but he gave me no *answer*. Cant. v.

2. An account to be rendered to justice. He will call you to so hot an *answer* for it. Shak.

3. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.

4. A writing, pamphlet or book, in reply to another.

5. A reverberated sound; an echo.

6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition, as a blessing is sent in *answer* to prayer.

7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

ANSWERABLE, *a.* That may be answered; that to which a reply may be made, usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory; as, an *answerable* argument.

2. Obligated to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

3. Obligated or liable to pay, indemnify or make good; as, to be *answerable* for a debt or for damages.

4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with; as, the features expressed in a picture are *answerable* to the original.

5. Suitable; suited; proportionate; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.

6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate; as, the success is *answerable* to my desires.

ANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

ANSWERABLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers *answerably* larger than isles.

ANSWERED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

ANSWERER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

ANSWERING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

ANSWER-JOBBER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. Swift.

ANT, in old authors, is a contraction of *ant*, that is, *if it*. [See *An*.]

ANT, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases, *I ant*, you *ant*, he *ant*, we *ant*, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish *er*, *ere*, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the Indicative Mode, and *not*, *I er-not*, we *ere-not*, he *er-not*, or of the Swedish *ar*, the same verb, Infinitive *vara*, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

ANT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*, *emmet*, contracted into *ant*; Germ. *ameise*.]

An *emmet*; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the hymenopterous order, of which the characteristics are; a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects meet together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish and plastered smooth. Encyc.

ANT-BEAR or **ANT-EATER**, *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue. The body is covered with long hair. There are several species, constituting the genus, *myrmecophaga*, ant eaters. Encyc.

ANT-EGGS, *n.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood, in their first state. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance spun like a spider's web. Encyc.

ANT-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

ANT/TA, *n.* In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pilaster; written also *ante*.

ANTAC/ID, *n.* [*anti* and *acid*.]

In pharmacy, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written *anti-acid*.

ANTAC/RID, *n.* [*anti* and *acid*.]

That which corrects acrimony; better written *anti-acrid*.

ANTAG/ONISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles.

Good, B. of Nature.

ANTAG/ONIST, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *agonistes*, a champion. See *Act* and *Agony*.]

1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Grecian games. An adversary.

2. An opponent in controversy. Campbell.

3. In anatomy, a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a *flexor*, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which extends it.

ANTAG/ONIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an *antagonist* muscle.

ANTAGONIST/IC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

ANTAG/ONIZE, *v. i.* To contend against;

to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

ANTAG/ONY, *n.* Contest; opposition. [Not used.] Milton.

ANTAL/GIC, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *αλγος*, pain.]

Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Little used.]

ANTANACLA/SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντανάκλασις*, a driving back.]

1. In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we live, let us live. Learn some craft when young, that when old you may live without craft.

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c. Smith's Rhet.

ANTANAGO/GE, *n.* *antanago/gy*. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *αναγωγή*, a taking up.]

In rhetoric, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime. Bailey.

ANTAPHRODIS/IC, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *αφροδισιος*, venereal, from *αφροδιτη*, Venus.]

Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANTAPHRODIS/IC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite. Encyc. Coxe.

ANTAPHRODIT/IC, *a.* [Gr. See the preceding words.] Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPHRODIT/IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease. Coxe. Quincy.

ANTAPOPLEC/TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANTARC/TIC, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *αρκτος*, the bear, a northern constellation.]

Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a lesser circle, distant from the pole 23° 28'. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* region. Encyc.

ANTARES, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the scorpion's heart. Its longitude is 60° 13' 14" of Sagittarius; and its latitude 4° 31' 26" South. Encyc.

ANTARTHRT/IC, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *αρθρις*, gout.]

Counteracting the gout.

ANTARTHRT/IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANTASTHMAT/IC, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *ασθμα*, asthma.]

Opposing the asthma.

ANTASTHMAT/IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN/TE. A Latin preposition, the Gr. *anti*, Sax. and Goth. *and*; much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence opposite, contrary; and figuratively, *before in time*. The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and

A N T

AN'TEDATE, *v. t.* [*L. ante*, and *datum*, given. See *Date*.]

1. To date before the true time; thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond is to express a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

AN'TEDILU'VIAL, } [*L. ante*, and *dilu-*
AN'TEDILU'VIAN, } *vium*, a flood. See *Lave*.]

Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.

AN'TEDILU'VIAN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.

AN'TELOPE, *n.* [*Qu. Gr. ant* and *elap*os, resembling a deer.]

In *zoology*, the gazelle; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. Their horns are solid and permanent, straight or curved; in some species annulated; in others, surrounded by a spiral; and in others, smooth. They resemble the deer in the lightness and elegance of their forms, and in their agility. They inhabit open plains or mountains, and some species in herds of two or three thousand. Their eyes are large, black, and of exquisite beauty and vivacity; and are therefore a favorite image with the eastern poets. *Encyc. Cyc.*

AN'TELU'CAN, *a.* [*L. antelucanus*, of *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.]

Being before light; a word applied to assemblies of christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning. *Encyc.*

AN'TEMERID'IAN, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *meridian*.]

Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

AN'TEMET'IC, *a.* [*anti*, against, and *emet*ic, from *em*eo, to vomit.]

Restraining or allaying vomiting. *Quincy.*
AN'TEMET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. *Quincy. Coxe.*

AN'TEMUND'ANE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

AN'TENICENE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *Nicene*, from *Nice*.]

Anterior to the first council of Nice; as *antenicene* faith. *Encyc.*

AN'TEN'NÆ, *n. plu.* [*L. antenna*, a sail yard.]

In *zoology*, the horns or feelers of insects, projecting from the head.

AN'TENUM'BER, *n.* A number that precedes another. *Bacon.*

AN'TENUP'TIAL, *a.* [*ante* and *nuptial*.]

Being before marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children. *Kent.*

AN'TEPASCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*

AN'TEPAST, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.]

A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

AN'TEPENULT', *n.* [*L. ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

The last syllable of a word, except two; as *syl* in *syllable*.

AN'TEPENULT'IMATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

AN'TEPILEP'TIC, *a.* [*anti*, against, and

A N T

επιληπτικός, epileptic, from *επιληπτός*, to seize.]

Resisting or curing epilepsy.

AN'TEPILEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN'TEPOSI'TION, *n. s. s. 2.* [*L. ante*, before, and *posi*tion, from *pon*e, to place.]

In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

AN'TEPREDIC'AMENT, *n.* [*ante* and *pre*-dicament.]

A preliminary question in logic to illustrate the doctrine of predicaments and categories; a question which is to be first known. *Encyc.*

AN'TE'RIOR, *a.* [*L.*] Before in time or place; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.

2. Before or in front in place.

AN'TERIOR'ITY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding or in front; a state of being before in time, or situation.

AN'TEROOM, *n.* [*ante* and *room*.] A room before or in front of another. *Darwin.*

AN'TES, *n. plu.* [*L.*] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

AN'TESTAT'URE, *n.* [*ante* and *statu*re.]

In *fortification*, a small retrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth. *Encyc.*

AN'TESTOM'ACH, *n.* [*ante* and *stomach*.]

A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

AN'TEVERT', *v. t.* [*L. antever*to.] To prevent. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

AN'TEVIRGIL'IAN, *a.* [*anti* and *Virgil*.]

A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse hoeing. *Encyc.*

AN'THELMIN'TIC, *a.* [*anti*, against, and *helmin*us, a worm.] Good against worms.

AN'THELMIN'TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms in the intestines. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AN'THEM, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *hym*os, a hymn, from *hym*eo, to sing. See *Hymn*.]

A hymn sung in alternate parts; but in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words, taken from the psalms or other parts of the scriptures, first introduced into church service in Elizabeth's reign. *Encyc.*

AN'THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately. *Bacon.*

AN'THEMIS, *n.* *Cannomile.* *Tale.*

AN'THER, *n.* [*L. anthera*, a flowery plant, from the Greek *ανθηρος*, flowery, from *ανθος*, a flower.]

In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, connected with the flower, and elevated by means of the filament or thread, within the corol. It contains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the stigma. It is called by Ray, the *apex*, and by Malpighi, the *capsula staminis*.

Milne. Martyn.

AN'THERAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers. *Asiat. Res.* 4, 404.

ANTHERIF'EROUS, *a.* [*anther* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing anthers. *Barton.* 162.

ANTHESTE'RION, *n.* The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, feasts in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that

- month, and so called from *antheos*, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at those feasts.
- ANTHOLOGICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.
- ANTHOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *logos*, a discourse, or *logos*, a collection.]
1. A discourse on flowers.
 2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams. In the *Great church*, a collection of devotional pieces. *Encyc.*
- ANTHONY'S FIRE**. A popular name of the *crisipelas*, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those, who were affected, applied for a cure. *Encyc.*
- ANTHOPHYLLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *phylon*, a leaf.]
- A mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates, or crystalized in reed-shaped crystals, which appear to be four sided prisms longitudinally streaked. The color is between dark yellowish gray and olive brown; the luster shining and pearly. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.*
- ANTHORISM**, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *orismos*, definition.]
- In *rhetoric*, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party. *Ash.*
- ANTHRACITE**, *n.* [Gr. *anthraks*, a burning coal; *infra*.]
- Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance coal; that species of coal which has a shining luster, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat. It consists essentially of carbon.
- ANTHRACOLITE**. [See *Anthracite*.]
- ANTHRAX**, *n.* [Gr.; *supra*.]
- A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for lithanthrax or pit-coal. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOGLOT**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *glossa*, the tongue.]
- An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *grapho*, description.]
- A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *lithos*, a stone.]
- A petrification of the human body, or skeleton. Some naturalists have asserted that skeletons of the animal frame have been found petrified in old mines; but the fact is not credited, and the existence of such petrifications is denied. *Encyc.*
- Capt. Willford informs us, that in digging a well near the Ganga, some persons found, at the depth of 90 feet, on an old bed of that river, the bones of men and quadrupeds, supposed to be petrifications. *Asiat. Res.* 8. 294.
- The skeleton of a man has been found in a limestone rock, of recent formation, in Guadalupe. *Ed. Encyc.*
- Human bones have also been found, by Prof. Buckland, in the open cave of Paviland, Glamorganshire. He considers them post-diluvian. *Quart. Rev.* v. 29. p. 148.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking. *Kirwan.*
- ANTHROPOLOGIST**, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body.
- ANTHROPOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *logos*, discourse.]
1. A discourse upon human nature. *Encyc.*
 2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.
 3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOM'ANCY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *μαντια*, divination.]
- Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOMORPH'ISM**, *n.* The heresy of the anthropomorphites. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOMORPH'ITE**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *μορφη*, form.]
- One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *anthropomorphites*. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOMORPH'OUS**, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man. *Ash. Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOPATHY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *πάθος*, passion.]
- The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being. *Owen. Encyc. Ash.*
- ANTHROPOPH'AGI**, *n. plu.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.]
- Maneaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOPH'AGOUS**, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.
- ANTHROPOPH'AGY**, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOS'COPY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]
- The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions and inclinations from the lineaments of his body. *Encyc.*
- ANTHROPOS'OPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *σοφια*, wisdom.]
- Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology. *Encyc.*
- ANTHYNOT'IC**, *a.* corrupt orthography. [See *Antihypnotic*.]
- ANTHYPOCHOND'RIAC**. [See *Antihypochondriac*.]
- ANTHYPOPH'ORA**. [See *Antihypophora*.]
- ANTHYSTER'IC**. [See *Antihysteric*.]
- AN'TI**, [Gr. See *Ante*.] A preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; used in many English words.
- ANTIAC'ID**, *a.* Opposing or removing acidity. Often written *antacid*.
- ANTIAC'ID**, *n.* An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, as chalk, magnesia, coral, sea-shells, hematite, steel filings; or an obtundent, as oil or fat; or an immutant, as lixivious salts, and soaps. *Cyc.*
- ANTIAMER'ICAN**, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*
- ANTIARTHRIT'IC**, *a.* [See *Antiarthritic*.]
- Good against the gout.
- ANTIARTHRIT'IC**, *n.* A remedy for the gout.
- ANTIASTHMAT'IC**, *a.* [See *Antasthmatic*.]
- Good against asthma.
- ANTIASTHMAT'IC**, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.
- ANTIBAC'CHIUS**, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *βακχος*, a foot of one short and two long syllables.]
- In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as *ambire*; opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the two last long. This foot is supposed to be so named from its use in hymns to Bacchus.
- Trumbull. Encyc. Gr. Lex.*
- ANTIBASIL'ICAN**, *a. s. as z.* [Gr. *anti*, and *βασιλειον*, a palace; L. *basilicus*, royal, *basilica*, a hall of justice.]
- Opposed to royal state and magnificence. *Plowden, Brit. Empire.*
- AN'TIC**, *a.* [from Fr. *antique*; L. *antiquus*; It. *antico*; a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques*.] Odd; fanciful; as, *antic tricks*.
- AN'TIC**, *n.* A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. *Shak.*
2. Odd appearance; fanciful figures. *Spenser.*
 3. In *architecture*, *sculpture* and *painting*, such pieces as were made by the ancients; usually written *antique*, and pronounced *anteek*, but without any good reason. *Shak.*
- AN'TIC**, *v. t.* To make antic.
- ANTIÆÆHEC'TIC**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *κακιστης*, of an ill habit of body.]
- Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution. *Johnson.*
- ANTIÆÆHEC'TIC**, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body. *Coxe.*
- ANTICAT'ARRHAL**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *καταρροος*, a catarrh.] Good against catarrh.
- ANTICAT'ARRHAL**, *n.* A remedy for catarrh. *Coxe.*
- ANTICÆAUSOT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *καυσος*, a burning fever.] Good against a burning fever.
- ANTICÆAUSOT'IC**, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever. *Coxe.*
- AN'TI-CHAMBER**, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see. But *ante* and *anti* are the same word in different dialects; and have the same radical signification. [See *Ante*.]
- AN'TI-CHRIST**, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*.]
- A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described 1 John, ii. 18. 2 Thess. ii. Rev. ix. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ or oppose the fundamental doctrines of christianity. *Encyc. Brown. Buck.*
- ANTICHRIS'TIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to antichrist; opposite to or opposing the christian religion.
- ANTICHRIS'TIAN**, *n.* A follower of antichrist; one opposed to the christian religion.
- ANTICHRISTIANISM**, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the christian religion.

A N T

ly government. Addison.

A N T

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, *a.* [from *antimony*.] Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.

ANTIMONIAL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient. *Encyc.*

ANTIMONIATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonious acid and a base. *Henry.*

ANTIMONIATED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as *antimoniated tartar*. *Nicholson.*

ANTIMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxyd of antimony. *Henry.*

ANTIMONIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to antimony. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony. *Henry.*

ANTIMONITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base. *Henry.*

ANTIMONY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine*; *Low L.* *antimonium*; *It.* *antimonio*; *Sp.* *id.* This by some writers is supposed to be composed of *anti* and *Fr. moine*, monk, from the fact that certain monks were poisoned by it. This story, reported by Furetiere, is treated by Morin, as fabulous, and by him it is said to be composed of *Gr.* *anti*, against, and *monos*, alone, and so named because it is not found alone. The real truth is not ascertained.]

Primarily, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of Antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the *στυμ*, of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like striae. It is found in the mines of Bohemia, and Hungary; in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus of antimony*, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. It has also a peculiar efficacy in promoting the secretions, particularly as a sudorific.

Chambers. Encyc. Nicholson.

ANTIMORALIST, *n.* An opposer of morality. *Warburton.*

ANTIMUSICAL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music. *Amer. Review.*

ANTINEPHRITIC, *a.* [anti, and *nephritic*, which see.]

Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. *Coxe.*

ANTINEPHRITIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.]

Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

ANTINOMIAN, *n.* One of a sect who

maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538. *Encyc.*

ANTINOMIANISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians. *Hall.*

ANTINOMIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works. *Sanderson.*

ANTINOMY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law. *Baker.*

ANTIOCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the academics, though Antiochus was a stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school. *Enfield. Encyc.*

The *Antiochian epoch* was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia. *Encyc.*

ANTIPAL, *a.* Opposing popery.

ANTIPAPISTIC, *a.* Opposed to pope.

ANTIPAPISTICAL, *a.* *ry* or papacy. *Jortin.*

ANTIPARALLEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

ANTIPARALYTIC, *a.* [anti, and *paralytic*, which see.]

Good against the palsy.

ANTIPARALYTIC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy. *Coxe.*

ANTIPATHETIC, *a.* [See *Antipathy*.]

ANTIPATHETICAL, *a.* Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing. *Johnson.*

ANTIPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.]

Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a *natural aversion*, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the *antipathy* of a mouse to a cat, or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional *antipathy* to certain kinds of food.

The word is applied also to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred; or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it; the effect is *antipathy*, which is often of long continuance.

Antipathy however is often affected, as when persons pretend a great aversion to things from false delicacy.

2. In *ethics*, antipathy is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions. Of these *hatred* is most voluntary. *Aversion*, and *antipathy*, in its true sense,

depend more on the constitution; *repugnancy* may depend on reason or education. *Encyc.*

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.

Antipathy is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*; and is opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPATRIOTIC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country. *Johnson.*

Antipatriotic prejudices.

ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *παις*, *παιδος*, a child, and *βαπτίζω*, to baptize.]

One who is opposed to the baptism of infants. *Buck.*

ANTIPERISTALTIC, *a.* [See *Peristaltic*.] Opposed to peristaltic; retroverted, as in vomiting; as, the *antiperistaltic* motion of the intestines. *Cyc.*

ANTIPERISTASIS, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *περιστας*, a standing around.]

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quick-lime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat. *Johnson. Dryden. Quincy.*

ANTIPERISTATIC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis. *Ash.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, *a.* [anti and *pestilential*, which see.]

Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.

ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, *n.* [anti and *phlogiston*, which see.]

An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *a.* Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. *Nicholson.*

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation or the activity of the vital power. *Hooper. Coxe.*

ANTIPHON, *n.* [See *Antiphony*.]

The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

ANTIPHONAL, *a.* [See *Antiphony*.]

ANTIPHONIC, *a.* [See *Antiphony*.]

ANTIPHONICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing. *Encyc.*

ANTIPHONARY, *n.* [anti, contrary, and *φωνη*, sound, voice.]

A service book, in the catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a *responsary*; compiled by Gregory the Great. *Encyc.*

ANTIPHONER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons. *Chaucer.*

ANTIPHONY, *n.* [anti, contrary, and *φωνη*, voice.]

1. The answer of one choir to another, when

ANTIQUÉ, *a. antee'k.* [Fr. from L. *anti-* *quus*, probably from *ante*.]

1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as an *antique* statue.

2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion, as an *antique* robe.

3. Odd; wild; fanciful; more generally written *antic*.

ANTIQUÉ, *n. antee'k.* In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

ANTIQUENESS, *n. antee'kness.* The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship. *Addison.*

ANTIQUITY, *n. [L. antiquitas].*

1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; a very indefinite term; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*.

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verify the predictions of *antiquity*. *T. Davies.*

3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity*; a family of great *antiquity*.

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense used by *Shak.*

5. The remains of ancient times. In this sense it is usually or always plural. *Antiquities* comprehend all the remains of ancient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY, *a. [See Revolution].*

Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government.

Burke.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN, *n. [anti and sabbath].*

One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ. *Encyc.*

ANTISA'BIAN, *a. [See Sabian].*

Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs. *Faber.*

ANTISACERDO'TAL, *a.* Adverse to priests. *Waterland.*

ANTIS'CIAN, **ANTIS'CIANS**, *n. [L. antiscii, of Gr. anti, opposite, and sigma, shadow].*

In *geography*, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast towards the north; those on the other, towards the south. *Encyc.*

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *a. [anti and scorbutic, which see].*

1. Counteracting the scurvy.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

ANTISCRIP'TURISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures. *Boyle.*

ANTISCRIP'TURIST, *n.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*

ANTISEP'TIC, *a. [Gr. anti and septos, putrid, from septa, to putrify].*

Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.

Ash.

ANTISEP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, stimulants, saline substances, astringents, &c. *Encyc.*

ANTISO'CIAL, *a. [See Social].*

Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

Pascalis, Med. Rep.

ANTIS/PASIS, *n. [Gr. anti, against, and sigma, to draw].*

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another. *Quincy.*

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *a. [Gr. anti, against, and sigma, from sigma, to draw].*

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes. *Carr.*

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables. *Carr.*

ANTISPAS'TIC, *a. [See Antispas].*

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

Johnson.

ANTISPLENET'IC, *a. [See Spleen].*

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

Johnson.

ANTIS'TASIS, *n. [Gr. anti, opposite, and sigma, station].*

In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.

Encyc.

ANTIS'TES, *n. [L.]*

The chief priest or prelate.

Milton.

ANTIS'TROPHE, } *n. [Gr. anti, opposite,*
ANTIS'TROPHY, } *and sigma, a turning.]*

In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion; as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.

2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the *strophy*. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophies* and *antistrophies*, to which was often added the *epode*. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung, as the chorus stood still. [See *Ode*.]

West's pref. to his Pindar.

ANTIS'TROPHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

ANTISTRUMAT'IC, *a. [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.]*

Good against scrophulous disorders.

Johnson. Wiseman.

ANTITH'ESIS, *n. [Gr. antithesis, of anti and thesis, from tithemi, to place.]*

In *rhetoric*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them." "The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself." "Excess of ceremony

shows want of breeding." "Liberty without laws, and government without oppression."

2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.

ANTITHETIC, } *Encyc.*
ANTITHETICAL, } ^a Pertaining to anti-thesis, or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTITRINITARIAN, *n.* [anti and trinitarian, which see.]

One who denies the trinity or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

ANTITRINITARIAN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.

ANTITRINITARIANISM, *n.* A denial of the trinity.

ANTITYPE, *n.* [Gr. *antitupos*, of *anti*, against, and *typos*, a type, or pattern.]

A figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the antitype. An antitype then, is something which is formed according to a model or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it.

In the Greek liturgy, the sacramental bread and wine are called *antitypes*, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense.

ANTITYPICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

ANTIVARIOLOUS, *a.* [anti and *variolous*, which see.]

Opposing the small pox.

ANTIVENEREAL, *a.* [anti and *veneréal*, which see.]

Resisting venereal poison.

ANTLER, *n.* [From the root of *ante*, before; Fr. *andouiller*. See *Ante*.]

A start or branch of a horn, especially of the horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or moose. The branch next to the head is called the *brow-antler*, and the branch next above, the *bes-antler*.

ANTLERED, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

ANTONIAN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonsstein.

ANTONOMASIA, } *Encyc.*
ANTONOMASY, } *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *onoma*, name.]

The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science or trade, instead of the true name of the person; as when his majesty is used for a king, *lordship* for a nobleman. Thus instead of Aristotle, we say, the philosopher; a grave man is called a *Cato*; an eminent orator, a *Cicero*; a wise man, a *Solomon*. In the latter examples, a proper name is used for an appellative; the application being supported by a resemblance in character.

ANTOSIAN, *n.* One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but is only imputatively just, that is, pronounced so.

ANVIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfilt*, *anfilt*; D. *aanbeeld*; Old Eng. *anvelt*. The first syllable seems to be the preposition *on*, from the Belgic dialect *aan*. The last syllable is from the verb *build*; in Germ. *bilden*, to form or shape, and *bild*, an image or form, which in

Dutch is *beeld*. To build is to *shape*, to *form*, and *anvil*, that is, *on build*, is that on which things are *shaped*. The Latin word *incus*, *incudis*, is formed by a like analogy from *in* and *cudo*, to hammer, or shape; and the same ideas are connected in the Celtic; W. *cingion*; Ir. *inneon*, anvil, and *inneonam*, to strike.]

An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. Figuratively, any thing on which blows are laid.

To be on the anvil, is to be in a state of discussion, formation or preparation; as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This figure bears an analogy to that of *discussion*, a shaking or beating.

ANXIETY, *n.* *angzi'ety*. [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous; L. *ango*. See *Anger*.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than *uneasiness* or *disturbance*, and even more than *trouble* or *solicitude*. It usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often, a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.

2. In medical language, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANXIOUS, *a.* *ank'shus*. Greatly concerned or solicitous, respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; applied to persons; as, to be *anxious* for the issue of a battle.

2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; applied to things; as *anxious* thoughts or labor.

3. Very careful; solicitous; as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to commit no mistake. It is followed by *for* or *about*, before the object.

ANXIOUSLY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude.

ANY, *a.* *en'ny*. [Sax. *anig*, *anig*; D. *eenig*; Ger. *einig*. This word is a compound of *an*, one, and *ig*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, is the *ic* of the Latins, *mus-ic-us*. *Any* is *unic-us*, *one-like*.]

1. One indefinitely.

Nor knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. Math xi.

If a soul shall sin against *any* of the commandments. Lev. iv.

2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally; for though the word is formed from *one*, it often refers to *many*. Are there *any* witnesses present? The sense seems to be a small, uncertain number.

3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.

Who will show us *any* good? Ps. iv.

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against *any*. Mark xi.

If *any* lack wisdom, let him ask it of God. James i.

It is used in opposition to *none*. Have you *any* wheat to sell? I have *none*.

ANY-WISE is sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, in *any wise*.

AO'NIAN, *a.* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.]

Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in Bœotia. The Aonian fount was *Aganippe*, at the foot of mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the muses. Hence the muses were called Aonides. Dryden, *Virg.* Eclogue. 10. 12. But in truth, *Aonia* itself is formed from the Celtic *aon*, a spring or fountain, [the fabled son of Neptune,] and this word gave name to *Aonia*. As the muses were fond of springs, the word was applied to the muses, and to mountains which were their favorite residence, as to Parnassus.

AORIST, *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite, of *a* priv. and *oros*, limit.]

The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express time indeterminate, that is, either past, present or future.

AORISTIC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

AORTA, *n.* [Gr. *aortē*, the great artery; also an ark or chest.]

The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system; proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries. It first rises, when it is called the ascending aorta; then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head, and upper extremities; then proceeds downwards, called the descending aorta, when it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities. Cyc. Parr.

AORTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.

AOUTA, *n.* The paper-mulberry tree in Otaheite, from whose bark is manufactured a cloth worn by the inhabitants.

APACE, *adv.* [a and *pace*.]

With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily; applied to things in motion or progression; as, birds fly *apace*; weeds grow *apace*.

AP'AGOGÉ, } *Encyc.*
AP'AGOGY, } *n.* [Gr. from *apagao*, to draw aside, of *apo*, from, and *agao*, to drive.]

1. In logic, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme, as not to require further proof. Thus, "All whom God absolves are free from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." The first proposition is evident; but the second may require further proof, as that God received full satisfaction for sin, by the suffering of Christ.

2. In mathematics, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.

3. In the Athenian law, the carrying a criminal, taken in the fact, to a magistrate.

APAGOGICAL, *a.* An apagogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.

APALACHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apa-

laches, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges.

APAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude. *Encyc.*

APARITH/MESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric, enumeration.

APART, *adv.* [*a* and *part*; Fr. *aparté*. See *Part*.]

1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart*. Math. xiv.

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use or character.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. Ps. iv.

3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions *apart*.

4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, *apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.

APARTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*, or *apartement*, of *ab* or *a*, from, and *partir*, to depart. See *Part*.]

A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

APATHETIC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible. *Harris.*

APATHY, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *παθος*, passion.]

Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; *applied either to the body or the mind*. As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain or passion. In the first ages of the church, the christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.

Quietism is *apathy* disguised under the appearance of devotion. *Encyc.*

APATITE, *n.* [from Gr. *απαταω*, to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.]

A variety of phosphate of lime; generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals.

The phosphorite of Werner includes the massive and earthy varieties of the phosphate, which are distinguished from the apatite, by their containing a small portion of fluororic acid. *Cleveland.*

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax. Sw. and Ir. *apa*; Ice. *ape*; Germ. *affe*; W. *ab*, or *epa*, so named from the celerity of its motions.]

1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, *ape* is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called *baboons*, and those with long ones, *monkeys*. These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, generally untamable, thiev-

ing and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves and insects. *Encyc.*

2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to *ape* foreigners.

APEAK, *adv.* [*a* and *peak*, a point. See *Peak*.]

1. On the point; in a posture to pierce. *Johnson.*

2. In *seamen's language*, perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it. *Mar. Dict.*

APENNINE, *a.* [L. *apenninus*; *ad* and *penninus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps. *Livy*. Celtic *pen* or *ben*, the peak of a mountain, or in general, a mountain.]

Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains, which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south east to the extremity.

APENNINE, } The mountains above

APENNINES, } *n.* described.

APEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *πεπσω*, to digest.]

Defective digestion; indigestion. [*Little used.*] *Core. Encyc.*

A'PER, *n.* One who apes. In zoology, the wild boar.

APERIENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperio*; Sp. Port. *abrir*; It. *aprire*; Fr. *ouvrir*.]

Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

APERIENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent; as, smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom. *Encyc.*

APERITIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey. Fotherby.*

APERT', *a.* [L. *apertus*.] Open; evident; undisguised. [*Not used.*]

APERTION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman. Wotton.*

APERTLY, *adv.* Openly. [*Little used.*] *Bale.*

APERTNESS, *n.* [L. *apertus*.] Openness. [*Rarely used.*] *Holder.*

APERTOR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye lid. *Quincy.*

APERTURE, *n.* The act of opening; more generally, an opening; a gap, cleft or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance. *Holder. Newton.*

2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

3. In *geometry*, the space between two right lines, forming an angle. *Encyc.*

APET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *α neg.* and *πεταλον*, a flower-leaf or petal.]

In *botany*, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no corol. *Martyn.*

APET'ALOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

A'PEX, *n.* plu. *apexes*. [L. *apex*, plu. *apices*.]

The tip, point or summit of any thing. In *antiquity*, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In *grammar*, the

mark of a long syllable. In *botany*, the anther of flowers, or tops of the stamens, like knobs. *Martyn.*

APH'ANITE, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *φανω*, to appear.]

In *mineralogy*, compact amphibole in a particular state. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

APHE'LION, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ηλιος*, the sun.]

That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

APHERE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *αιρω*, to take.]

1. The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus by an *aphe-resis*, *omittere* is written, *mittere*. *Encyc.*

2. In *the healing art*, the removal of any thing noxious. In *surgery*, amputation. *Quincy.*

APHIDIV'OROUS, *a.* [of *aphis*, the puce-ron or vine fretter, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphids, or plant-louse. *Darwin.*

APHILAN'THROPY, *n.* [of *α neg.* and *φιλανθρωπια*, of *φιλω*, to love, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

Want of love to mankind. In *medicine*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society. *Core.*

A'PHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puce-ron, vine fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of hemipters. The aphid is furnished with an infected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax.

In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous. *Encyc.*

APHLOGIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *φλογος*, inflammable.]

Flameless; as an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame. *Comstock.*

APH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *φωνη*, voice.]

A loss of voice; a palsy of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy. *Johnson. Core.*

APH'ORISM, *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*, determination, distinction; from *αφοριζω*, to separate.]

A maxim; a precept, or principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law. *Encyc.*

APHORISM'ER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*

APHORIS'TIC, } In the form of an

APHORIS'TICAL, } *a.* aphorism; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as an *aphoristic* style.

APHORIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *απος*, froth; the schaum erde, or earth scum, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.]

A subvariety of carbonate of lime, occurring in small masses, solid or tender and friable. It is composed of lamels or scales, of a pearly luster. It is connected by insensible shades with argentine. *Jameson. Cleveland.*

A P L

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- APH/RIZITE**, *n.* A variety of black tourmalin. *Phillips.*
- APHRODIS/IAC**, } *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιος*, venereal, *Αφροδισια*, Venus, from *αφρος*, froth.]
- APHRODIS/ACAL**, } *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισια*, venereal, *Αφροδισια*, Venus, from *αφρος*, froth.]
- Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.
- APHRODIS/IAC**, *n.* A provocative to venery. *Encyc. Quincy.*
- APH/RODITE**, *n.* [Gr. *Αφροδιτη*.] A follower of Venus. *Cleveland.*
- APH/RODITE**, } *n.* In zoology, a genus of **APHRODITA**, } the order of Molluscas, called also *sea-mouse*. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two bristly tentacles, and capable of being retracted. *Encyc.*
- 2 A name of Venus, so called from Gr. *αφρος*, froth, from which the goddess was supposed to have been produced. [See *Venus*.]
- APH/THONG**, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, without, and *θονος*, sound.]
- A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound. *Focaloir, or Dict. of the Hiberno-Celtic Language.*
- APH/THOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *αφθα*, ulcers in the mouth.]
- Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth. *Bigelow.*
- APH/YLLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *α* neg. and *φυλλον*, folium, a leaf.]
- In botany, destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea-weeds, &c. *Milne.*
- A/PIARY**, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, of *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.
- A/PIASTER**, *n.* [From *apis*, a bee.] The bird called a bee-eater, a species of me-rops. The apiaster has an iron colored back, and a belly of bluish green. *Encyc.*
- A/PICES**, **A/PEXES**. [See *Aper*, and *Anther*.]
- API/CE**, *adv.* [a and *piece*.] To each; noting the share of each; as here is an orange *apiece*.
- A/PIS**, *n.* In mythology, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox.
- A/PIS**, *n.* [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenoptera. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. *Encyc.*
- A/PISH**, *a.* [See *Ape*.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling, insignificant; as, an *apish* fellow; *apish* manners.
- A/PISHLY**, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.
- A/PISHNESS**, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.
- APIT/PAT**, With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*.
- APLANAT/IC**, *a.* [Gr. *α* neg. and *πλανω*, to wander.]
- An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light. It is thus distinguished from the *achromatic*, which only partially corrects the aberration. *Ed. Encyc.*
- APLO/ME**, *n.* [Gr. *απλος*, simple.] A mineral closely allied to garnet. It is considered by Jameson, as crystalized common garnet. It is a rare mineral, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces, supposed to be derived from the cube, by one of the most simple laws of decrement, that of a single range of particles, parallel to all the edges of a cube. *Haily. Cleveland.*
- APLUS/TER**, } *n.* [L. from Gr. *απλος*, the summit of the poop of a ship.]
- APLUS/TRE**, } *n.* [L. from Gr. *απλος*, the summit of the poop of a ship.]
- An ensign, or ornament carried by ancient ships. It was shaped like a plume of feathers, fastened on the neck of a goose or swan, and to this was attached a party-colored ribbin, to indicate the course of the wind. *Addison. Encyc.*
- APOC/ALYPSE**, *n.* *apocalypsis*. [Gr. from *αποκαλυπτω*, to disclose; *απο* and *καλυπτω*, to cover.]
- Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament, containing many discoveries or predictions respecting the future state of Christianity, written by St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.
- APOCALYP/TIC**, } *a.* Containing or **APOCALYP/TICAL**, } pertaining to revelation; disclosing.
- APOCALYP/TICALLY**, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure.
- APOC/OPATE**, *v. t.* [See *apocope*.] To cut off, or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.
- APOC/OPATED**, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable. *M. Stuart.*
- APOC/OPATING**, *ppr.* Cutting off, or omitting the last letter or syllable.
- APOC/OPE**, } *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπή*, abscission, of *απο*, and *κοπτω* to cut.]
- APOC/OPY**, } *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπή*, abscission, of *απο*, and *κοπτω* to cut.]
- The cutting off, or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as *di* for *dii*.
- APOC/RISARY**, *n.* [Gr. from *αποκρισις*, answer; *αποκρινωμαι*, to answer.]
- Anciently a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, answering to the modern *nuncio*. He was a proctor, in the emperor's court, to negotiate, and transact business for his constituent. *Encyc. Spelman.*
- APOCRUST/IC** *a.* [Gr. *αποκρουστικα*, from *απο* and *κρουω*, to drive from.]
- Astringent; repelling.
- APOCRUST/IC**, *n.* A medicine which constringes, and repels the humors; a repellent. *Quincy. Coxe.*
- APOC/RYPHA**, *n.* [Gr. from *αποκρυπτω*, *κρυπτω*, to conceal.]
- Literally such things as are not published; but in an appropriate sense, books whose authors are not known; whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the scripture. When the Jews published their sacred books, they called them *canonical* and *divine*; such as they did not publish, were called *apocryphal*. The apocryphal books are received by the Romish Church as *canonical*, but not by Protestants. *Encyc.*
- APOC/RYPHAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious. *Congreve. Hooker.*
- APOC/RYPHALLY**, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.
- APOC/RYPHALNESS**, *n.* Uncertainty, as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.
- AP/ODAL**, *a.* [See *Apode*.]
- Without feet; in zoology, destitute of ventral fins.
- AP/ODE**, *n.* [Gr. *α* priv. and *ποδος*, *ποδος*, foot.]
- An animal that has no feet, applied to certain fabulous fowls, which are said to have no legs, and also to some birds that have very short legs.
- In zoology, the apodes are an order of fishes, which have no ventral fins; the first order in Linne's system. *Encyc.*
- APODIC/TIC**, } *a.* [Gr. *αποδεικτις*, evi-
- APODIC/TICAL**, } dence, of *απο*, and *δεικνυμι*, to show.]
- Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. [Little used.] *Brown. Glanville.*
- APODIC/TICALLY**, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.
- APOD/OSIS**, *n.* [Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. *Mede.*
- APOGEE**, *n.* [*apogeeon*, *apogeeum*; Gr. *απο*, from, and *γη*, the earth.]
- That point in the orbit of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but the moderns, considering the sun as the center, use the terms perihelion and aphelion, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's apogee therefore is in strictness, the earth's aphelion. Apogee is properly applicable to the moon. *Encyc. Johnson.*
- APOGON**, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.
- APOGRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. *απογραφον*; *απογραφω*] An exemplar; a copy or transcript. *Ash.*
- APOLLINARIAN**, *a.* [From *Apollo*.]
- The Apollinarian games, in Roman antiquity, were celebrated in honor of Apollo; instituted A. R. 542. after the battle of Cannæ. They were merely scenical, with exhibitions of music, dances and various mountebank tricks. *Encyc.*
- APOLLINARIANS**, in Church history, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th Century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. *Encyc. Hooker.*
- Apollo-Belvidere*, an ancient statue of the first class in excellence.
- APOL/LYON**, *n.* [Gr. *απολλων*, destroying.]
- The destroyer; a name used Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.
- APOLOGET/IC**, } *a.* [Gr. *απολογεσθαι*, to
- APOLOGET/ICAL**, } speak in defense of; *απο* and *λογος*, speech.]

APOPHLEGMATIZANT, *n.* An apoplegmic.

AP'OPHTHEGM, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φθημα*, word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to *apothem*.]

AP'OTHEM, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φθημα*, word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to *apothem*.]

A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Homines nihil agendo, discunt male agere;" men by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief.

APOPH'YGE, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυγω*, flight.]

APOPH'YGY, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυγω*, flight.]

1. In *architecture*, the part of a column, where it springs out of its base; originally a ring or ferrel to bind the extremities of columns, and keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone pillars. It is sometimes called the spring of the column.

2. A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member, called by the French *le congé d'en bas*, or *d'en haut*; by the Italians, *cavo di basso*, or *di sopra*; also, *il vivo di basso*.

APOPH'YLLITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φυλλον*, a leaf; so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.]

A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it separates into thin lamens, like selenite. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called by the harsh name, *ichthyophthalmite*, fish-eye stone.

APOPH'YSIS, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φωσις*, growth.]

APOPH'YSY, } *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *φωσις*, growth.]

The projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.

APOPLEC'TIC, } *a.* [See *apoplexy*.]

APOPLEC'TICAL, } *a.* [See *apoplexy*.]

consisting in apoplexy, as an *apoplectic* fit; or predisposed to apoplexy, as an *apoplectic* habit of body.

APOPLEC'TIC, *n.* A person affected by apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXED, *a.* Affected with apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXY, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια*, of *απο*, from, and *πλησσω*, to strike.]

A sudden deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by repletion or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles.

Dryden, for the sake of measure, uses *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

AP'ORON, } [See *Apory*.] A problem

AP'ORIME, } *n.* [See *Apory*.] A problem difficult to be resolved.

AP'ORY, } *n.* [Gr. *απορια*, from *απορος*, inops concilli, of a and *πορος*, way or passage.]

1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.

2. In the *medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness, from obstructed perspiration, or the stoppage of any natural secretion.

APOSIOPE'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπησις*, of *απο*, and *σιωπησις*, to be silent.]

Reticency or suppression; as when a speaker for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended; or speaks of a thing, when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood.

APOS'TASY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις*, a defection, of *αποστημι*, to depart, *απο* and *στημι*.]

1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion, or departure from one's faith or religion.

2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.

3. Among *physicians*, the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone, or the various solution of disease.

4. An abscess.

APOS'TATE, *n.* [Gr. *αποστατης*.]

One who has forsaken the church, sect or profession to which he before adhered. In its original sense, applied to one who has abandoned his religion; but correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.

APOS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous.

APOSTAT'ICAL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

APOSTAT'IZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed; or the party to which one has been attached.

APOSTAT'IZING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect or party.

APOST'EMATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

APOSTEMA'TION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly *impostumation*.

APOSTEM'ATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

APOST'EME, *n.* [Gr. *αποστημα*, from *απιστημι*, to go off, to recede; *απο* and *στημι*, to stand.]

An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also corruptly *impostume*.

A-POSTERIORI, [L. *posterior*, after.]

Arguments *a posteriori*, are drawn from effects, consequences or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori*, or from causes previously known.

APOS'TLE, *n.* *apos'tl.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. *αποστολος*, from *αποστέλλω*, to send away, of *απο*, and *στέλλω*, to send; G. *stellen*, to set.]

A person deputed to execute some important business; but appropriately, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias. Acts i.

The title of apostle is applied to Christ himself, Heb. 3. In the primitive ages of the church, other ministers were called *apostles*, Rom. xvi; as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another,

Philip. ii. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the apostle of France; and the Jesuit Missionaries are called apostles.

Among the Jews, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed.

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches, through the year. *Encyc.*

APOSTLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is called the *Apostolic See*. *Encyc.*

APOSTOLIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the apostles, as the *apostolic age*.

2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as *apostolic faith* or practice.

Apostolic constitutions, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the 4th century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duties of Christians, and particularly, to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.

Apostolic Fathers, an appellation given to the Christian writers of the first century.

APOSTOLICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

APOSTOLICS, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards, and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300. *Encyc.*

APOSTROPHE, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *trope*, a turning.]

In *rhetoric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person, different from the party to which the main discourse is directed; as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court. *Encyc. Smith.*

2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma, as *call'd* for *called*. The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word. *Murray.*

APOSTROPHIZE, *v. i. or t.* To make an apostrophe, or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophe.

2. *v. t.* To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.

3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

APOS'TROPHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

APOS'TROPHIZING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

APOSTUME, *n.* An aposteme, which see.

APOTAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. *apotaktos*, from *apotatw*, to renounce; *apo* and *tatw*, to ordain.]

One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions. *Encyc.*

APOTH'E'CARY, *n.* [L. and Gr. *apotheca*, a repository, from *apothidmi*, to deposit or lay aside, or from *thxz*, a chest.]

1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. In England, apothecaries are obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the college of physicians, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who have power to destroy medicines which are not good.

2. In the middle ages, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine. *Encyc.*

APOTHEGM, *n.* [See *Apophthegm*.]

APOTHEM, *n.* A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

APOTHEGMATIC, *a.* In the manner of an apothem.

APOTHEGMATICAL, *a.* *Wharton.*

APOTHEG'MATIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothems.

APOTHEG'MATIZE, *v. t.* To utter apothems or short instructive sentences.

APOTHEME, *n.* [See *Apothecary*.]

In *Russia*, an apothecary's shop, or a shop for the preparation and sale of medicines. *Tooke.*

APOTHE'OSIS, *n.* [Gr. *apothosis*, of *apo*, and *theos*, God.]

Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honor was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity. *Encyc.*

APOTH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, and *thesis*, to put back.]

1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. *Coze.*

2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c. *Wheler.*

APOT'OME, *n.* [Gr. *apoteino*, to cut off.]

APOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *apoteino*, to cut off.]

1. In *mathematics*, the difference between two incommensurable quantities. *Cyc.*

2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma, than a semitone major. *Busby.*

The difference between a greater and lesser semitone, expressed by the ratio 128; 125. The Greeks supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two

equal parts, called the difference, or smaller part, *apotome*; the other, *limma*.

Chambers. Encyc.

APOTREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, and *trepein*, to turn.]

The resolution of a suppurating tumor. *Coze.*

AP'OTROPY, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, and *trepein*, to turn.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked were called *apotropeans*. *Encyc.*

AP'OZEM, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, and *zeo*, to boil.]

A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

AP'OZEM'ICAL, *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

APPA'IR, *v. t.* To impair. [Not in use.]

APPA'IR, *v. i.* To degenerate. [Not in use.]

APPALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *palleo*, to become pale. See *Pale*.]

1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

2. To reduce, allay or destroy; as, to *appall* thirst. [Unusual.] *Thomson.*

APPALL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Lidgate.*

APPALL'ED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

APPALL'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.

APPALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PANAGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son for his maintenance; an *appendix*, dependence, appurtenance; It. *appannaggio*, an appendage. If this word is from the *panage*, *panagium* of the middle ages, it is from *panis*, food, provision; It. *panaggio*, provision. This is probably the true origin of the word.]

1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition of the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the donor or his heir. From the *appanage* it was customary for the sons to take their surnames. *Spelman.*

2. Sustenance; means of nourishing.

Wealth—the *appanage* of wit. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS, *n.* plu. *apparatuses*. [L. from *apparo*, to prepare, of *ad* and *paro*.]

1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artisan; the furniture of a house; instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation. *Cavallo. Encyc.*

2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high. *Encyc. Coze.*

Apparatus is also used as the title of several books, in the form of catalogues, bibliothecas, glossaries, dictionaries, &c. *Encyc.*

APPAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *parer*, to dress or set off; Sp. *aparejar*; L. *para*, *apparo*, to prepare; Arm. *para*; Port. *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, tackle, whence *parrel*

APPEAL, v. i. [Fr. *appeler*; It. *appellare*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *appellar*; L. *appello*; ad and *pello*, to drive or send; Gr. *παύω*. We do not see the sense of *call* in *pello*, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. *ballo*, Eng. *baul*, and *peal*. Class Bl.]

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* to Cesar. Acts xxi.

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

APPEAL, v. t. To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say the cause *was appealed* before or after trial.

APPEAL, v. t. In criminal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some heinous offense; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the wergild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

Blackstone.

APPEAL, n. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also the right of appeal.

2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some heinous crime by which he has been injured, as for *murder, larceny, mayhem*.

Blackstone.

3. A summons to answer to a charge.

Dryden.

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.

In an oath, a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.

5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. Kent.

APPEALABLE, a. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable*.

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal; *applied to persons*; as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter.

APPEALANT, n. One who appeals. [Not used.] Shak.

APPEALED, pp. Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

APPEALER, n. One who appeals; an appellant.

APPEALING, ppr. Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.

APPEAR, v. i. [L. *appareo*, of *ad* and *pareo*, to appear, or be manifest; It. *appareire*; Sp. *parecer*, *aparecer*; Fr. *apparoître*, *apparaitre*. Class Br.]

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.

The leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. Lev. xiii.

And God said, Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. i.

2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; a sense frequent in scripture.

The Lord *appeared* to Abram, and said. Gen. xii.

The angel of the Lord *appeared* to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush. Ex. iii.

3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not *appear*.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v.

4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension.

Let thy work *appear* to thy servant. Ps. xc.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii.

5. To be clear or made clear by evidence; as, this fact *appears* by ancient records.

But sin that it might *appear* sin. Rom. vii.

6. To seem, in opposition to reality.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* to men to fast. Mat. vi.

7. To be discovered, or laid open.

That thy shame may *appear*. Jer. xiii.

APPEAR, n. Appearance. Obs.

APPEARANCE, n. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

2. The thing seen; a phenomenon; as an *appearance* in the sky.

3. Semblance; apparent likeness.

There was upon the tabernacle as it were the *appearance* of fire. Num. ix.

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by *appearances*; he has the *appearance* of virtue.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance*. 1 Sam. xvi.

5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; as, he made his first *appearance* at court or on the stage.

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character, as a person makes his *appearance* in the world, as a historian, an artist, or an orator.

7. Probability; likelihood. Bacon. This sense is rather an inference from the third or fourth; as *probability* is inferred from external *semblance* or *show*.

8. Presence; mien; figure; as presented by the person, dress or manners; as, the lady made a noble *appearance*.

9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.

10. An apparition. Addison.

APPEARER, n. The person that appears. Brown.

APPEARING, ppr. Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.

APPEARING, n. The act of becoming visible; appearance.

APPEASABLE, a. That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

APPEASABLENESS, n. The quality of being appeasable.

APPE/ASE, *v. t.* *s. as z.* [Fr. *apaiser*, of *ad* and *pax*, peace; *L. pax*. See *Peace*.]

1. To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst. [This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, ruffled or agitated state.]

APPE/ASED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; still-ed; pacified.

APPE/ASEMENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

APPE/ASER, *n.* One who appeases, or pacifies.

APPE/ASIVE, *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

APPE/LANT, *n.* [See *Appeal*.]

1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.

3. One who challenges, or summons another to single combat.

4. In church history, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Blackstone. Encyc. Milton.*

APPE/LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [Not now used. See *Appellee*.] *Ayliffe.*

APPE/LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as "appellate jurisdiction." *Const. of the U. States.* *Appellate judges. Burke, Rev. in France.*

APPE/LATION, *n.* [L. *appellatio*. See *Appeal*.]

Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for *appeal*.

APPE/LATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

APPE/LATIVE, *n.* A common name in distinction from a proper name. A common name or *appellative* stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus *man* is the name of the whole human race, and *fowl* of all winged animals. *Tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as, *London, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston.*

APPE/LATIVELY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. *Johnson.*

APPE/LATORY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

APPE/LEE, *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime. *Blackstone.*

APPE/LOR, *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.*

This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*.

APPEND, *v. t.* [L. *appendo*, of *ad* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal appended to a record.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing. *Johnson.*

APPEND/AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Taylor.*

APPEND/ANCE, } Something annexed.
APPEND/ENCE, } *n.* [Not used.] *Bp. Hall.*

APPEND/ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

2. In law, common *appendant*, is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An *advowson appendant*, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be *appendant* to a freehold. *Blackstone. Cowell.*

APPEND/ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

APPEND/ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

APPEND/ICATE, *v. t.* To append; to add to. *Obs.* *Hale.*

APPEND/ICATION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. *Obs.* *Hale.*

APPEND/ICLE, *n.* A small appendage.

APPEND/ING, *n.* That which is by right annexed. *Spelman.*

APPEND/IX, *n.* plu. *appendices*, [L. The Latin plural is *appendices*. See *Append*.]

1. Something appended or added. Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. *Watts.*

3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

APPER/CEIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir*.] To comprehend. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

APPER/CEPTION, *n.* [ad and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

APPER/IL, *n.* Peril; danger. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

APPERTA/IN, *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; It. *appartenere*; *L. ad* and *pertineo*, to pertain, of *per* and *teneo*, to hold. *Pertineo* is to reach to, to extend to, hence to belong. See *Tenant*.]

To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment.

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth*. *Lev. vi.*

[See *Pertain*.]

APPERTA/INING, *pp.* Belonging.

APPERTA/INMENT, *n.* That which belongs. *Shak.*

APPER/TENENCE, *n.* [See *Appurtenance*.]

APPER/TINENT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant*. *Shak.*

APPER/TINENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else. *Obs.* *Shak.*

[See *Appurtenance*.]

AP/PETENCE, } [L. *appetentia*, *appetens*,
AP/PETENCY, } *n.* from *appeto*, to desire;
of *ad* and *peto*, to ask, supplicate or seek;

Ch. פִּתְּחָה; Eth. ተገባ to desire, to intreat; Dan. *beder*; D. *bidden*; Ger. *bitten*; Arm. *pidi*; Eng. *bid*; Sax. *bidan*; Sw. *bedja*;

L. invito, compound. The primary sense is to strain, to urge or press, or to advance. See *Bid*. Class Bd.]

1. In a general sense, desire; but especially, carnal desire; sensual appetite.

2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency*, they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.

4. According to Darwin, animal *appetency* is synonymous with irritability or sensibility; as the *appetency* of the eye for light, of the paps to secrete milk, &c.

5. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite. *Copernicus.*

AP/PETENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. *Buck.*

APPETIBIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

AP/PETIBLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

AP/PETITE, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, from *appeto*. See *Appetence*.]

1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects, as the *appetite* for fame, glory or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. *Encyc.*

2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst.

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing desired. Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

Appetites are natural or artificial. Hunger and thirst are natural appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c. are artificial.

In old authors, appetite is followed by *to*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object, as an appetite for pleasure.

To be given to *appetite*, is to be voracious or gluttonous. *Prov. xxiii. 2.*

APPETI/TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio*.] Desire. [Rarely used.]

AP/PETITIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as *appetitive* power or faculty. *Hale.*

AP/PIAN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundisium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stone squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast. *Livy. Lempriere.*

APPLAUD', *v. t.* [*L. applaudo*; *ad* and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands; *Sp. aplaudir*; *It. applaudire*; *Fr. applaudir*. This word is formed on the root of *laus, laudo*; *Eng. loud*; *W. clod*, praise, from *llod*, what is forcibly uttered; *llodi*, to reach out; from *llaud*, that shoots out. It coincides also with *W. bloez*, a shout, or outcry; *bloeziau*, to shout; *bloezest*, applause, acclamation. *Ir. blaadh*, a shout; *blath*, praise. These may all be of one family. *Class L. d.* See *Loud*.]

1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

2. To praise by words, actions or other means; to express approbation of; to commend; used in a general sense. *Pope*.

APPLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

APPLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

APPLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.

APPLAUSE', *n. s* as *z.* [*L. applausus*.]

A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed. In antiquity, *applause* differed from *acclamation*; *applause* was expressed by the hands, and *acclamation* by the voice. There were three species of *applause*, the *bombus*, a confused din made by the hands or mouth; the *imbrices* and *testæ*, made by beating a sort of sounding vessels in the theaters. Persons were appointed for the purpose of applauding, and masters were employed to teach the art. The applauders were divided into choruses, and placed opposite to each other, like the choristers in a cathedral. *Encyc.*

APPLAUS'IVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause. *Jonson*.

AP'PLE, *n.* [*Sax. appl, appil*; *D. appel*; *Ger. apfel*; *Dan. æble*; *Sw. äple*; *W. aval*; *Ir. abhal* or *ubhal*; *Arm. aval*; *Russ. iabloko*, or *yabloko*. This word primarily signifies fruit in general, especially of a round form. In Pers. the same word

آبل, pronounced *ubhal*, signifies the fruit or berries of the savin or juniper. *Castle*. In Welsh, it signifies not only the apple, but the plum and other fruits. *Lhuyd*. *Aval melynkhir*, a lemon; *aval euraid*, an orange. *Owen*.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree, [*pyrus malus*], from which cider is made.

2. The apple of the eye is the pupil.

Apple of love, or love apple, the tomato, or lycopersicum, a species of *Solanum*. The stalk is herbaceous, with oval, pinnated leaves, and small yellow flowers. The berry is smooth, soft, of a yellow or reddish color, of the size of a plum. It is used in soups and broths. *Encyc.*

AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple. *Marshal*.

AP'PLE-GRAFT, *n.* A scion of the apple-tree engrafted.

AP'PLE-HARVEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

AP'PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linne under the genus *pyrus*. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.

AP'PLE-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit.

AP'PLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

APPLI'ABLE, *a.* [See *Apply*.] That may be applied. This word is superseded by *applicable*.

APPLI'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or thing applied. *Obs.* *Shak.*

APPLICABIL'ITY, *n.* [See *Apply*.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

APPLICABLENESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

APPLICABLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

APPLICANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.

The applicant for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtree*.

The court require the applicant to appear in person. *Z. Swift*.

APPLICATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate. *Cyc.*

APPLICATE-ORDINATE. A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. *Bailey*.

APPLICA'TION, *n.* [*L. applicatio*. See *Apply*.]

1. The act of laying on; as the application of emollients to a diseased limb.

2. The thing applied; as, the pain was abated by the application.

3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made application to a court of chancery.

4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means; as, children may be governed by a suitable application of rewards and punishments. This is the first signification directed to moral objects.

5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by application to study.

Had his application been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay*.

6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement; as, I make the remark and leave you to make the application.

7. In *theology*, the act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man, for his justification.

8. In *geometry*, a division for applying one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, shall be the same; or the transfer-

ring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of the figure. *Encyc.*

9. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.

APPLICATIVE, *a.* That applies. *Bramhall*.

APPLICATORY, *a.* That includes the act of applying. *Edwards' Hist. of Redemption*.

APPLICATORY, *n.* That which applies. *Taylor*.

APPLI'ED, *pp.* Put on; put to: directed; employed.

APPLI'EDLY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied. [Not in use.] *Montagu*.

APPLI'ER, *n.* One that applies.

APPLI'MENT, *n.* Application. [Not in use.] *Marston*.

APPLY', *v. t.* [*L. applico*, of *ad* and *plico*, to fold or knit together; *Fr. appliquer*; *Sp. aplicar*; *It. applicare*; *W. plegy*, to bend or fold; *Arm. plega*, to fold or plait; *pleca*, a fold; *Gr. πλεω*, to knit, or twist; *Sax. plegan*, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to play, to bend to or apply, incumbere; *Dan. flug*, a fold; *D. ploot*, a fold; *ploegen*, to plait; *Eng. ply*, *display*, and *employ*. The word *plegy*, *plico*, is formed from the root of *lay*, *Sax. lecgan*. The sense then is to lay to; and it is worthy of remark, that we use *lay to* in the precise sense of *ply* and *apply*. It is certain from the Welsh that the first consonant is a prefix.]

1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to apply the hand to the breast; to apply medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; as, to apply a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

3. To put, refer or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to apply the testimony to the case.

4. To fix the mind; to engage and employ with attention; as, apply thy heart to instruction. *Proverbs*.

5. To address or direct; as, "Sacred vows applied to Pluto." *Pope*.

6. To betake; to give the chief part of time and attention; as, to apply one's self to the study of botany. This is essentially the fourth sense.

7. To make application; to have recourse by request; as, to apply one's self to a counsellor for advice. This is generally used intransitively; as, to apply to a counsellor.

8. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. *Obs.* *Sidney. Spenser*.

[Superseded by *ply*, which see.]

APPLY', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement or analogy; as, this argument applies well to the case.

2. To make request; to solicit; to have recourse, with a view to gain something; as, to apply to the president for an office; I applied to a friend for information.

APPLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

APPOINT', *v. t.* [*Fr. appointer*, to refer, to give an allowance; *Sp. apuntar*, to point or aim, to sharpen, to fasten as with points or nails; *It. appuntare*, to fix, appoint or sharpen. See *Point*.]

1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast.

- When he appointed the foundations of the earth. Prov. viii.
2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order or decision.
Let Pharaoh appoint officers over the land. Gen. xli.
He hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world. Acts xvii.
3. To allot, assign or designate.
Aaron and his sons shall appoint every one to his service. Num. iv.
These cities were appointed for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx.
4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention.
For so he had appointed. Acts xx.
5. To ordain, command or order.
Thy servants are ready to do whatever my Lord the King shall appoint. 2 Sam. xv.
6. To settle; to fix, name or determine by agreement; as, they appointed a time and place for the meeting.
- APPOINTABLE**, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are appointable by the Executive. *Federalist, Madison.*
- APPOINTED**, *pp.* Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.
2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well appointed.
- APPOINTEE**, *n.* A person appointed.
"The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the appointees."
Circular of Mass. Representatives, 1768; also, Wheaton's Reports.
2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates. *Encyc. Bailey.*
- APPOINTER**, *n.* One who appoints.
- APPOINTING**, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.
- APPOINTMENT**, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the appointment of unsuitable men.
2. Stipulation; assignment; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an appointment to meet at six o'clock.
3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine appointments.
4. Direction; order; command.
Wheat, salt, wine and oil, let it be given according to the appointment of the priests. Ez. vi.
5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.
6. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer.
An appointment differs from wages, in being a special grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary. *Encyc.*
7. A devise or grant to a charitable use. *Blackstone.*
- APPORTER**, *n.* [Fr. *apporter*; L. *porto*.] A bringer in; one that brings into the country. [Not in use.] *Hale.*
- APPORTION**, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio*, portion. See *Portion* and *Part*.]
To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more, a just part or share to each; as, to apportion undivided rights; to apportion time among various employments.
- APPORTIONED**, *pp.* Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.
- APPORTIONER**, *n.* One that apportions.
- APPORTIONING**, *ppr.* Setting out in just proportions or shares.
- APPORTIONMENT**, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.
Hamilton, Rep. Feb. 13, 1793.
- APPOSE**, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; L. *appono*. See *Apposite*.]
1. To put questions; to examine. [See *Pose*.] *Bacon.*
2. To apply. *Harvey.*
- APPOSER**, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign apposer. This is ordinarily pronounced *poser*. *Encyc.*
- APPOSITE**, *a. s* as *z*. [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, of *ad* and *pono*, to put or place.]
Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by *to*; as, this argument is very apposite to the case.
- APPOSITELY**, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly. *Harvey.*
- APPOSITENESS**, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitability. *Hale.*
- APPOSITION**, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to.
By the apposition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In Grammar, the placing of two nouns, in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.
- APPRAISE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *apprécier*; Sp. *apreciar*; It. *apprezzare*, to set a value; from L. *ad* and *pretium*, price. See *Price* and *Appreciate*.]
This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly *apprize*, directly from the D. *prys*; W. *pris*; Eng. *price* or *prize*. [See *Apprize*.]
To set a value; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.
- APPRAISEMENT**, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See *Apprize*.]
- APPRAISER**, *n.* One who values; appropriately a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [See *Apprizer*.]
- APPRECIABLE**, *a.* *appréshable*. [See *Appreciate*.]
1. That may be appreciated; valuable. *Encyc.*
2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.
- APPRECIATE**, *v. t.* *appréshate*. [Fr. *apprécier*, to set a value; L. *ad* and *pretium*, value, price; D. *prys*; W. *pris*; Ger. *preis*. See *Price*.]
1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently appreciate the advantages we enjoy.
2. To raise the value of.
Lest a sudden peace should appreciate the money. *Ramsay.*
- APPRECIATE**, *v. i.* To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country appreciates; public securities appreciated, when the debt was funded.
- APPRECIATED**, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated; advanced in value.
- APPRECIATING**, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating; rising in value.
- APPRECIATION**, *n.* A setting a value on; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration.
Washington's Inaug. Speech, Apr. 30, 1789.
2. A rising in value; increase of worth or value. *Marshal, L. of Washington.*
Hamilton's Report, Feb. 13, 1793.
- APPREHEND**, *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo*, of *ad* and *prehendo*, to take or seize; Sax. *hendan* or *hentan*.]
1. To take or seize; to take hold of. In this literal sense, it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as to apprehend a thief.
2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference.
I apprehend not why so many and various laws are given. *Milton.*
3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty; as, all this is true, but we apprehend it is not to the purpose.
Notwithstanding this declaration, we do not apprehend that we are guilty of presumption. *Encyc. Art. Metaphysics.*
4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil; as, we apprehend calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.
- APPREHENDED**, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; feared.
- APPREHENDER**, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.
- APPREHENDING**, *ppr.* Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; fearing.
- APPREHENSIBLE**, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.
- APPREHENSION**, *n.* The act of taking or arresting; as, the felon, after his apprehension, escaped.
2. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects; simple intellection.
Watts. Glanville. Encyc.
3. An inadequate or imperfect idea, as when the word is applied to our knowledge of God. *Encyc.*
4. Opinion; conception; sentiments. In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty.
To be false, and to be thought false, is all one, in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but apprehension. *South.*
In our apprehension, the facts prove the issue.
5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; as, a man of dull apprehension.
6. Fear; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.
Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life. *Addison.*
- APPREHENSIVE**, *a.* Quick to understand; as, an apprehensive scholar. *Holder. South.*

and estate of a deceased person. The private act of valuing is ordinarily expressed by *prize*.

APPRIZED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

APPRIZEMENT, *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation.

Statutes of Conn. Blackstone.

2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; as, he purchased the article at the *apprizement*.

APPRIZER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When *apprizers* act under the authority of law, they must be sworn.

APPRIZING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

APPRIZING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

APPROACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche*, near. The Latin *proximus* contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root in class *Brg*, signifying to drive, move, or press toward.]

1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer.

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh the city?
2 Sam. xi.

2. To draw near in time.

And so much the more as ye see the day *approach*. Heb. x.

3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.

4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.

They take delight in *approaching* to God.
Isaiah. li.

APPROACH, *v. t.* To come near to; as, Pope *approaches* Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, to being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as "*approach* the hand to the handle," is not legitimate.

2. To have access carnally. Lev. xviii.

3. In *gardening*, to ingraft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. *Encyc.*

APPROACH, *n.* The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's *approach*.

2. Access; as, the *approach* to kings. *Bacon.*

3. In *fortification*, not only the advances of an army are called *approaches*, but the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.

APPROACHABLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

APPROACHER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

APPROACHMENT, *n.* The act of coming near. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

APPROBATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus*.] Approved. *Elyot.*

APPROBATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo*, to approve, of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. *Approbate* is a modern word, but in common use in America. It differs from *approve*, denoting not only the act of the mind, but

an expression of the act. See *Proof*, *Approve* and *Prove*.]

To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to express approbation officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust.

Mr. Hutchinson *approved* the choice.

J. Eliot.

APPROBATED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

APPROBATING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

APPROBATION, *n.* [L. *approbatio*. See *Proof* and *Prove*.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction: as, the laws of God require our *approbation*.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. *Shak.*

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

APPROBATIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation. *Milner.*

APPROBATORY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation. *Ash. Scott.*

APPROMPT, for *Prompt*. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

APPROOF, *n.* Approval. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

APPROPERATE, *v. t.* [L. *approprio*.] To hasten. [*Not used.*]

APPROPINQUATE, *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo*.] To draw near. [*Not used.*]

APPROPINQUATION, *n.* A drawing nigh. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

APPROPINQUE, *v. i.* To approach. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE, *a.* [From *appropriate*.] That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use. *Brown.*

APPROPRIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier*, of L. *ad* and *proprius*, private, peculiar. See *Proper*.]

1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden.

2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right.

Let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

3. To make peculiar; as, to *appropriate* names to ideas. *Locke.*

4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. *Blackstone.*

APPROPRIATE, *a.* Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; as, religious worship is an *appropriate* duty to the Creator.

2. Most suitable, fit or proper; as, to use *appropriate* words in pleading.

APPROPRIATED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIATENESS, *n.* Peculiar fit-

ness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable. *Med. Rep.*

APPROPRIATING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIATION, *n.* The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground, for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.

2. In law, the sequestering or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual patrons of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name.

Eng. Law. Blackstone.
APPROPRIATOR, *n.* One who appropriates.

2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Blackstone.*

APPROPRIETARY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

APPROVABLE, *a.* [See *Approve*.] That may be approved; that merits approbation. *Temple.*

APPROVAL, *n.* Approbation. [See *Approve*.]

APPROVANCE, *n.* Approbation. [See *Approve*.] *Thomson.*

APPROVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver*; L. *approbo*; of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. See *Approbate*, *Prove* and *Proof*.]

1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of; as, we approve the measures of administration. This word may include, with the assent of the mind to the propriety, a commendation to others.

2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify. Wouldst thou approve thy constancy? *Approve first thy wisdom.* *Milton.*

[This sense, though common a century or two ago, is now rare.]

3. To experience; to prove by trial. [Not used. See *Prove*.] *Shak.*

4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend.

Jesus, a man approved of God. *Acts ii.*

This word seems to include the idea of Christ's real office, as the Messiah, and of God's love and approbation of him in that character. *Brown's Dict.*

5. To like and sustain as right; to commend.

Yet their posterity approve their sayings.

Psa. xlix.

This word, when it signifies to be pleased, is often followed by *of*, in which use, it is intransitive; as, I approve of the measure.

But the tendency of modern usage is to omit *of*. "I approve the measure."

6. To improve. *Blackstone.*

APPROVED, *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself approved to God. *2 Tim. ii.*

Not he that commendeth himself is approved.

2 Cor. x.

APPROVE/MENT, *n.* Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

2. In law, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*. *Blackstone.*

3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

APPROVER, *n.* One who approves. Formerly one who proves or makes trial.

2. In law, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [See *Approvement*.] Also, formerly, one who had the letting of the king's domains, in small manors. In Stat. 1. Edw. 3. C. 8, sheriffs are called *approvers*. A bailiff or steward of a manor. *Encyc.*

APPROVING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

APPROVING, *a.* Yielding approbation; as an approving conscience.

APPROXIMANT, *a.* Approaching. [Not used.] *Dering.*

APPROXIMATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus*, next. See *Approach*.]

Nearest to; next; near to. [This word is superseded by proximate.]

APPROXIMATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

To approximate the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke. Aikin. Shenstone.*

APPROXIMATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach. *Burke.*

APPROXIMATION, *n.* Approach; a drawing, moving or advancing near. *Hale.*

2. In arithmetic and algebra, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. In medicine, communication of disease by contact. *Coze.*

4. A mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact. *Coze.*

APPROXIMATIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches. *Ed. Encyc.*

APPULSE, *n.* *appulsus*. [L. *appulsus*, of *ad* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. The act of striking against; as, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. In astronomy, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star.

3. Arrival; landing. *Bryant.*

APPULSION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

APPULSIVE, *a.* Striking against; driving towards; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets. *Med. Rep.*

APPURTENANCE, *n.* So written for *appurtenance*. [Fr. *appartenance*. See *Appertain*.]

That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. Appropriately, such buildings, rights and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances*; as small buildings are the *appurtenances* of a mansion.

APPURTENANT, *a.* Belonging to; pertaining to of right.

2. In law, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant. *Blackstone.*

APRICATE, *v. i.* [L. *apricor*.]

To bask in the sun. [Little used.] *Ray.*

APRICITY, *n.* Sunshine. [Little used.]

APRICOT, *n.* Old orthography, *apricock*.

[W. *bricyllen*; Arm. *brigesen*; Fr. *abricot*, whence the present orthography. Junius and Skinner alledge that the Italians formerly wrote the word *berisoco*, *berricoccoli*. At present they write it *albicocca*, and the Spaniards *albaricoque*, which indicate the word to be formed of *albus* and *coccus*, white berry; Sp. *albar*, white. But *apricot* seems to be formed from the old orthography.]

A fruit belonging to the genus *Prunus*, of the plum kind, of an oval figure, and delicious taste.

APRIL, *n.* [L. *aprilis*; Fr. *avril*; Sp. *abril*; Ir. *abrail*; Corn. *ebri*; W. *ebri*.]

The fourth month of the year.

APRON, *n.* [Fr. *aprun*; *a* or *ag*, and Celtic *bron*, the breast.]

1. A cloth or piece of leather worn on the forepart of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.

2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. *Johnson.*

3. In gunnery, a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.

4. In ships, a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel.

5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, on which the dock gates are shut. *Mar. Dict.*

APRONED, *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

APRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic.

APROPOS, *adv.* *ap'ropo*. [Fr. *a* and *propos*, purpose.]

1. Opportunely; seasonably. *Warburton.*

2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP/SIS, *n.* plu. *apsides*. [Gr. *αψς*, connection, from *απρ*, to connect.]

1. In astronomy, the apsides are the two points of a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth; the most distant point is the aphelion, or apogee; the least distant, the perihelion or perigee. The line connecting these is called the line of the apsides. *Encyc.*

2. Apsis or absis is the arched roof of a house, room or oven; also the ring or compass of a wheel.

3. In ecclesiastical writers, an inner part of a church, where the altar was placed, and where the clergy sat, answering to the choir and standing opposite to the nave. Also, the bishop's seat or throne in ancient churches; called also *exedra* and *tribune*. This same name was given to a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept. *Encyc.*

APT, *a.* [L. *aptus*, from *apto*, to fit; Gr. *απρ*, to tie; Sax. *hap*.]

1. Fit; suitable; as, he used very *apt* metaphors.

A Q U

2. Having a tendency; liable; *used of things*; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.
3. Inclined; disposed customarily; *used of persons*; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.
4. Ready; quick; *used of the mental powers*; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.
5. Qualified; fit.

All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war. 2 Kings xxiv.

APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. *Obs.*

APT'ABLE, *a.* That may be adapted. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

AP'TATE, *v. t.* To make fit. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

AP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πτερον*, a wing.]

AP'TERA, } wing.]
An insect without wings. The aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linne's system, comprehend many genera. But later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.

AP'TERAL, *a.* [*Supra.*] Destitute of wings.

APTITUDE, *n.* [of *aptus*, *apt.*]

1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

2. Fitness; suitability.

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility. APT'LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitability; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

4. Tendency, in things; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

APT'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πρωτος*, case.] In *grammar*, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

AP'YREXY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *πυρεσσω*, to be feverish, from *πυρ*, fire.]

The absence or intermission of fever.

AP'YROUS, *a.* [Gr. *απρος*, *a* priv. and *πυρ*, fire.]

Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory. *Refractory* bodies cannot be fused by heat, but may be altered. *Encyc.*

A'QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua*; Sp. *agua*; Port. *agua*; It. *acqua*, water; Arm. *eagui*, to water, or steep; Goth. *ahwa*, water, which in Saxon is reduced to *ea*; G. and D. *ei*, in *eland*; Fr. *eau*; W. *gray* or *aw*; Ir. *oig* or *oiche*; Amh. *oge*.]

Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry.

Aqua fortis, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid*.

Aqua marina, a name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

Aqua regia, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid*.

Aqua vite, brandy, or spirit of wine.

AQUARIAN, *n.* One of a sect of christians, in the primitive church, who conse-

crated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine. *Encyc.*

AQUARIUS, *n.* [L.] The water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in Italy and the East. The stars in this constellation, according to Ptolemy, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 47; and according to Flamstead, 108.

AQUATIC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See *Aqua*.] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it, as *aquatic* fowls; applied to plants, it denotes such as grow in water. *Aquatic* is rarely used.

AQUATIC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQUATILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*

AQUATINTA, *n.* [*aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye. See *Tincture*.]

A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink. This is performed with a powder of asphalt and fine transparent rosin sifted on the plate, which is a little greased; the loose powder being shaken off, the plate is heated over a chafing dish; and when cool, the light places on the plate are covered with a hair pencil, dipped in turpentine varnish mixed with ivory black. A rim is then raised with bees wax, and reduced nitrous acid is poured on, and suffered to stand five minutes; then poured off, and the plate dried. This process with the pencil and the aqua fortis is to be repeated till the darkest shades are produced. *Encyc.*

AQUEDUCT, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. See *Duke*.]

A structure made for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground; either above or under the surface. It may be either a pipe or a channel. It may be constructed above ground of stone or wood; carried through hills by piercing them, and over valleys, by a structure supported by props or arches. Some have been formed with three conduits on the same line, elevated one above another. *Encyc.*

A'QUEOUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.

A'QUEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; wateriness; wateriness.

AQUILA, *n.* [L., whence *aquilinus*; from the Oriental *لبي*, to be crooked. This fowl is probably named from its curving beak.]

In *ornithology*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, 71 stars. *Encyc.*

AQUILINE, *a.* [L. *aquilinus*. See *Aquila*.]

1. Belonging to the eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

AQUILON, *n.* [L. *aquilo*.]

The north wind. *Shak.*

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AQUITA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees and the Ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the *Basque*, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the country of the *Aqui*; from the name of the people, with *tan*, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic *tan*, annexed another termination signifying country, *ia*, the Ir. *ai* or *aot*, Heb. *Wai*, a settlement or habitation; Gr. *aea*, land, country; Hindu, *eya*, the same.

Cesar, *Com. Lib.* i. 1. *D'Anville.*

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of king George.

ARABESQUE, } *a.* [See *Arabian*.]

ARABESKY, }
1. In the manner of the Arabians; applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals. *Encyc.*

2. The Arabic language. [*Not in use.*] *Guthrie.*

ARABIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Arabia.

ARABIAN, *n.* [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.]

A native of Arabia; an Arab.

ARABIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

ARABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

ARABICALLY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

ARABISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Encyc. Stuart.*

ARABIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature. *Encyc.*

AR'ABLE, *a.* [L. *aro*, Gr. *apow*, to plow; Ir. *araim*.]

Fit for plowing or tillage; hence often applied to land which has been plowed.

AR'ABY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*

ARACH'NOID, *a.* [Gr. *αραχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form; Heb. *לש*, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. *reach*.]

In *anatomy*, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semitransparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia-mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. *Cyc.*

ARACH'NOID, *n.* A species of madrepora found fossil. *Cyc.*

ARACHO'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India. *As. Researches.*

ARAIGNEE' or ARRA'IGN, *n.* ardin. [Fr. a spider.]

In *fortification*, the branch, return or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*

ARA'ISE, *v. t.* To raise. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

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- ARAME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.
- AR'AMISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldean language; a Chaldaism.
- ARA'NEOUS, *a.* [*L. aranea*, a spider, or cobweb.]
Resembling a cobweb.
- ARAUCA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of aborigines, inhabiting Arauco, in Chili. *Molina.*
- ARBALIST, *n.* [From *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, *L.*, an engine to throw stones; *Gr. βάλλω*, to throw.]
A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c. *Encyc.*
- ARBALISTER, *n.* A cross-bowman. *Speed.*
- ARBITER, *n.* [*L.*] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.
2. In a general sense, now most common, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.
3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state. *Mitford.*
- ARBITRABLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*
- ARBITRAMENT, *n.* Will; determination; *Milton.*
2. The award of arbitrators. *Covel.* In this sense *award* is more generally used.
- ARBITRARILY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.
- ARBITRARINESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*
- ARBITRA'RIOUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotical. [*Not used.*] *Norris. More.*
- ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Arbitrarily. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*
- ARBITRARY, *a.* [*L. arbitriarius.*]
1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an arbitrary decision; an arbitrary punishment.
Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*
2. Despotical; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an arbitrary prince or government.
- ARBITRATE, *v. i.* [*L. arbitror.*]
To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to arbitrate between us.
- ARBITRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. *Milton. Shak.*
- ARBITRA'TION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the umpire. Their determination is called an award.
2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [*This is a common use of the word in the United States.*]
- ARBITRATOR, *n.* A person chosen by a

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- party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the *submission*, and this may be *verbal* or *written*. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator.
2. An arbiter, governor, or president. *Milton.*
3. In a more extensive sense, an arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison. Shak.*
- ARBITRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.
- ARBOR, *n.* [The French express the sense by *berceau*, a cradle, an arbor, or bower; *Sp. emparrado*, from *parra*, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. *Qu. L. arbor*, a tree, and the primary sense.]
1. A frame of lattice work, covered with vines, branches of trees or other plants, for shade; a bower.
2. In *botany*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. The distinction which *Linnæ* makes, that a tree springs up with a bud on the stem, and a shrub not, is found not to hold universally; and the tree, in popular understanding, differs from the shrub only in size. *Arbor* forms the seventh family of vegetables in *Linne's* system. [*See Tree.*]
3. In *mechanics*, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest. Also the axis or spindle of a machine, as of a crane, or windmill. *Encyc.*
- This in America is called the *shaft*.
- ARBORATOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*
- ARBO'REOUS, *a.* [*L. arboreus*, from *arbor*.] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees, as moss is *arboreous*.
- ARBORES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. arboresco*, to grow to a tree.]
The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations or groups of crystals in that form.
- ARBORES'CENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. *Encyc.*
2. From herbaceous becoming woody. *Martyn.*
- ARBORES'CENT STAR-FISH, *n.* A species of *asterias*, called also *caput Medusæ*. [*See Starfish.*]
- ARBORET, *n.* [*It. arboreto*, from *arbor*, a tree.]
A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees. *Milton.*
- ARBORIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. *Howell.*
- ARBORIZA'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or fossils. [*See Herborization.*]
- ARBORIZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.
- ARBUSCLE, *n.* [*L. arbusculus*, a little tree.]
A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*
- ARBUS'ULAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees. *Da Costa.*
- ARBUSTIVE, *a.* [From *arbutum*.]
Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*

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- ARBUSTUM, *n.* [*L. See Arbor.*] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.
- ARBUTE, *n.* [*L. arbutus*.] The strawberry tree.
- ARBU'TEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the strawberry tree. *Encyc. Evelyn.*
- ARC, *n.* [*L. arcus*, a bow, vault or arch; *arcuo*, to bend; *Gr. αρχή*, beginning, origin; *αρχα*, to begin, to be the author or chief; *Fr. arc*, *arche*; *Sp. arco*, a bow and an arch; *Port. id*; *It. id*; *Arm. goarec*. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as *arcus*, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. *Heb. יָרַח*, to weave; *Syr. יָרַח*; | to desire or long for; *Ar. יָרַח* to emit odor, to diffuse fragrance; and *Heb. יָרַח* to desire, or long for, to ascend; *Eth. ዐረገ* to ascend, to mount; *Ar. id*. The radical sense of all these roots is, to stretch, strain, reach; *Gr. αρχα*; *L. fragro*; and the sense of *arch* is from stretching upwards, ascending. From *arc* or *arch* comes the sense of bending, deviating and cunning.]
- In *geometry*, any part of the circumference of a circle, or curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment, or part of a circle, not more than a semicircle. *Encyc. Johnson.*
- ARCA'DE, *n.* [Fr. from *arcus*; *Sp. arcada*.] A long or continued arch; a walk arched above. *Johnson.*
- ARCA'DIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a
ARCA'DIC, } mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus. *Trans. of Pausanias.*
- ARCA'DICS, *n.* The title of a book in *Pausanias*, which treats of Arcadia. *Trans. B. 8.*
- ARCA'NE, *a.* [*L. arcanus*.] Hidden, secret. [*Not much used.*]
- Trans. of Pausanias.*
- ARCA'NUM, *n.* [*L.*] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.
- ARCBÖUTANT, *n.* [Fr. *arc*, and *bout*. See *About*, *Abutment*.] In building, an arched buttress. *Encyc.*
- ARCH, *n.* [*See Arc.*] A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work. This species of structure is much used in bridges.
A vault is properly a broad arch. *Encyc.*
2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.
3. Any curvature, in form of an arch.
4. The vault of heaven, or sky. *Shak.*
- Triumphal arches are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph and perpetuate the memory of the event.
- ARCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as to arch a gate.
- ARCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to arch beneath the sand. *Pope.*

ARCH, *a.* [It. *arcare*, to bend, to arch, to cheat, or deceive, from *arco*, L. *arcus*, a bow; G. *arg*, cunning, *arch*, bad; D. *arg*, crafty, *roguish*; Sw. Dan. *arg*, id. The Teutonic *arg*, appears to be allied to *arch*, and to be the Eng. *rogue*. This circumstance, and the Arm. *goarec*, [see *arc*,] indicate that the radical letters in *arc*, *arch*, *apex*, etc. Rg. The radical sense of *bend* is, to strain.]

Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful; as we say in popular language, *roguish*; as an *arch* lad.

ARCH, *a.* used also in composition. [Gr. *αρχος*, chief; Ir. *arg*, noble, famous.]

Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an *arch* deed. *Shak.*

Shakespeare uses this word as a noun; "My worthy *arch* and patrons;" but the use is not authorized.

ARCHAISM, *n.* [Gr. *αρχαϊος*, ancient, from *αρχη*, beginning.]

An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression. *Watts.*

ARCHANGEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. *Encyc.*

2. The name of several plants, as the dead-nettle, or *lamium*; a species of *melittis*; and the *galeopsis* or *hedge-nettle*.

ARCHANGELIC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCHAPOS/TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ARCHAPOS/TLE, *n.* The chief apostle. *Trapp.*

ARCHARCHITECT, *n.* The supreme architect. *Sylvester.*

ARCHBEACON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect or signal.

ARCHBISHOP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBISHOPRIC, *n.* [Archbishop and *ric*, or *riok*, territory or jurisdiction.]

The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBOTCH/ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, ironically. *Corbet.*

ARCHBUILD/ER, *n.* Chief builder. *Harmar.*

ARCHBUTLER, *n.* A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions. This office belongs to the king of Bohemia. *Encyc.*

ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, *n.* A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire, whose office is similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. *Encyc.*

ARCHCHANCELLOR, *n.* A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire, who presides over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed; and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors now subsisting in Germany, who are the archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves. *Encyc.*

ARCHCHANTER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.

ARCHCHIM/IC, *a.* Of supreme clinical powers. *Milton.*

ARCHCONSPIRATOR, *n.* Principal conspirator. *Maundrell.*

ARCHCOUNT, *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power. *Encyc.*

ARCHCRITIC, *n.* A chief critic.

ARCHDAP/IFER, *n.* [Arch, chief, and L. *dapifer*, a food-bearer, from *daps*, meat or a feast, and *fero*, to carry.]

An officer in the German empire, whose office is, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. *Encyc.*

ARCHDEACON, *n.* [See *Deacon*.] In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures. *Blackstone.*

ARCHDEACONRY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon. In England, every diocese is divided into archdeacons, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes. *Blackstone.*

ARCHDEACONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIVINE, *n.* A principal theologian.

ARCHDRUID, *n.* [See *Druid*.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. *Henry, Hist. Eng. Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

ARCHDUCAL, *a.* [See *Archduke*.] Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS, *n.* [See *Duchess*.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.

ARCHDUCHY, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess. *Ash.*

ARCHDUKE, [See *Duke*.] A title given to princes of the House of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses. *Encyc.*

ARCHDUCEDOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHED, *pp.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch.

ARCHENEMY, *n.* A principal enemy. *Milton.*

ARCHEOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.

ARCHEOLOG/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχαϊος*, ancient, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse on antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times. *Panoplist, Dec. 1808.*

ARCHER, *n.* [Sp. *arquero*; It. *arciere*; Fr. *archer*; from *arcus*, a bow. See *Arch* and *Arc*.]

A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

ARCHERESS, *n.* A female archer. *Markham.*

ARCHERY, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ARCHES-COURT, in England, so called from the church of St. Mary le bow (*de arcubus*), whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the dean of the arches. This court had jurisdiction over thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the office of dean of the arches being united with that of the archbishop's principal office, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons. *Blackstone.*

ARCHETYPAL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ARCHETYPE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον*; *αρχη*, beginning, and *τυπος*, form.]

1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made; as, a tree is the *archetype* or pattern of our idea of that tree. *Watts.*

2. Among minters, the standard weight, by which others are adjusted.

3. Among Platonists, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed in the idea of God, before the creation. *Encyc.*

ARCHE/US, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W. *erchi*.]

A term used by the ancient chimists, to denote the internal efficient cause of all things; the *anima mundi* or plastic power of the old philosophers; the power that presides over the animal economy, or the *vis medicatrix*; the active principle of the material world. In medicine, good health, or ancient practice. *Johnson. Encyc. Coxe.*

ARCHFEL/ON, *n.* [See *Felon*.] A chief felon. *Milton.*

ARCHFIEND, *n.* [See *Fiend*.] A chief fiend or foe. *Milton.*

ARCHFLAM/EN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest. *Herbert.*

ARCHFLATTERER, *n.* [See *Flatter*.] A chief flatterer. *Bacon.*

ARCHFO/E, *n.* [See *Foe*.] A grand or chief enemy. *Milton.*

ARCHFOUND/ER, *n.* A chief founder. *Milton.*

ARCHGOVERNOR, *n.* The chief governor. *Brewer.*

ARCHHER/ESY, *n.* [See *Heresy*.] The greatest heresy. *Butler.*

ARCHHER/ETIC, *n.* A chief heretic. *Shak.*

ARCHHI/EREY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιερος*, priest.] A chief priest in Russia. *Tooke, i. 530.*

ARCHHYPOCRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite. *Fuller.*

ARCHI/ATER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *ιατρος*, physician.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia. *Tooke, i. 557.*

ARCHICAL, *a.* Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*

ARCHIDIACONAL, *a.* [See *Deacon*.]

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Pertaining to an archdeacon; as an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *a.* [See *Episcopal*.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see. *Weaver.*

ARCHIL, *n.* A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verde isles, which yields a rich purple color, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called *archil*; and in the second, *lacmas* or *litmase*. *Linnaus.*

ARCHILOCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondee, the last three, trochees.

ARCHIMAGUS, *n.* [See *Magician*.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshippers of fire. *Encyc.*

ARCHIMANDRITE, *n.* [from *mandrite*, a Syriac word for monk.] In church history, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to *abbot* in Europe. *Encyc. Tooke, Russ.*

ARCHING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCHING, *a.* Curving like an arch.

ARCHIPELAGO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be compounded of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αρχαος*, and *πελαγος*, the Egean sea. See Gibbon, Mitford and Ed. *Encyc.*]

In a general sense, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean Sea. It contains the Grecian isles, called Cyclades and Sporades.

ARCHITECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *τεκτων*, a workman. See *Technical*.]

1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.

2. A contriver; a former or maker. *Ray.*

ARCHITECTIVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTONIC, *a.* That has power or skill to build. *Smellie, Ch. 13.*

ARCHITECTONICS, *n.* The science of architecture. *Ash.*

ARCHITECTRESS, *n.* A female architect. *Wotton.*

ARCHITECTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture. *Mason.*

ARCHITECTURE, *n.* [L. *architectura*.]

1. The art of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges and other buildings for the purposes of civil life.

2. Frame or structure.

The earth is a piece of divine architecture. *Burnet.*

Military architecture is the art of fortification.

Naval architecture is the art of building ships.

ARCHITRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, chief, and *It. trave*, from *L. trabs*, a beam.]

In architecture, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. It probably

represents the beam which, in ancient buildings, extended from column to column, to support the roof.

In chimneys, the architrave is called the mantle piece; and over doors and windows, the hyperthyron.

ARCHIVAL, *a.* [See *Archives*.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records. *Tooke.*

ARCHIVALT, *n.* [arch, chief, and vault.] In building, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a single face in the Tuscan order; two faces crowned in the Doric and Ionic, and the same moldings, as the architrave, in the Corinthian and Composite. *Encyc.*

ARCHIVES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *αρχειον*; Low L. *archivum*; Fr. *archives*; It. *archivio*.]

The apartment in which records are kept; also the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts.

ARCHIVIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records. *Encyc.*

ARCHLIKE, *a.* Built like an arch. *Young.*

ARCHLUTE, *n.* [It. *arciluteo*.]

A large lute, a theorbo, the base-strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison. *Busby.*

ARCHLY, *adv.* Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.

ARCHMAGICIAN, *n.* The chief magician. *Spenser.*

ARCHMARSHAL, *n.* The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity belonging to the elector of Saxony.

ARCHNESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.

ARCHON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων*, a prince.]

The archons in Greece were chief magistrates chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number; the first was properly the *archon*; the second was called *king*; the third, *polemarch*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetae*, or legislators. *Encyc.*

ARCHONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office. *Mitford.*

ARCHON'TICS, *n.* In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes*.

ARCHPASTOR, *n.* Chief pastor, the shepherd and bishop of our souls. *Barrow.*

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, *n.* A chief philosopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar. *Harmar.*

ARCHPO'ET, *n.* The principal poet.

ARCHPOLITI'CIAN, *n.* [See *Policy*.] An eminent or distinguished politician. *Bacon.*

ARCHPON'TIFF, *n.* [See *Pontiff*.] A supreme pontiff or priest. *Burke.*

ARCHPRE'LATE, *n.* [See *Prelate*.] The chief prelate.

ARCHPRES'BYTER, *n.* [See *Presbyter*.] A chief presbyter or priest. *Encyc.*

ARCHPRES'BYTERY, *n.* The absolute

dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery. *Milton.*

ARCHPRIEST, *n.* [See *Priest*.] A chief priest. *Encyc.*

ARCHPRIMATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop. *Milton.*

ARCHPROPH'ET, *n.* Chief prophet. *Warton.*

ARCHPROTESTANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished protestant.

ARCHPUB'LIAN, *n.* The distinguished publican. *Hall.*

ARCHREBEL, *n.* The chief rebel. *Milton.*

ARCHTRAITOR, *n.* A principal traitor.

ARCHTREAS'URER, *n.* [See *Treasurer*.] The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity claimed by the elector of Hanover. *Guthrie.*

ARCHTREAS'URERSHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer. *Collins' Peerage.*

ARCHTYRANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant. *Hall.*

ARCHVIL'LAIR, *n.* [See *Villain*.] A chief or great villain. *Shak.*

ARCHVIL'LANY, *n.* Great villany.

ARCHWISE, *adv.* [arch and wise. See *Wise*.] In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] Pre-
ARCTITUDE, *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] Pre-
ternatural straightness; constipation from inflammation. *Core.*

ARCTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and a northern constellation so called. W. *arth*; Ir. *art*, a bear.]

Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation, called the bear; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region or sea.

The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole. This, and the *antarctic* circle, are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ARCTURUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος*, a bear, and *ουρα*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes. *Encyc.*

ARCUATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus*. See *Arc*.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. *Martyn. Bacon. Ray.*

ARCUATION, *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. *Core.*

2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints; making a basin of earth to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed into a nursery. *Chambers. Encyc.*

ARCUBALIST, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones.] A cross-bow. *Warton.*

ARCUBALIS'TER, *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist. *Camden.*

ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form; Ger. *arten*, to take after, resemble; Sw. *arta*, to form or fashion; Ger. *artig*, of the nature of, also comely; Dan. and Sw. *artig*, beautiful; D. *aarden*, to take after, resemble; *aardig*, genteel, pretty, ingenious. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Giffard*, a disposition to give, lib.

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erality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.

ARDENCY, *n.* [*L. ardens*, from *ardeo*, to burn.] Warmth of passion or affection; ardor; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

ARDENT, *a.* Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning; as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled spirits; an *ardent* fever.

2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; as *ardent* eyes.

3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

ARDENTLY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ARDENTNESS, *n.* Ardency.

ARDOR, *n.* [*L.*] Heat, in a literal sense; as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.

2. Warmth, or heat, applied to the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with *ardor*; they fought with *ardor*. Milton uses the word for person or spirit, bright and effulgent, but by an unusual license.

ARDUOUS, *a.* [*L. arduus*; *Ir. ard*, high; *W. hardh*; *Ir. airdh*, high, highth.]

1. High, lofty, in a literal sense; as, *arduous* paths. *Pope.*

2. Difficult; attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.

ARDUOUSLY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

ARDUOUSNESS, *n.* Highth; difficulty of execution.

ARE. The plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from *be*, *am* or *was*. It is from the Sw. *vara*, Dan. *varer*, to be, to exist; *v* or *w* being lost. We *are*; ye or you *are*; they *are*; past tense plural *were*. It is usually pronounced *är*.

A-RE, } The lowest note, except one,

ALAMIRE, } in Guido's scale of music. *Shak.*

AREA, *n.* [*L.* I suspect this to be contracted from Ch. *אֵרָא*, an area or bed; Heb. *אֵרָא*; from a root which signifies to reach, stretch, lay or spread.]

1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground.

2. The space or site on which a building stands; or of any inclosure.

3. In *geometry*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as the *area* of a square or a triangle.

4. Among *physicians*, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopecia; also a name of the disease. *Coze. Parr.*

5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers. *Coze.*

AREA'D, } [*Sax. aredon*.] To counsel;

AREE'D, } *v. t.* to advise. *Obs. Spenser.*

A'REAL, *a.* Pertaining to an area; as *areal* interstices. *Barton.*

AREE'K, *adv.* In a reeking condition. [See *Reek*.] *Swift.*

AREFACTION, *n.* [*L. arefacio*, to dry, from *areo*.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon.*

AREFY, *v. t.* To dry or make dry. *Bacon.*

ARE'NA, *n.* [*L. sand*.] An open space of

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ground, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, a place for public exhibition. *Adam's Rom. Ant. Ray.*

2. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.

ARENA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand. *Woodward.*

2. Brittle; as *arenaceous* limestone. *Kirwan.*

ARENA'TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person. *Coze.*

ARENDALITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, another name of epidote, or pistacite; epidote being the name given to it by Haty, and pistacite by Werner. [See *Epidote*.]

ARENDATOR, *n.* [*Russ. arenda*, a farm. Qu. Sp. *arrendar*, to rent.] In Livonia and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents; one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms. He who rents an estate belonging to the crown, is called *Crown-arendator*. *Arende* is a term used both for the estate let to farm, and the sum for which it is rented. *Tooke's Russ. ii. 288.*

ARENILIT'IC, *a.* [*arena*, sand, and *litos*, a stone.] Pertaining to sand stone; consisting of sand-stone; as *arenilitic* mountains. *Kirwan.*

ARENOSE, } *a.* Sandy; full of sand.

AREN'OUS, } *a.* *Johnson.*

ARE'OLE, } [*L.*] The colored circle

AREO'LA, } *n.* round the nipple, or round a pustule. *Encyc. Coze.*

AREOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. apaios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. *Fourcroy.*

AREOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AREOMETRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AREOPAGIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus. *Mitford.*

AREOPAGITE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus, which see. Acts xvii. 34.

AREOPAGUS, *n.* [*Gr. Αρεως*, Mars, and *παγος*, hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill in the city; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the judges sat in the open air, inclosed by a cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury. *Lempriere. Encyc. Pausanias. Acts xvii. 19.*

AREOT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. apaios*, thin.] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.

AREOT'IC, *n.* A medicine, which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscosity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant. *Quincy. Coze.*

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ARETOL'OGY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀρετή*, virtue, and *λογος*, discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature and the means of attaining to it. [*Little used*.] *Johnson.*

ARGAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks. *Johnson. Coze.*

ARGE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark. *Faber.*

ARGENT, *n.* [*L. argentum*; *Gr. ἀργυρος*, silver, from *argos*, white; *Ir. arg*, white; *airgiad*, silver, money; *Fr. argent*, money; *Sans. rayalam*, Qu.]

1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness. *Encyc.*

2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *a.* Bright. Ask of yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

ARGENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver; applied to the native amalgam of silver, as *argental* mercury. *Cleveland.*

ARGENTATE, *n.* A combination of the argentic acid with another substance.

ARGENTA'TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver. *Johnson.*

ARGENT-HORNED, *a.* Silver horned.

ARGENT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to silver; the argentic acid is a saturated combination of silver and oxygen. This is yet hypothetical. *Lavoisier.*

ARGENTIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silver; as *argentiferous* ore. *Kirwan.*

ARGENTINA, } In *ichthyology*, a genus

ARGENTINE, } *n.* of fishes of the order of abdominals.

Argentina is also a name of the wild tansy, silver-weed. *Encyc. Coze.*

ARGENTINE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Johnson.*

ARGENTINE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of carbonate of lime, nearly pure; a mineral of a lamellated or slaty structure; its lamens usually curved or undulated; its surface is shining, or of a pearly luster. It is found in primitive rocks, and frequently in metallic veins. *Cleveland.*

ARGIL, *n.* A species of the *Ardea*, or genus of cranes.

ARGIL, *n.* [*L. argilla*, white clay, from *Gr. ἄργιλος*, white.] In a general sense, clay, or potter's earth; but in a technical sense, pure clay, or *alumine*. *Fourcroy.*

ARGILLA'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. argillaceus*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil. *Kirwan.*

ARGILLIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing clay; applied to such earths as abound with argil. *Kirwan.*

ARGILLITE, *n.* Argillaceous shist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual color is bluish, greenish or blackish gray. *Kirwan.*

ARGILLIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

ARGILLOCAL'ITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay, and *calx*, calcarious earth.] A species of calcarious earth, with a large proportion of clay. *Kirwan.*

ARGILLOMU'RITE, *n.* [of *argilla*, clay,

and *maria*, brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea-salt.]
A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine and lime; a variety of *Magnesite*.

Kirwan. Cleveland.

ARGILLOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay.

Brown.

ARGIVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*. This name however is used by the poets for the Greeks in general. *Paus. Trans.*

ARGO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

ARGO-NAVIS, the ship *Argo*, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four. *Encyc.*

ARGO'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship *Argo*. *Faber.*

ARGOLIC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnese, between Arcadia and the Egean sea; as the *Argolic Gulf*. *D'Anville.*

ARGOLICS, *n.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis. *Trans. B. ii. 15.*

ARGONAUT, *n.* [of *argos*, Jason's ship, and *nauts*, a sailor.] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece.

Cicero. Pliny. Sir W. Jones.

ARGONAUT'A, *n.* [See *Argonaut*.]

A genus of shell-fish, of the order of *vermes testacea*. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. There are several species; one of which is the *Argo*, with a subdentated carina, the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering.

Encyc. Cuvier.

ARGONAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Argonauts*, or to their voyage to Colchis; as the *Argonautic story*. *Sir W. Jones.*

ARGONAUTICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the *Argonauts*; as, the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius. *Encyc.*

ARGOSY, *n.* [Sp. *argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carrac. *Shak.*

ARGUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, accuse or convict; Fr. *arguer*; Sp. *arguir*; It. *arguire*. The radical sense of *argue* is to urge, drive, press, or struggle.]

1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure; as, A *argues* in favor of a measure; B *argues* against it.

2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with*; as, you may *argue with* your friend, a week, without convincing him.

ARGUE, *v. t.* To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the supreme court; the cause was well *argued*.

2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction; or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

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3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.

4. Formerly, to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to *argue* one of profaneness. *Dryden.*

ARGUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.

ARGUER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

ARGUING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.

ARGUING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

What doth your *arguing* reprove? *Job. vi.*

ARGUMENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum*.]

1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by *for* or *against*.

2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. *Encyc.*

3. The subject of a discourse or writing. *Milton. Shak.*

4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.

5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an *argument* was had before the court, in which *argument*, all the reasons were urged.

6. In *astronomy*, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUMENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTATION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true. *Encyc. Watts.*

ARGUMENTATIVE, *a.* Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as an *argumentative* discourse.

2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

ARGUMENTATIVELY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner. *Taylor.*

ARGUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this being may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word *arg*, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.

ARGUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, a peacock's tail. *Encyc.*

ARGUTE, *a.* [L. *argutus*.] Sharp; shrill; witty. [Little used.]

ARGUTENESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

A'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.

A'RIAN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son. *Encyc.*

A'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians. **A'RIANIZE**, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians. *Worthington.*

AR'ID, *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.]

Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

AR'IDAS, *n.* A kind of taffety, from the East Indies, made of thread, from certain plants. *Encyc.*

ARID'ITY, } *n.* Dryness; a state of being

AR'IDNESS, } without moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb. *Coze.*

A'RIES, *n.* [L. from the Celtic. Ir. *reithe*, or *receith*; Corn. *urz*, a ram; W. *hurz*, a thrust, a ram.]

The ram, a constellation of fixed stars, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March.

AR'JETATE, *v. i.* [L. *arieto*, from *aries*.] To butt, as a ram. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

ARIETA'TION, *n.* The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking or conflicting. [Rarely used.] *Glanville.*

ARIET'TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

AR'IGHT, *adv.* [a and right. Sax. *gericht*.] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

AR'IL, } *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some writers called, from the Greek, *Calyptra*. It is either succulent, or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough or knotted. *Linne. Milne. Martyn. Smith.*

AR'ILLATED, } *a.* Having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee. *Encyc. Eaton.*

AR'IMAN, } *n.* [Per. *ahriman*. Sans. *ari*, a foe.]

The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to *yezad*, *yezdan*, *ormozd*, or *hormizda*, the good demon. The ancient magi held, that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil, forever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light; the other by darkness. The latter answers to the *loke* of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name, *lock*, signifies *darkness*. Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; but the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness. *Encyc. Gibbon. As. Researches.*

ARIOLA'TION or } *n.* [L. *ariolus* or *hario*, a soothsayer.]

HARIOLA'TION, } A soothsaying; a foretelling. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO, *a.* [It. from *aria*, air.] Light; airy. *It. Dict.*

But according to Rousseau, applied to music, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air. *Cyc.*

AR'ISE, *v. i.* s as z. pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*.

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pron. *arize*, *aroze*, *arizn*. [Sax. *arisan*; D. *ryzen*; Goth. *reisan*. It may be allied to Ar.

to be the head or chief; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. *ar* head, origin.]

1. To ascend, mount up or move to a higher place; as, vapors *arise* from humid places.
2. To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises*.
3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king *arose* early and went to the den. Dan. vi.

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate. A persecution *arose* about Stephen. Acts xi.
5. To revive from death; to leave the grave. Many bodies of saints *arose*. Math. xxvii.

Figuratively, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life. Eph. v.

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God *arise*; let his enemies be scattered. Ps. lxxviii.

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness *arise*. Math. iv.

Till the day star shall *arise* in your hearts. 2 Pet. i.

8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves *arose*.

9. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall *arise*.

10. To emerge from poverty, depression or distress.

By whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small. Amos vii.

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.

There *arose* a new king who knew not Joseph. Ex. i.

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men *arose*, or *rose* upon their officers.

13. To invade, assault or begin hostility; followed by *against*.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by the beard. 1 Sam. xvii.

In this sense, the word *against* really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [See *Rise*, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]

ARISING, *ppr*. Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

ARIST'A, *n*. [L.] In *botany*, awn, the long pointed beard which issues from the husk, or scaly flower cup of the grasses, called the glume. *Milne*.

ARISTARCHY, *n*. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *arche*, rule.]

A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men. *Harington*.

ARISTOCRACY, *n*. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, to hold or govern.]

A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state; or in a few men distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an *oligarchy*. The latter word however

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is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.

ARISTOCRAT, *n*. One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government. *Burke*.

ARISTOCRATIC, *a*. Pertaining to aristocracy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as an *aristocratic* constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners.

ARISTOCRATICALLY, *adv*. In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICNESS, *n*. The quality of being aristocratical.

ARISTOTELIAN, *a*. Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagira, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *peripatetic*.

ARISTOTELIAN, *n*. A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of *peripatetics*. [See *Peripatetic*.]

ARISTOTELIANISM, *n*. The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIC, *a*. Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the *Aristotelic* system. *Schlegel, Trans*.

ARITHMANCY, *n*. [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

ARITHMETIC, *n*. [Gr. *arithmos*, to number, *arithmetike*, the art of numbering, from *arithmos*, number; from *ρυθμος*, number, rhythm, order, agreement.]

The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

ARITHMETIC, *a*. Pertaining to arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, *adv*. According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN, *n*. One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ARK, *n*. [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca*; Sp. Port. It. *arca*, a chest or coffer; Ir. *airg*, *airk*; Sax. *erc* or *erk*; G. *arche*; D. *arke*; Ch. *ark*.]

1. A small close vessel, chest or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the *propitiatory*, or mercy seat, over which were the cherubs. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an *ark* of bulrushes.

2. The large floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved, during the deluge.

3. A depository.

Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the *ark* of thy strength. Ps. cxxxii.

4. A large boat used on American rivers, to transport produce to market.

ARKITE, *n*. A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preser-

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ved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ARKITE, *a*. Belonging to the ark. *Bryant. Faber*.

ARKTIZITE, *n*. A mineral, now called **ARCTIZITE**, *n*. Wernerite.

ARM, *n*. [Sax. *arm*, *earm*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arm*; L. *armus*, an arm, a shoulder, a wing. In Russ. a shoulder is *ramo*, which may be the same word as the L. *armus*. If so, this word belongs to the root, *Rm*, coinciding with L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot, like the Celtic *braich*, L. *brachium*. But if the L. *armus* is directly from the Gr. *apros*, a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. *apw*, to fit.]

1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand.

2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called arms.

3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea.

4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as the secular *arm*. In this sense the word is often used in the scriptures.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed. Isa. liii.

ARM, *v. t*. [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; Sp. *armar*; It. *armare*; from L. *arma*.]

1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense, or defense; as, to *arm* the militia.

2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword.

3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

Arm yourselves with the same mind. 1 Pet. iv.

ARM, *v. i*. To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war.

This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reciprocal, the pronoun being omitted. The nations *arm*—for, the nations *arm themselves*.

ARMA'DA, *n*. [Sp. from *arma*.]

A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

ARMADILLO, *n*. [Sp.; so called from being armed with a bony shell.]

A quadruped peculiar to America, called also *tatoo*, and in zoology, the *dasypus*. This animal has neither fore-teeth, nor dog-teeth; it is covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedge hog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the day time, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest 3 feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armor on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. *Encyc*.

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ARMAMENT, *n.* [*L. armamenta, utensils, tackle, from arma.*]

A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force, including ships, men and all the necessary furniture for war.

ARMAMENT'ARY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ARMATURE, *n.* [*L. armatura.*]

1. Armor; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for defense of the body, and has been sometimes used for offensive weapons. *Armature*, like *arms* and *armor*, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection; as prickles, spines and horns.

2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missile weapons, as darts, spears and arrows. *Encyc.*

ARMED, *pp.* Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.

2. In *heraldry*, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. *Chambers.*

3. Capped and cased, as the load stone; that is, set in iron.

An *armed ship* is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.

ARME'NIA, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly, a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania.

ARME'NIAN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

Sir W. Jones.

Armenian bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [See *Bole*.] *Cronstedt. Kirwan.*

Armenian stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its color when heated, and does not admit of a polish.

Nicholson.

ARME-PUIS'SANT, *a.* [See *Puissant*.]

Powerful in arms. *Weever.*

ARMFUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

ARMGAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ARMHOLE, *n.* [*arm and hole.*] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

ARMIG'EROUS, *a.* [*L. armiger; arma and geru.*]

Literally, bearing arms. But in present usage, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In times of chivalry, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield and rendered him other military services. So in antiquity, Abimilech, Saul, &c. had their armor bearers. *Judg. ix. 1 Sam. xvi.* As had Hector and Achilles. *Homer.* This title, under the French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for *esquire*, *Fr. ecuyer*, a word of similar import, from *ecu*, *L. scutum*, a

shield. *Armiger* is still retained with us, as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see. *Spelman.*

ARMILLARY, *a.* [*L. armilla, a bracelet, from armus, the arm.*]

Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. It is chiefly applied to an artificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together in their natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This artificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. *Encyc.*

ARMING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack; also, preparing for resistance in a moral sense.

ARMINGS, *n.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works. *Chambers.*

ARMIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

ARMIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century, and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are, 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible and may be lost; so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins. *Encyc.*

ARMIN'IANISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ARMIP'OTENCE, *n.* [*arma and potentia.*]

See *Potency*. *Johnson.*

ARMIP'OTENT, *a.* Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. *Dryden.*

ARMIS'ONOUS, *a.* [*arma and sonus.* See *Sound*.]

Sounding or rustling in arms. *Johnson.*

ARMISTICE, *n.* [*L. arma and sisto, to stand still, Gr. εἰρημ; Sp. armisticio; It. armistizio; Fr. armistice.*]

A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ARMLESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont.*

ARMLET, *n.* [*dim. of arm.*] A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden. Johnson.*

ARMOR, *n.* [*from arm.*]

1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. A complete armor formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs to which the spurs were fastened. *Encyc.*

In *English statutes*, armor is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide, 27. Hen. II. and

of Westminster. Hence *armor* includes all instruments of war.

Blackstone, B. iv. Ch. 7. B. i. Ch. 13. Hen. Hist. Brit. B. iii. Ch. 1.

2. In a *spiritual sense*, a good conscience, faith and Christian graces are called *armor*. *Rom. xiii. Eph. vi. 2 Cor. vi.*

Coat-armor is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. *Encyc.*

ARMOR-BEARER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.

ARMORER, *n.* A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armorer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.

ARMO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as ensigns *armorial*. *Blackstone.*

ARMOR'IC, } *a.* [*Celtic ar, upon, and*
ARMOR'ICAN, } *mor, the sea; that is,*
maritime.]

Designating the northwestern part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, afterward *Bretagne*, or *Britanny*. This part of France is peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually supposed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.

ARMOR'IC, *n.* The language of the *Armoricans*; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

ARMOR'ICAN, *n.* A native of *Armorica*, or *Bretagne*.

ARMORIST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, *n.* A place where arms, and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

2. Armor; defensive arms. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns *armorial*. *Spenser.*

4. The knowledge of coat-armor; skill in heraldry. *Encyc.*

ARMPIT, *n.* [*arm and pit.*] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder. *Moxon.*

ARMS, *n.* plu. [*L. arma; Fr. arme; Sp. It. arma.*]

1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body.

2. War; hostility. *Arms and the man I sing. Dryden.*

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.

To arms is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.

Bred to arms denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

3. The ensigns *armorial* of a family; consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.

4. In *law*, arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another. *Covel. Blackstone.*

5. In *botany*, one of the seven species of *fulcra* or props of plants, enumerated by Linne and others. The different species of arms or armor, are prickles, thorns, forks and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals. *Milne. Martyn.*

Fire arms, are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c.

A stand of arms consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.

In *falconry*, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. *Encyc.*

ARMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance; a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.

ARMY, *n.* [Fr. *armée*; Ir. *arbhar*, or *armhar*; from the common root of *arm*, *armo*, *arma*.]

1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.

2. A great number; a vast multitude; as an army of locusts or caterpillars. Joel ii. 25.

ARNOLDIST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century, preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed. *Encyc.*

ARNOT, *n.* A name of the bunium, pig-nut or earthnut.

ARNOTTO, *n.* The Anotta, which see. Also a tree so called.

ARNUTS, *n.* Tall oat grass.

AROMA, *n.* [Gr. *aroma*.] The quality of plants which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, or a warm spicy taste.

AROMAT'IC, } Fragrant; spicy;
AROMAT'ICAL, } a. strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.

AROMAT'IC, *n.* A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm pungent taste; as sage, summer savory, geranium, sweet marjoram, &c. *Milne.*

AROMATITE, *n.* A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh. *Coxe.*

AROMATIZATION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

AROMATIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume. *Bacon.*

AROMATIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.

AROMATIZER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Evelyn.*

AROMATIZING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

AROMATOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.

AROPH, *n.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum*.]

1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.

2. A chymical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The word is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *lithontriptic*, a solvent for the stone. *Encyc. Coxe.*

AROSE. The past or preterite tense of the verb, to arise.

AROUND, *prep.* [a and round. See *Round*.]

1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing; as, a lambent flame *around* his brows. *Dryden.*

2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random.

AROUND, *adv.* In a circle; on every side.

2. In a looser sense, at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel *around* from town to town. [See *Round*.]

AROURA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, a measure not ascertained. The Egyptian *aroura* was the square of a hundred feet or a hundred cubits. *Encyc. Arbuth.*

AROUSE, *v. t.* *arouz*. [In Heb *רוץ*; Ar.

רוץ haratza, to stir, to excite. It is often contracted into *rouse*. It may be allied to D. *raazen*; G. *brausen*, to rage, to stir, bluster; Class Rs.]

To excite into action, that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid; as, to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

AROUS'ED, *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.

AROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.

AROW, *adv.* [a and row.] In a row; successively. *Sidney. Shak.*

AROYNT, *adv.* Be gone; away. *Obs. Shak.*

ARPEGGIO, *n.* [From It. *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker.*

ARPE'NT, *n.* [Fr. *arpent*; Norm. *arpen*. In Domesday, it is written *arpenus*, *arpendus*, and *arpent*. Columella mentions that the *arpenus* was equal to half the Roman *juger*. The word is supposed to be corrupted from *arvipendium*, or *aripendium*, the measuring of land with a cord. *Spelman. Luvier.*]

A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the *arpent* is different in different parts of France. The *arpent* of Paris contains 900 square toises. It is less than the English acre, by about one seventh. *Spelman. Encyc. Cowel. Arthur Young.*

ARQUEBUSA'DE, *n.* A distilled liquor applied to a bruise. *Chesterfield.*

2. The shot of an arquebuse. *Ash.*

ARQUEBUSE, } *n.* [Fr. from *arquer*, to
H'ARQUEBUSE, } make crooked, and
the Teutonic *bus*, a pipe, a gun; D. *bus*, a tube, pipe, gun; Sw. *bossa*, a gun or cannon. Hence the word signifies a hook gun.]

A hand gun; a species of fire arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel. It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of three ounces and a half. *Encyc.*

ARQUEBUSIE'R, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACH, *n.* A plant. See *Orrach*.

ARRACK, *n.* contracted into *rack*. A

spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is *toddy*, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, procured by incision. Some persons alledge it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the cocoa-nut.

AR/RAGONITE, *n.* [From Molina in Aragon, Spain.]

In *mineralogy*, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontian. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystalline structure, &c. It is harder than calcareous spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting various imitative forms, being sometimes coraloidal.

Haüy. Cleaveland. Stromeyer.

ARRA'IGN, *v. t.* *arra'ne*. [Norm. *arraner*, *arraisoner*, and *aresner*, to put to answer, to arraign. The usual derivation of this word, from Sax. *wreogan*, *gewreogan*, to accuse, is probably incorrect. It appears to be of Norman origin, and if *s* is radical, it coincides in origin with L. *reus*, contracted from the root of *res*.]

1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guilty or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried. *Blackstone.*

2. According to *Law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseisin. To *arraign the assize*, is to cause the tenant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer. *Cowel.*

3. To accuse; to charge with faults. *Johnson.* More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

ARRA'IGN, *n.* *arra'ne*. Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*. *Blackstone.*

ARRA'IGNED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

ARRA'IGNING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

ARRA'IGNMENT, *n.* [Norm. *arresnement*, *arraynement*.]

The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.

2. Accusation.

3. A calling in question for faults.

ARRA'IMENT, *n.* [See *Array*.] Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment*.

ARRANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger*, of *ad* and *ranger*, to set in order; Arm. *renega*, *rang*, *rank*, a row or line. See *Rank*.]

1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as troops *arranged* for battle.

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2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare; a popular use of the word of very general application.

ARRANGED, *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

ARRANGEMENT, *n.* The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.

2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social arrangement is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; as, we have made arrangements for receiving company.

4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an arrangement between themselves concerning their disputes; a popular use of the word.

5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order; as the Linnean arrangement of plants.

ARRANGER, *n.* One that puts in order.

ARRANGING, *pp.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

AR'RANT *a.* [I know not the origin of this word. It coincides in sense with the *W. carn*, notorious.]

Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as an *arrant* rogue or coward.

AR'RANTLY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

AR'RAS, *n.* [Said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article is manufactured.]

Tapestry; hangings wove with figures. *Shak.*

ARRA'Y, *n.* [Norm. *araie*, and *arraer*, *arair*, to array, settle, prepare; *ray*, a robe and the array or pannel of the Jury; Old Fr. *arroi*, a word contracted; Ir. *earradh*, a suit of armor, furniture, accouterments, wares; It. *arredo*, furniture, implements, rigging; *arredare*, to prepare or equip; Arm. *reza*, to put in order or arrange; Sp. *arreo*, Port. *arreo*, array, dress; Port. *arrear*, to dress. Class Rd., and allied to *rod*, *radius*, *ray*. The primary sense is to make straight or right. See *Dress*.]

1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence a posture of defense.

2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*

3. In law, the act of impanneling a jury; or a jury impaneled; that is, a jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and array the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. *Blackstone.*

ARRA'Y, *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress; it is applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.

Array thyself with glory. Job, xl.
Pharaoh arrayed Joseph with fine linen. Gen. xl.

3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

4. To envelop.

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In gelid caves with horrid glooms arrayed. *Trumbull.*

ARRA'YED, *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impaneled, as a jury; enveloped.

ARRA'YER, *n.* One who arrays. In English history, an officer who had a commission of array, to put soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

ARRA'YING, *pp.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

ARRE'AR, *adv.* [Fr. *arriere*, behind. In some of its uses it has the sense of *lower*, *inferior*. [See *Arriere-ban*.] Sp. and Port. *arriar*, to lower sail; Arm. *rear*, *revr*, or *refr*, the fundament; W. *rhevyr*, id., from *rhev*, thick. Lunier deduces *arrear* and *arriere* from *L. ad* and *retro*. But the derivation from the Celtic seems most probably correct.]

Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser.* In this sense obsolete. But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase, *in arrear*, to signify behind in payment.

ARRE'AR, *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as the *arrears* of rent, wages and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

ARRE'ARAGE, *n.* [*arre r* and the common French termination *age*.]

Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be *in arrear* for the whole amount of a debt; but *arrears* and *arrearage* imply that a part has been paid.

ARRECT', } [*L. arrectus*, raised, erect,
ARRECT'ED, } *a.* from *arrigo*. See *Reuch*.]
Erect; attentive; as a person listening. *Akenside.*

ARRENTA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar*, to rent, or take by lease; of *ad* and *reddo*, to return. See *Rent*.]

In the forest laws of England, a licensing the owner of land in a forest, to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowel.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*L. arreptus*, of *ad* and *rapio*, to snatch. See *Rapacious*.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [ad and *repo*, to creep. See *Creep*.] Crept in privily. *Johnson. Bailey.*

ARREST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter*, for *arrestar*; Sp. *arrestar*; It. *arrestare*; L. *resto*, to stop; W. *araws*, *arosi*, to stay, wait, dwell; Eng. to *rest*. See *Rest*.]

1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to arrest the current of a river; to arrest the senses.

2. To take, seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to arrest one for debt or for a crime.

3. To seize and fix; as, to arrest the eyes or attention.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to arrest the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4. To hinder, or restrain; as, to arrest the course of justice.

ARREST', *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body.

A R R

2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.

3. A stop, hindrance or restraint.

4. In law, an arrest of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in arrest of judgment. *Blackstone.*

5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. *Johnson.*

ARRESTA'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.

ARREST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

ARREST'ER, } One who arrests. In
ARREST'OR, } *n.* *Scots law*, the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

ARREST'ING, *pp.* Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining.

ARREST'MENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution or surety, to stand trial.

Also the order of a judge by which a debtor to the arrestor's debtor is prohibited to make payment, till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.

ARRET', *n.* [Contracted from *arresté*, Fr. *arrêté*, fixed.]

The decision of a court, tribunal or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

ARRET', *v. t.* To assign; to allot. *Obs.*

ARRI'DE, *v. t.* [*L. arrideo*.] To laugh at; to please well. [Not in use.] *R. Jonson.*

ARRIE'RE, *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.

Arriere-ban, or *ban* and *arriere ban*. This phrase is defined to be a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field for war. In this case, *arriere* is the French word signifying those who are last or behind, and *ban* is proclamation. [See *Ban*.]

Arriere-fee or *fief*. A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.

Arriere vassal. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRI'VAL, *n.* The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice or study.

ARRI'VANCE, *n.* Company coming. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. *Obs.*

ARRI'VE, *v. i.* [Fr. *arriver*; Arm. *arriuvont*, *arrivein*; It. *arrivare*; Sp. Port. *arribar*; of *ad* and Fr. *rive*, the shore or sloping bank of a river; Sp. *ribera*; L. *ripa*; Sans. *arivi*. In Irish, *aribhe* is *riba*. It appears that *rib*, *rive* and *ripa* are radically one word; in like manner, *costa*, a rib, and *coast* are radically the same.]

1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank.

Hence to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at*. We arrived at Havre de Grace, July 10, 1824. N. W.

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land; as, the post arrives at 7 o'clock.
3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning or experiment; as, to arrive at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to arrive at a conclusion.
4. To happen or occur.

He to whom this glorious death arrives.

Waller.

ARRIVE, *v. t.* To reach. [Not in use.]

Shak.

ARRIVING, *ppr.* Coming to, or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

ARROBA, *n.* [Arabic.] A weight in Portugal of thirty two pounds; in Spain, of twenty five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty two Spanish pints.

Sp. Dictionary.

ARROGANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogare*, to claim; of *ad* and *rogare*, to beg, or desire; Fr. *arrogance*; Arm. *roguentez*; Sp. Port. *arrogancia*; It. *arroganza*. See *Arrogate*.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease. Is. xlii. 1 Sam. ii. Prov. viii.

ARROGANCY, *n.* Arrogance. [This orthography is less usual.]

ARROGANT, *a.* Assuming; making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; applied to persons.

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self importance; applied to things; as arrogant pretensions or behavior.

ARROGANTLY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self importance.

ARROGANTNESS, *n.* Arrogance. [Little used.]

ARROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogare*, of *ad* and *rogare*; Fr. *arrogare*; Sp. Port. *arrogar*; It. *arrogare*. The primary sense of *rogare*, to ask, is to reach or stretch.]

To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope arrogated dominion over kings.

ARROGATED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

ARROGATING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

ARROGATION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

ARROGATIVE, *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. More.

ARRONDISMENT, *n.* [from Fr. *arrondir*, to make round; of *ad* and *round*, round.]

A circuit; a district; a division or portion of

territory, in France, for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARROSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *arredo*.] A gnawing.

ARROW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa*. Qu. *ray*, radius, a shoot.]

1. A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.
2. In scripture, the arrows of God are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. Job vi. Ps. xxxviii. In a like figurative manner, arrows represent the judgments of God, as thunder, lightning, tempests and famine. 2 Sam. xxii. Ez. v. Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. Ps. xi. Prov. xxv. Jer. ix. Ps. lxiv. Cruden. Brown.

ARROW-GRASS, *n.* A plant or genus of plants; the Triglochin. Muhlenberg.

ARROW-HEAD, *n.* The head of an arrow.

2. Sagittaria; a genus of aquatic plants, so called from the resemblance of the leaves to the point of an arrow.

ARROW-ROOT, *n.* The Maranta; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the *arundinacea*, in extracting the virus of poisoned arrows; whence the name. There are several species. From the root of the *arundinacea*, or starch-plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops. Encyc.

2. The starch of the maranta, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.

ARROWY, *a.* Consisting of arrows.

Milton.

2. Formed like an arrow.

Cowper.

ARSE, *n.* *ars*. [Sax. *earse*; D. *aars*; G. *arsch*; Persic, *arsit*, or *arst*.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

To hang an arse, is to lag behind; to be sluggish, or tardy.

ARSE-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of polygonum, or knot-grass.

ARSENAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. Fr. Arm. a magazine or repository of stores; in Italian and Spanish, a dock or dock-yard; probably L. *ars navalis*, a naval citadel or repository.]

A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, whether for land or naval service.

ARSENIAC or ARSENICAL ACID. Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid. It is called *arsenic acid* by most authors.

ARSENIATE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

ARSENIC, *n.* [Ar. زرنق *zirnakon*; Syr.

ܙܪܢܩ *zarnika*; Gr. *αρσενικον*; L. *arsenicum*; Sp. *arsenico*; Fr. *arsenic*.]

Arsenic, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an oxyd, from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat, in a sand bath. A brilliant metallic sublimate of pure arsenic collects in the upper part of the flask. Arsenic is of a steel blue

color, quite brittle, and the metal with all its compounds, is a virulent poison, vulgarly called *rats-bane*. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment or realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. Plin. 34, 18. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystalized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made. Webster's Manual.

Fourcroy. Nicholson. Cyc.

ARSENICAL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic: consisting of or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICATED, *a.* Combined with arsenic.

ARSENIUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. The *arsenious acid*, or white oxyd of arsenic, is a combination of arsenic with a less proportion of oxygen than in the arseniac acid.

ARSENITE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base.

ARSHINE, *n.* A Russian measure of two feet, four inches and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese *arschin*, of which four make three yards English.

Tooke's Russia. Encyc.

ARSON, *n.* *arsn*. [Norm. Fr. *arsine*, *arseun*; from L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.]

In law, the malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.

ART. The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *am*; but from *were*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *verer*.

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*; probably contracted from the root of W. *cerz*, Ir. *ceard*. The radical sense is *strength*, from *stretching*, *straining*, the primary sense of strength and power, and hence of skill. See an analogy in *can*.]

1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature*. Bacon. Encyc.

2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles; as the art of building or engraving. Arts are divided into *useful* or *mechanic*, and *liberal* or *polite*. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes, and utensils. These arts are called *trades*. The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned; as poetry, music and painting.

In America, literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. Irving.

3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study or observation; as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage.

ARTEMISIA, *n.* Mug-wort, southern-wood, and wormwood; a genus of plants of numerous species. Of these, the absinthium or common wormwood is well known.

ARTERIAL, *a.* [See *Artery*.] Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as *arterial* action.

2. Contained in an artery; as *arterial blood*.
ARTERIOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, an artery, and *tomē*, a cutting.]

The opening of an artery by the lancet, for the purpose of letting blood.

ARTERY, *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, from *arp*, air, and *tereo*, to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contained or circulated air. The term was also applied to the trachea or wind pipe, *arteria aspera*. In Ger. *Luft-ader*, air-vein, is the name for artery; in Dutch, *slag-ader*, stroke-vein; in Swed. *puls-ader*, pulse-vein; Dan. *puls-aare*, pulse vein, that is, the beating vein.]

A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats; the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibers, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.

Parr. Cyc.

ARTFUL, *a.* [See *Art*.] Performed with art or skill.

Dryden.

2. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*.

Johnson.

3. Cunning; practicing art, or stratagem; craft; as an *artful* boy. [This is the most usual sense.]

4. Proceeding from art or craft; as an *artful* scheme.

ARTFULLY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skilfully; dextrously.

ARTFULNESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

ARTHRITIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
ARTHRITIC, } joints, or to the
gout; affecting the joints.

ARTHRITIS, *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, from *arthro*, a joint. It seems to be of the same family as *artus*, a limb.]

In a general sense, any painful disease of the joints; but more particularly, the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints; sometimes the stomach.

Core. Quincy.

ARTHRODIA, *n.* [from *arthro*, to frame or articulate.]

1. A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as the humerus and the scapula.

Encyc.

2. In *natural history*, a genus of imperfect

crystals, found in complex masses, and forming long single pyramids, with very short and slender columns.

Encyc.

ARTIC. This word is by mistake used by some authors for *artic*.

ARTICHOKE, *n.* [Qu. the first syllable of Gr. *artichoxa*. Fr. *artichaut*; Arm. *artichauden*; Sp. *alcachofa*; Port. *alcachofra*; It. *carciofo*, *carciofano*, or *carciofalo*. The first syllable is probably the L. *carduus*, chard, thistle, corrupted. D. *artichok*; G. *artischoke*; Dan. *artiskok*.]

A plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated and prickly calyx. The head is large, rough and scaly, on an upright stalk. It is composed of numerous, oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is the eatable part of the plant.

Encyc. Miller.

The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sun-flower or helianthus.

ARTICLE, *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, from *artus*; Gr. *arthron*.]

1. A single clause in a contract, account, system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. In short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, *articles* of agreement; an account consisting of many *articles*.

2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as the thirty-nine *articles*.

3. A distinct part.

Upon each *article* of human duty. Paley.

4. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an *article* of merchandize; salt is a necessary *article*. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.

The *articles* which compose the blood. Darwin.

5. A point of time. [Not in use.] Clarendon.

6. In *botany*, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints. Milne.

7. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*, in Latin; *ο*, *η*, *το*, in Greek; *the*, *this*, *that*, in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name, to a specific, known, or certain individual. But *article* being an improper term to express the true signification, I make use of *definitive*, which see.

ARTICLE, *v. t.* To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to *article* the errors or follies of a man. Taylor.

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. "He shall be *articled* against in the High Court of admiralty." Stat. 33. George III.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

ARTICLE, *v. i.* [supra.] To agree by articles; to stipulate. Donne.

ARTICLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

ARTICULAR, *a.* [L. *articularis*.]

Belonging to the joints; as, the gout is an *articular* disease.

ARTICULATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.]

Formed by jointing or articulation of the organs of speech; applied to sound. An *articulate* sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; in passing from one articulation to another, the organs are, or may be opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in *attune*; and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, form what is called *articulate sounds*; sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have, either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.

2. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [Not used.] Brown.

3. Jointed; formed with joints. Botany.

ARTICULATE, *v. t.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words.

2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [Not used.] Shak.

3. To treat, stipulate or make terms. [Not used.] Shak.

4. To joint. Smith.

ARTICULATED, *pp.* Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.

2. Jointed; having joints, as a plant.

ARTICULATELY, *adv.* With distinct utterance of syllables or words.

2. Article by article; in detail. Paley.

ARTICULATENESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.

ARTICULATION, *n.* In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, *diarthrosis*, or a movable connection, including *enarthrosis*, or the ball and socket joint; *arthrodia*, which is the same, but more superficial; *ginglymus*, or hinge-like joint; and *trochoid*, or the wheel and axle: 2d, *synarthrosis*, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; *harmony*, or union by straight margins; and *gomphosis*, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: 3d, *symphysis*, or union by means of another substance; as *synchondrosis*, union by a cartilage; *syssarcosis*, union by muscular fibres; *synneurosis*, union by a tendon; *syndesmosis*, union by ligaments; and *synostosis*, union by a bony substance.

Quincy. Coze.

2. In *botany*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize. Encyc.

3. The forming of words; a distinct utterance of syllables and words by the human voice, by means of closing and opening the organs.

4. A consonant; a letter noting a jointing or closing of the organs.

ARTIFICE, *n.* [L. *artificium*, from *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make.]

Stratagem; an artful or ingenious device, in

ART

a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.
2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [Rarely used.]

ARTIFICER, *n.* [L. *artifex*, from *ars*, and *facio*.]

1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind; as a silversmith, or saddler.
2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor; as an artificer of fraud or lies. *Milton.*
3. A cunning, or artful fellow. [Not used.] *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFICIAL, *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as artificial heat or light; an artificial magnet.

2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural; as artificial tears.
3. Contrived with skill or art.
4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as artificial grasses. *Gibbon.*

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. *Johnson.*

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Artificial numbers, the same with logarithms. *Chambers. Encyc.*

ARTIFICIALITY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie*; It. *artiglieria*; Sp. *artilleria*. In Fr. *artilleur*, *artillier*, is a matross; Sp. *artillar*, to mount cannon. In Armoric, *artillery* is *artilhery*, and an artist is *artilher*. In Norm. Fr. *artillery* is written *artilclerie*. The Armoric unites this word with *art*, *artist*, indicating that the primary sense is, instruments, things formed by art or rather prepared by art, preparations.]

1. In a general sense, offensive weapons of war. Hence it was formerly used for bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad. 1 Sam. xx.

But in present usage, appropriately,

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars and grenades, with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs and shot of all kinds.

3. In a more extended sense, the word includes powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers, engineers and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. *Encyc.*

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ARTISAN, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from L. *ars*. See *Art*.]

An artist; one skilled in any art, mystery or trade; a handicrafts-man; a mechanic; a tradesman.

ARTIST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*; It. *artista*; from L. *ars*. See *Art*.]

1. One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.
2. A skilful man; not a novice.
3. In an *academical* sense, a proficient in the faculty of arts; a philosopher. *Encyc.*
4. One skilled in the fine arts; as a painter, sculptor, architect, &c.

ARTLESS, *a.* Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge or skill. *Dryden.*

2. Free from guile, art, craft or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; as an *artless* mind.
3. Contrived without skill or art; as an *artless* tale.

ARTLESSLY, *adv.* Without art or skill; in an artless manner.

2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly. *Pope.*

ARTLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

AR TOTYRITE, *n.* [of Gr. *apros*, bread, and *typos*, cheese.]

One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alledging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy. *Encyc.*

ARTS-MAN, *n.* A learned man. *Obs.*

ARUNDELIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel, as *Arundelian* marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the *Parian Chronicle*. These stones are called Arundelian from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the Earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity has been questioned. *Encyc.*

ARUNDINACEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

ARUNDINEOUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARURA, *n.* [Gr. *aroura*.] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus, and Suidas, the *arura* of Egypt, was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian *aroura* was a square measure of half the plethron. [See *Aroura*.]

Encyc. Herod. Euterpe.

ARUSPEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

ARUSPICE, *n.* written also *haruspice*. [L. *arusper*, or *haruspex*, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events

ASB

by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. Qu. Teut. *orf*, *yrf*; Eth. *አገዮ* arwe, cattle, and L. *specio*, to view.]

A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims, killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

ARUSPICY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts, slain in sacrifice. *Butler.*

AS, *adv.* *az*. [Pers. *asa*, like, similar, *as*; Gr. *ως*. Qu. Fr. *aussi*. But more probably the English word is contracted from *als*, G. and D. It corresponds in sense with the Persian.]

1. Literally, like; even; similar. "Ye shall be *as* Gods, knowing good and evil." "*As far as* we can see," that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by *in like manner*; as, do *as* you are commanded.

2. It was formerly used where we now use *that*. *Obs.*

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

3. It was formerly used for *as if*. *Obs.*

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke." But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into *like*, *equal*, *even*, or *equally*, *in like manner*. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. "Appoint to office such men *as* deserve public confidence." This phrase may be elliptical for "such men *as* those who deserve public confidence."

As seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. "In general, men are more happy, *as* they are less involved in public concerns."

As, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us *such* things *as* you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

AS, *n.* [L.] A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterwards with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.

3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English *acc*. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; hæres ex *asse*, an heir to the whole estate. *Encyc.*

ASA, a corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. [See *Ooze*.]

ASA-DULCIS, the same as *benzoin*.

ASA-FETIDA, *n.* [*Asa*, gum, and L. *fetidus*, fetid.]

A fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant, much used in Medicine, as an antispasmodic. *Encyc.*

ASBESTINE, *a.* [See *Asbestos*.]

Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

ASBESTINITE, *n.* [See *Asbestos*.] The actinolite or strahlstein. *Kirwan.*
Calcareous asbestinite; a variety of steatite.

ASBESTUS, } [Gr. *ασbestos*, inextinguish-
ASBESTOS, } *n.* able; of a neg. and *σβεννυμι*,
to extinguish.]

A mineral, which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance. It is always fibrous, and its fibers sometimes appear to be prismatic crystals. They are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic; at other times, stiff and brittle. Its powder is soft to the touch; its colors are some shade of white, gray or green, passing into brown, red or black. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper, and wicks for lamps.

Kirwan. Encyc. Cleaveland.
Ligniform asbestos is a variety of a brown color, of a splintery fracture, and if broken across, presents an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. *Kirwan.*

ASCARIS, *n. plu. ascarides*. [Gr.]
In zoology, a genus of intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, and tapering at the ends. It includes two of the most common worms in the human intestines, the *ascarides*, and the *lumbricoides*.

ASCEND, *v. i.* [L. *ascendo*, from *scando*, to mount or climb; W. *esgyn*, to rise; *cyn*, first, chief. It has the same elements as *begin*.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.
2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.
3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages; as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity.

4. In a corresponding sense, to proceed in a line towards ancestors; as, to ascend to our first progenitors.
5. To rise as a star; to proceed or come above the horizon.
6. In music, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.

ASCEND, *v. t.* To go or move upwards upon, as to ascend a hill or ladder; or to climb, as to ascend a tree.

ASCENDABLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, *n.* Superiority or commanding influence; as, one man has the ascendancy over another.

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to descendant.

3. Highth; elevation. [Little used.] *Temple.*

4. In astrology, that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. That part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ASCENDING, *a.* Superior; predominant; surpassing.

2. In astrology, above the horizon.

ASCENDED, *pp. or a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

ASCENDENCY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

Custom has an ascendancy over the understanding. *Watts.*

ASCENDING, *ppr.* Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be ascending, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator.

Ascending latitude is the latitude of a planet, when moving towards the North pole.

Ascending node is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the northern node.

Ascending vessels, in anatomy, are those which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

ASCENSION, *n.* [L. *ascensio*.]

1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to Heaven.

2. The thing rising, or ascending. [Not authorized.]

3. In astronomy, ascension is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun or of a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star, in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere. *Johnson.*

ASCENSION-DAY, *n.* A festival of some christian churches, held ten days or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.

Ascensional difference is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCENSIVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Journ. of Science.*

ASCENT, *n.* [L. *ascensus*.]

1. The act of rising; motion upwards, whether in air, water or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upwards; as the ascent of vapors from the earth.

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending. *Bacon.*

3. An eminence, hill or high place. *Addison.*

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an ascent of five degrees.

5. Acclivity; the rise of a hill; as a steep ascent.

ASCERTAIN, *v. t.* [from the L. *ad certum*, to a certainty.]

1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity. The divine law ascertains the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To make certain, by trial, examination or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown; as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

3. To make sure by previous measures.

The ministry, in order to ascertain a majority in the house of lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4. To make certain or confident, followed by a pronoun; as, to ascertain us of the goodness of our work. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

5. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to will. The mildness and precision of their laws ascertained the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

ASCERTAINABLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known or reduced to a certainty. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

ASCERTAINED, *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

ASCERTAINING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

ASCERTAINMENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule. *Swift. Burke.*

ACCESSANCY, } [See *Accessency*, *Accessant*, } *cent.*

ASCETIC, *a.* [Gr. *ασκητος*, exercised, hardened; from *ασκω*, to exercise.]

Retired from the world; rigid; severe; austere; employed in devotions and mortifications.

ASCETIC, *n.* One who retires from the customary business of life, and devotes himself to the duties of piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse.

2. The title of certain books, on devout exercises; as the *ascetics* of St. Basil.

ASCIAN, *n.* [L. *ascii*, from Gr. *a* priv. and *σκια*, a shadow.]

A person, who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun. *Bailey.*

ASCITANS, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος*, a bag or bottle of skin.]

A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies, certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine. *Math ix. Encyc.*

ASCITES, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος*, a bladder.]
A dropsy or tense elastic swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of water. *Coze. Quincy.*

ASCITIC, } *a.* Belonging to an ascites;
ASCITIC, } *a.* dropsical; hydropical.

ASCITIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascitus*; Low L. *ascititius*; from *ascisco*, to take to or associate.]

Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*

ASCLEPIAD, *n.* In ancient poetry, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second, a choriamb, and the last two, dactyls; or of four feet and a cesura, the first, a spondee, the second, a dactyl, then the cesura, followed by two dactyls; as, *Mæcenas atque vis edite regibus.* *Encyc.*

ASCRIBABLE, *a.* [See *Ascribe*.] That may be ascribed or attributed.

ASCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *ascribo*, of *ad* and *scribo*, to write.]

1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to assign, as effect to a cause; as, losses are often to be ascribed to imprudence.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and *ashes*.
Job xlii.

ASH-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chymical operations.

ASH-HOLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH/LAR, *n.* Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses.

ASH/LERING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

ASHORE, *adv.* [*a*, *at* or *on*, and *shore*. See *Shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; *as*, bring the goods *ashore*.

2. On land, opposed to *aboard*; *as*, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.

3. On the ground; *as*, the ship was driven *ashore*.

ASHWEDNESDAY, *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.

ASH/Y, *a.* Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes.

ASIAN, *a.* [from *Asia*, a name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the *Asses*, *Ases* or *Osses*, about Mount Taurus. *Mallet, North. Ant.* i. 60. *Plin.* 6. 17.]

Pertaining to Asia.

ASIARCH, *n.* [*Asia* and *αρχος*, chief.] A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games.

ASIATIC, *a.* Belonging to Asia, a quarter of the globe which extends from the strait of Constantinople and the Arabian gulf, to the Pacific ocean on the east. It is probable, the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor or rather a part of it.

ASIATIC, *n.* A native of Asia.

ASIATICISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

ASIDE, *adv.* [*a* and *side*. See *Side*.]

1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction.

2. At a little distance from the main part or body.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 Kings iv.

3. From the body; *as*, to put or lay *aside* a garment. John xiii.

4. From the company; at a small distance or in private; *as* when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.

5. Separate from the person, mind or attention; in a state of abandonment.

Let us lay *aside* every weight. Heb. xii.

6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.

They are all gone *aside*. Ps. xiv.

7. In a state of separation to a particular use; *as*, to set *aside* a thing for a future day.

To set *aside*, in judicial proceedings, is to de-

feat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; *as*, to set *aside* a verdict or a judgment.

ASINE/GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow.

AS/ININE, rarely **AS/INARY**, *a.* [L. *asinus*; W. *asyn*, the ass; which see.]

Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, or *arian*; D. *cischen*; G. *heischen*; Ir. *ascain*; Gr. *αἰσχω*. Qu. Eth. *ἄντη* to pray or beseech.

In former times, the English word was pronounced *ax*, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in Parliament. "Be it as it is *axed*." In Calmuc, *asoc* signifies to inquire. The sense is to urge or press.]

1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of* before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel of God. Judges xviii.

2. To require, expect or claim.

To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more. Luke xii.

3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.

He is of age, *ask* him. John ix.

4. To require, or make claim.

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxix.

5. To claim, require or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; *as*, what price do you *ask*?

6. To require, as physically necessary.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity.

This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; *ask* being superseded by *require* and *demand*.

7. To invite; *as*, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house.

ASK, *v. i.* To request or petition, followed by *for*; *as*, *ask* for bread; or without *for*.

Ask and it shall be given you. Mat. vii.

2. To inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by *after*.

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? Gen. xxxii.

This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood.

Ask is not equivalent to *demand*, *claim*, and *require*, at least, in modern usage; much less, is it equivalent to *beg* and *beseech*.

The first three words, *demand*, *claim*, *require*, imply a right or supposed right in the person asking, to the thing requested; and *beseech* implies more urgency, than *ask*.

Ask and *request* imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favor. The French *demandeur* is correctly rendered by *ask*, rather than by *demand*.

ASK'ANCE, } *adv.* [D. *schuins*, sloping.]

ASK'ANT, } Sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye. Dryden.

ASKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ASKER, *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

2. A water newt.

ASKEW' *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiev*; D. *schief*, awry, crooked, oblique.]

With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.

Spenser.

ASKING, *ppr.* Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.

2. Silently expressing request or desire.

Explain the asking eye.

Pope.

ASLA'KE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian*. See *Slack*.] To remit; to slacken. [Not in use.] Spenser.

ASLA'NI, *n.* A silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers.

Encyc.

ASL'ANT, *a. or adv.* [a and slant. See *Slant*.]

On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or with a right angle.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*.

Dryden.

ASLEEP, *a. or adv.* [a and sleep, or Sax. *gyslapan*, to sleep.]

1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.

Sisera was fast *asleep*. Judges iv.

2. To a state of sleep; as to fall *asleep*.

3. Dead; in a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not.

1 Thes. iv.

4. To death.

For since the fathers fell *asleep*, all things continue. 2 Pet. iii.

ASLO'PE, *a. or adv.* [a and slope. See *Slope*.]

With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill; declining from an upright direction.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. Bacon.

ASLUG', *adv.* In a sluggish manner. [Not used.] Fotherby.

ASMONE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

ASMONE'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

ASOMATOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *σωμα*, body.]

Without a material body; incorporeal. [Not used.] Todd.

ASP, *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. *ασπις*, a round shield and an asp; supposed to be from Heb. and Ch. *asph*, to gather in, or collect; from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the center, like the boss of a buckler.]

A small poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain. It is said that the celebrated Cleopatra, rather than be carried a captive to Rome by Augustus, suffered death by the bite of the asp; but the fact has been questioned. Authors are not agreed, as to what species the asp of the ancients should be referred. Bruce thinks it the *coluber cerastes*, Linne.

ASPARATHUS, *n.* A plant.

ASPARAGIN, *n.* White transparent crystals of a peculiar vegetable principle, which spontaneously form in asparagus juice evaporated to the consistence of sirup. They are in the form of rhomboidal prisms.

Ure.

ASPARAGUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.; probably from *ασπαρσσω*, to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of *ασπαραγος*, a spire, from its stem.]

Sparagus: sperage; vulgarly, sparrow-grass; a genus of plants. That which is cultivated in gardens, has an upright herbaceous

stalk, bristly leaves, and equal stipulas. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious.

Encyc.

ASPECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on, of *ad* and *specio*, to see or look.]

1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, or under a double *aspect*. So we say, public affairs have a favorable *aspect*.

2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as a mild or severe *aspect*.

3. View; sight; act of seeing. [This sense is now unusual.]

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; as, a house has a southern *aspect*, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.

5. In *astronomy*, the situation of one planet with respect to another. The aspects are five; sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile, or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree.

ASPECT', *v. t.* To behold. [Not used.] Temple.

ASPECT'ABLE, *a.* That may be seen. [Not used.] Raleigh.

ASPECT'ED, *a.* Having an aspect. [Not used.] B. Jonson.

ASPECT'ION, *n.* The act of viewing. [Not used.] Brown.

ASP'EN or ASP, *n.* [D. *esp*; G. *aspe*, *aspe*; Sax. *aspe*; Sw. *asp*; Dan. *asp*; Qu. from

the Ar. *خشفا* *gashafa*, to be agitated.]

A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long slender foot-stalks.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze.

Gay.

AS'PER, *a.* [L. See *Asperate*.] Rough; rugged. [Little used.] Bacon.

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe.]

In *grammar*, the Greek accent', importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter *h* preceded it.

Encyc.

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about a cent and 12 decimals.

AS'PERATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero*, from *asper*, rough.]

To make rough or uneven.

Boyle.

ASPERA'TION, *n.* A making rough.

ASPERIFO'LIATE, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having rough leaves. Plants of this kind are, by some authors, classified according to this character. They constitute the forty-first order of Linne's fragments of a natural method. In the methods of Herman, Boerhave, and Ray, this class consists of plants which have four naked

seeds. Their leaves stand alternately on the stalks, and the flower is monopetalous in five divisions.

Encyc. Milne.

ASPERIFO'LIOS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch. [See the preceding word.]

ASPER'ITY, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.]

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to smoothness.

Boyle.

2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation.

Warton.

3. Roughness to the taste; sourness.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

Rogers.

5. Sharpness.

Berkeley.

ASPEROUS, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven.

Boyle.

ASPERSE, *v. t.* *aspers'*. [L. *aspergo*, *asper-*

sus, of *ad* and *spargo*, to scatter; Ar. *رشح* to split, divide, scatter. See Class Brg.]

1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a character.

2. To cast upon.

Heywood.

ASPER'S'ER, *n.* One that asperses, or vilifies another.

ASPER'S'ION, *n.* A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense.

Shak.

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water.

Bp. Hall.

ASPHALT', *n.* [Gr. *ασφαλτος*.] Bitumen

ASPHALT'UM, *n.* [Judaicum, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called *Asphaltite*, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphalt is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch for ships; and the fluid asphalt is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphalt, lamp black and oil is used for drawing black figures on dial-plates.

Encyc. Nicholson.

ASPHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous.

Milton.

ASPHALT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt.

Bryant. Wilford.

AS'PHODEL, *n.* [L. and Gr. See Theoph. Lib. 7. Plin. Lib. 21. 17. Perhaps it is from the root of *spud*; Sw. *spyd*; Ice. *spioot*, a spear, from the shape of its leaves.]

King's-spear; a genus of liliaceous plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancients planted asphodels near graves, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

Encyc. Johnson.

ASP

ASPHU/RELATES, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *σφυρα*, a hammer; not malleable.]

A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state, they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter, in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zink and quicksilver. *Coze. Encyc.*

ASPHYX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *ασφίξια*, of *a priv.* and *σφίξ*, pulse.]

A temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries; swooning; fainting. *Quincy. Coze.*

ASP'IC, *n.* The asp, which see.

2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot.

ASP'IC, *n.* A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue color of its flowers, and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called male-lavender, *spica nardi*, and *Pseudo-nardus*. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white color and aromatic; and it is almost the only dissolvent of sandarac. *Nicholson. Fourcroy.*

ASPI'RANT, *n.* [See *Aspire*.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness. *Faber.*

AS'PIRATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow; Gr. *ασπασμα*, to palpitate; from *spiro*,

and *σπασμα*; Ar. *سافا* *safara*, to hiss, or make a hissing by blowing on a wind instrument. See *Spire*, *Spirit*.]

To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*. *Dryden.*

AS'PIRATE, *v. i.* To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the letter *h* *aspirates*. *Dryden.*

AS'PIRATE, *n.* A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent. *Bentley.*

AS'PIRATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath. *Holder.*

AS'PIRATED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

AS'PIRATING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, *n.* The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. *Holder.*

2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly of spiritual blessings. *Watts.*

3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.

ASPI'RE, *v. i.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe. See *Aspirate*.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble or spiritual; followed by *to* or *after*; as to aspire *to* a crown, or *after* immortality.

2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire.

Aspiring to be Gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

ASPI'RER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object. *Milton.*

ASS

ASPI'RING *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.

ASPI'RING, *a.* Ambitious: animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

ASPI'RING, *n.* Ambition; eager desire of something great. *Hammond.*

2. Points; stops. [Not used.] *Herbert.*

ASPORTA'TION, *n.* [L. *asportatio*, of *abs* and *porto*, to carry; W. *porthi*, to carry. See *Bear*.]

A carrying away. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited, is an asportation, and adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment. *Blackstone.*

ASQUINT', *adv.* [D. *schuinte*, a slope; *schuins*, slopingly; Sp. *esquina*; D. *kant*, a corner. See *Askance*, and *Squint*.]

To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; towards one side; not in the straight line of vision; as, to look *asquint*.

2. Not with regard or due notice. *Fox.*

'ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn*; Ir. *asan*; L. *asinus*; Fr. *âne*, for *asne*; Arm. *asen*; Sp. Port. *asno*; It. *asino*. Qu. from Goth. *auso*, Gr. *ov*, an ear.]

1. A quadruped of the equine genus. This animal has long slouching ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. He is usually of an ash color, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and carries a heavy burden. He is slow, but very sure footed, and for this reason very useful on rough steep hills.

2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

ASS'AI, [Ital.] A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower. *Bailey.*

ASSA'IL, *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon, of *ad* and *salio*, to leap, to rise.]

To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly, as when one person falls upon another to beat him.

2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner, as an army, or nation. *Spenser.*

3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring into disrepute, or overthrow.

4. To attack, with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions.

Nor hide the encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*

ASSA'ILABLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked or invaded.

ASSA'ILANT, *n.* [Fr.] One who assails, attacks or assaults.

ASSA'ILANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.

ASSA'ILED, *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.

ASSA'ILER, *n.* One who assails.

ASSA'ILING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence.

ASSA'ILMENT, *n.* Attack. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

ASSAPAN'IC, *n.* The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [See *Squirrel*.] *Trevoux.*

AS'SARON, *n.* The omer or homer, a Hebrew measure of five pints. *Encyc.*

ASS

ASSART', *n.* [Old Fr. *assarter*, to grub up.] In *ancient laws*, the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. *Spelman. Cowel.*

2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also a piece of land cleared. *Ash.*

ASSART', *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart. *Ashmole.*

ASSAS'SIN, *n.* [Ar. *حسس* *hassa*, to kill.]

One who kills or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of *surprise* or *secrecy* seems essential to the signification of this word; though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing or attempting to murder; as by attacking one when unarmed.

ASSAS'SINATE, *v. t.* To kill or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. *Assassin* as a verb is not now used.

2. To way lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

ASSAS'SINATE, *n.* A murder or murderer. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

ASSAS'SINATED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise or secret assault.

ASSAS'SINATING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

ASSASSINA'TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

ASSAS'SINATOR, *n.* An assassin, which see.

ASSAS'SINOUS, *a.* Murderous. [Not used.]

ASSAS'SINS, *n.* In *Syria*, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists or Batenians.

They originated in Persia about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations.

Their religion was a compound of magic, judaism, and christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their Chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself.

He was called *Scheik*, and is better known by the denomination of *Old man of the mountain*.

This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris. *Encyc.*

ASSA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *assatus*.] A roasting. [Not used.]

ASSAULT', *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*; It. Port. *assalto*; Sp. *asalto*; from L. *assulto*, of *ad* and *salto*, to leap, formed on *salio*, or its root. See *Assail*. We have the same root in *insult* and *result*.]

1. An attack or violent onset, whether by an individual, a company, or an army. An assault by private persons may be made with or without weapons.

An assault by an army is a violent hostile attack; and when made upon a fort or fortified place is called a *storm*, as opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

2. An attack by hostile words or measures; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.

3. In *Law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as by

- lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*. *Blackstone. Finch.*
- ASSAULT**, *v. t.* To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house or town.
- 2 To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war *assaults* our ears.
- 3 To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to *assault* a character, the laws or the administration.
- ASSAULTABLE**, *a.* That may be assaulted. *Williams.*
- ASSAULTED**, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.
- ASSAULTER**, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.
- ASSAULTING**, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.
- ASSAY**, *n.* [Fr. *essai*; Sp. *ensayo*; Port. *ensao*; It. *saggio*, an *assay*; Fr. *essayer*, to try; old Fr. *essayer*, to endeavor. *Kelham's Norm. Dict.* It. *assaggiare*, to try; *saggiare*, to try; *essay*; Sp. *ensayar*, to try; Sw. *försöka*, to try; Dan. *försøge*, to try, examine, endeavor. These words are all from the same root as *seek*, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press or strain; Sax. *secan*, to seek; L. *sequor*; *assequor*, to follow, to examine; D. *zoeken*; G. *suchen*; Dan. *søge*; Ir. *seichim*; It. *seguire*; Sp. *seguir*, to follow. *Assay* and *essay* are radically one word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts. *Class Sg.* See *Essay*.]
1. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c. of metals or metallic substances. Any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or mineral. *Analysis* is a term of more comprehensive import, extending to an examination of the nature and quantities of all parts of the compound. Assaying is called the *docimastic art*.
2. In law, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowel.*
3. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are found in old authors, now rarely used. [See *Essay*.]
4. Value; great purity. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- ASSAY**, *v. t.* To try or prove, by examination or experiment, the quantity and purity of metallic substances.
- 2 To apply to the touchstone. *Milton.*
- ASSAY**, *v. i.* To attempt, try or endeavor. He assayed to go. 1 Sam. xvii. [In this sense *essay* is now used.]
- ASSAY-BALANCE**, *n.* A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.
- ASSAYED**, *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.
- ASSAYER**, *n.* One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals.
- ASSAYING**, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.
- ASSAY-MASTER**, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.
- ASSECURANCE**, *n.* Assurance. [Not used.] *Sheldon.*
- ASSECURA'TION**, *n.* Assurance; a making secure. [Not used.] *Bp. Hall.*
- ASSECU'RE**, *v. t.* To secure. [Not used.] *Bullock.*
- ASSECU'TION**, *n.* [L. *assequor*.] An obtaining or acquiring. *Ayliffe.*
- ASSEMBLAGE**, *n.* [Fr. See *Assemble*.] A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. *Locke. Thomson.*
2. Rarely, the act of assembling.
- ASSEMBLANCE**, *n.* Representation; an assembling. [Not in use.] *Shak. Spenser.*
- ASSEMBLE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler*; Sw. *samlä*; Dan. *samlä*; D. *zamelen*; Ger. *sammeln*, to assemble. L. *simul*; Dan. *sammen*; D. *zamen*, together.] To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.
- ASSEMBLE**, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.
- ASSEMBLED**, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.
- ASSEMBLER**, *n.* One who assembles.
- ASSEMBLING**, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.
- ASSEMBLING**, *n.* A collection or meeting together. *Heb. x.*
- ASSEMBLY**, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; It. *assemblea*; Fr. *assemblée*.]
1. A company or collection of individuals, in the same place; usually for the same purpose.
2. A congregation or religious society convened.
3. In some of the United States, the legislature, consisting of different houses or branches, whether in session or not. In some states, the popular branch or House of Representatives is denominated an *assembly*. [See the constitutions of the several states.]
4. A collection of persons for amusement; as a dancing *assembly*.
5. A convocation, convention or council of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery; as the General *Assembly* of Scotland or of the United States. *Encyc.*
6. In armies, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. *Encyc.*
7. An assemblage. [Not in use.]
- ASSEMBLY-ROOM**, *n.* A room in which persons assemble.
- ASSENT**, *n.* [L. *assensus*, from *assentior*, to assent, of *ad* and *sentio*, to think; *Eth.* *ἵλη* *sena* or *sana*, concord, and its derivative, to agree, to harmonize; Sw. *sinne*, mind, sense; D. *zin*, mind; *zinnen*, to feel or mind; G. *sinn*, sense; *sinnen*, to think or consider. The Danes preserve the final consonant, *sind*, mind, sense, inclination; W. *syn*, sense; *syniau*, to perceive.]
1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition. Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*
2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest; as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.
- The distinction between *assent* and *consent*

seems to be this: *assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure which affects the rights or interest of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage. This distinction however is not always observed. [See *Consent*.]

3. Accord; agreement. 2 Chron. xviii.

ASSENT, *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree, yield or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alledged, or proposed.

The Jews also *assented*, saying these things are so. Acts xxiv.

It is sometimes used for *consent*, or an agreement to something affecting the rights or interest of the person assenting. But to *assent* to the marriage of a daughter is less correct than to *consent*.

ASSENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, from *assentor*, to comply.]

Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation. *Chesterfield.*

ASSENTA'TOR, *n.* A flatterer.

ASSENTA'TORILY, *adv.* With adulation. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

ASSENTER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.

ASSENTING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.

ASSENTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

ASSENTMENT, *a.* Assent; agreement. [Rarely used.] *Brown.*

ASSERT, *v. t.* [L. *asserto*, *assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of *ad* and *sero*. The sense of *sero* is to sow, properly to throw or set. To *assert* is to throw or set firmly.]

1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver. *Milton.*

2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties. *Dryden.*

ASSERTED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.

ASSERTING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.

ASSERTION, *n.* The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim.

2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced. *Brown.*

ASSERTIVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory. *Glanville.*

ASSERTIVELY, *adv.* Affirmatively. *Bedell.*

ASSERTOR, *n.* One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. *Dryden.*

ASSERTORY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining. *Bp. Hall.*

ASSESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir*; Norm. *asser*, *asseoir*, to settle, fix, ascertain, *assess*; It. *assettare*, *assellare*; L. *assideo*, *ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*, or *set*. See *Set* and *Sit*.]

1. To set, fix or charge a certain sum upon one, as a tax; as, to *assess* each citizen in due proportion.

2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed; as by the law of the United States. Also, to value or fix the profits of business, for the purpose of taxation.

3. To set, fix or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

ASSESS', *n.* Assessment. [Not used.]

ASSESS'ABLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

ASSESS'ED, *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

ASSESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

ASSESS'ION, *n.* A sitting down by a person. [Not used.]

ASSESS'IONARY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESS'MENT, *n.* A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid; or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.

Blackstone. Laws of the U. States.

2. A tax or specific sum charged on the person or property.

3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

ASSESS'OR, *n.* One appointed to assess the person or property.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge.

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

ASSETS', *n. plu.* [Fr. *assez*, enough; It. *assa*, enough, or many; Ir. *sath*, sufficiency; *sasadh*, satisfaction; L. *sat*, *satis*, enough.]

Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. But the word *sufficient*, though expressing the original signification of *assets*, is not with us necessary to the definition. In present usage, *assets* are the money, goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. *Assets* are *real* or *personal*; *real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.

Blackstone.

ASSEVER, } *v. t.* [L. *assevero*, from

ASSEVERATE, } *ad*, and the Teutonic *swear*; Sax. *swarian*; Goth. *swaran*, to swear, to affirm positively.]

To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Fotherby.

ASSEVERA'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.

ASS-HEAD, *n.* [ass and head.] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDE/ANS or CHASIDE/ANS. [Heb. *צדקנים*.]

A sect of Jews who resorted to *Mattathias* to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men

of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

Encyc.

AS/SIDENT, *a.* [L. *assideo*, *assidens*, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Assident signs, in medicine, are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it.

Encyc.

ASSIDUATE, *a.* Daily. [Not in use.]

K. Charles.

ASSIDU'ITY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas*. See *Assiduous*.]

1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

Addison.

2. Attention; attentiveness to persons. *Assiduities*, in the plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.

ASSIDU'OUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close, *ad* and *sedeo*; Eng. to *sit*; Sax. *sittan*, *settan*.]

1. Constant in application; as a person *assiduous* in his occupation.

2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as *assiduous* labor.

ASSIDU'OUSLY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

ASSIDU'OUSNESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

ASSIENT'O, *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, a seat, a contract or agreement; L. *assideo*.]

A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in South America. *Treaty between G. B. and Spain*, March 26, 1713.

ASSI'GN, *v. t.* *assine*. [Fr. *assigner*; Sp. *asignar*; Port. *assinar*; It. *assegnare*; L. *assigno*, of *ad* and *signo*, to allot, to mark out; Ir. *signin*; L. *signum*, a mark. The primary sense of *sign* is to send, or to set.]

1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them.

2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.

They *assigned* Bezer, a city of refuge. *Josh. xx.*

3. To fix, specify or designate; as an *assigned* quantity.

4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell or convey, by writing, as by indorsing a note, or by any writing on a separate paper.

5. To alledge or show in particular; as, to *assign* a reason for one's conduct.

6. In law, to show or set forth with particularity; as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment.

ASSIGN, *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

ASSI'GNABLE, *a.* That may be allotted, appointed or assigned.

2. That may be transferred by writing; as an *assignable* note, or bill.

3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated; as an *assignable* error.

AS/SIGNAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France; paper currency.

Burke.

ASSIGNA'TION, *n.* An appointment of

time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings.

2. A making over by transfer of title. [See *Assignment*.]

3. In *Russia*, a public note or bank bill; paper currency.

Tooke.

ASSI'GNED, *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

ASSIGNEE', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business or enjoy some right, privilege or property; as an *assignee* of a bankrupt.

An *assignee* may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor.

Cowel.

ASSI'GNER, *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

ASSI'GNING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

ASSI'GNMENT, *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.

2. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.

3. The writing by which an interest is transferred.

4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.

5. In law, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years. It differs from a *lease*, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate.

Z. Swift.

ASSIGNOR', *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.

ASSIM'ILABLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

ASSIM'ILATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo*, of *ad* and *similis*, like. See *Similar*.]

1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.

2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.

ASSIM'ILATE, *v. i.* To become similar.

2. To be converted into a like substance.

Bacon.

ASSIM'ILATED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

ASSIM'ILATING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing to a resemblance.

2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame *assimilates* oil, and the food of animals is by *assimilation* converted into the substances which compose their bodies.

Mineral assimilation is the property which substances possess, in the earth, of appropriating and assimilating to themselves other substances with which they are in contact; a property which seems to be the basis of the natural history of the earth.

ASSIMILATIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

Hakewill.

ASSIMULATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimulo*.] To feign. [Not used. See *Simulate*.]

ASSIMULA'TION, *n.* A counterfeiting. [Not used. See *Simulation*.]

ASSIST', *v. t.* [L. *assistō*, of *ad* and *sisto*, to stand up; Russ. *sju*, to sit, or be placed; Sp. *asistir*; It. *assistere*; Fr. *assister*. Literally, to be present, or as we still say in English, to stand by.]

To help; to aid; to succor; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

ASSIST', *n. i.* To lend aid.

ASSIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means.

ASSIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary. *Hale.*

ASSIST'ANT, *n.* One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary. *Dryden.*

ASSIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

ASSIST'ER, *n.* One that lends aid.

ASSIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

ASSIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help. *Pope.*

ASSI'ZE, } [Fr. *assises*, and sometimes
ASSI'ZES, } so written in English; L. *assideo*, to sit by, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit; Ir. *assair*, a session. See *Assess*.]

1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. The word was sometimes applied to the general council, or *Wittenagemote*, of England. *Blackstone. Glanville.*

2. A court in England, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called a justice of the *assize*, and empowered to take *assizes*, that is, the verdict of a jury, called the *assize*.

3. A jury. In this sense the word was applied to the grand *assize*, for the trial of property, and to the petty *assize*, for the trial of possession. In Scotland, the *assize* consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number.

4. A writ; as an *assize of novel disseisin*, which is given to recover the possession of lands, tenements, rents, common, &c., of which the tenant has been lately disseised; *assize of mort d'ancestor*, which lies against an abator, who enters upon land after the death of the tenant, and before the heir enters; *assize of darrein presentment*, which lies against a stranger who presents a clerk to a benefice. *Blackstone.*

5. A particular species of rents, established and not subject to be varied. *Eng. Law.*

6. The time or place of holding the court of *assize*.

7. In a more general sense, any court of justice.

8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure or price itself; as the *assize of bread*. *Spelman. Couvel. Encyc. Blackstone.*

This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into *size*, which see.

ASSI'ZE, *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

ASSI'ZED, *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure or price, by an *assize* or ordinance.

ASSI'ZER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSI'ZOR, *n.* In Scotland, a juror. *Bailey.*

'ASS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney.*

ASSO'BER, *v. t.* [See *Sober*.] To keep under. [Not used.] *Gower.*

ASSOCIAB'ILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body. *Darwin.*

ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* *assoshable*. [See *Associate*.] That may be joined to or associated.

2. In a medical sense, liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. "The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body." *Med. Rep. Darwin.*

ASSO'CIATE, *v. t.* *assoshate*. [Fr. *associer*; L. *associo*, of *ad* and *socio*, to join.]

1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

It conveys the idea of intimate union.

2. To unite in the same mass; as, particles of matter *associated* with other substances.

ASSO'CIATE, *v. t.* To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body. *Darwin.*

ASSO'CIATE, *a.* Joined in interest or purpose; confederate. *Milton.*

2. Joined in employment or office; as an *associate judge*.

ASSO'CIATE, *n.* A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.

3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

ASSO'CIATED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'CIATESHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate. *Encyc. art. Reynolds.*

ASSO'CIATING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

ASSOCIA'TION, *n.* The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.

4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas* is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. *Encyc.*

5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

ASSOCIA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.

ASSO'CIATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy. *Darwin. Miller.*

ASSOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr. from L. *absolvo*.] To solve; to release; to absolve. *Obs.*

ASSOIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller*.] To soil; to stain. *Obs.*

AS'SONANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ad* and *sono*, to sound. See *Sound*.]

Resemblance of sounds. In rhetoric and poetry, a resemblance in sound or termination, without making rhyme. *Encyc.*

AS'SONANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, *assonant* rhymes are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme; as, *ligera, tierra*. *Encyc.*

ASSORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir*; It. *assortire*; of *ad* and *sortir*, *sortire*, to sally forth, and in It. to draw lots. See *Sort*.]

1. To separate and distribute into classes things of the like kind, nature or quality, or things which are suited to a like purpose. It is sometimes applied to persons as well as things.

2. To furnish with all sorts. *Burke.*

ASSORT', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. *Milford.*

ASSORT'ED, *pp.* Distributed into sorts, kinds or classes.

2. Furnished with an assortment, or with a variety; as a well *assorted* store. *Burke.*

ASSORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment.

ASSORT'MENT, *n.* The act of distributing into sorts, kinds or classes, or of selecting and suiting things.

2. A mass or quantity distributed into kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.

3. A number of things of the same kind, varied in size, color, quality, price, form, or the like, to suit the market, the wants of people, or various purposes; as an *assortment* of thread, of silks, of calicoes, &c.

An *assortment* of paintings. *W. Coxe.*

4. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands or purposes; as an *assortment* of goods. *Mercantile Usage.*

ASSOT', *v. t.* [See *Sot*.] To infatuate; to besot. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GE, *v. t.* [This word appears to be formed on the G. *schwach*; D. *zwak*, weak; or on D. *zagt*, soft, gentle, quiet, which coincides with the Sax. *swig*, silence; *swigan*, to be silent; whence *geswigean*, to be silent; D. *zwygen*, id. In Sax. also, *geswican*, is to cease, fail, rest, be quiet. But the Dutch word for *assuage* is *verzachten*, to soften.]

To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. In strictness, it signifies rather to moderate, than to quiet, tranquilize or reduce to perfect peace or ease.

ASSUA'GE, *v. i.* To abate or subside.

The waters *assuaged*. *Gen. viii.*

But I apprehend the sense is, the waters were checked; Heb. *ṣṣ*.

ASSUA'GED, *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

ASSUA'GEMENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

ASSUA'GER, *n.* One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.

ASSUA'GING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.

ASSUA'SIVE, *a.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. *Pope.*

ASSUEFACTION, *n.* [L. *assuefacio*.] The act of accustoming. [Not used.] *Brown.*

AS'SUETUDE, *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, *p.* of *assuesco*, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use. *Bacon.*

ASSUME, *v. t.* [L. *assumo*, of *ad* and *sumo*, to take.]

1. To take or take upon one. It differs from *receive*, in not implying an offer to give. The God assumed his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take what is not just; to take with arrogant claims; to arrogate; to seize unjustly; as, to assume haughty airs; to assume unwarrantable powers.

3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to assume a principle in reasoning.

4. To appropriate, or take to one's self; as, to assume the debts of another.

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to assume the garb of humility.

ASSUME, *v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A assumed upon himself, and promised to pay.

ASSUMED, *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.

ASSUMER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

ASSUMING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.

ASSUMING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

ASSUMING, *n.* Presumption. *Jonson.*

ASSUMPSIT, *n.* [Pret. tense of L. *assumo*.]

1. In *law*, a promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written. An *assumpsit* is *express* or *implied*; *express*, when made in words or writing; *implied*, when in consequence of some benefit or consideration accruing to one person from the acts of another, the law presumes that person has promised to make compensation. In this case, the law, upon a principle of justice, *implies* or raises a promise, on which an action may be brought to recover the compensation. Thus if A contracts with B to build a house for him, by implication and intentment of law, A promises to pay B for the same, without any express words to that effect.

2. An action founded on a promise. When this action is brought on a debt, it is called *indebitatus assumpsit*, which is an action on the case to recover damages for the non-payment of a debt. *Blackstone.*

ASSUMPT', *v. t.* To take up; to raise. [Barbarous and not used.] *Sheldon.*

ASSUMPT', *n.* That which is assumed. [Not used.] *Chillingworth.*

ASSUMPTION, *n.* [L. *assumptio*.]

1. The act of taking to one's self. *Hammond.*

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition. *Norris.*

This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable assumption that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed. In logic, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. *Encyc.*

4. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed. *Encyc.*

5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self. *Kent.*

6. In the Romish Church, the taking up a person into heaven, as the Virgin Mary. Also a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary, celebrated by the Romish and Greek churches. *Encyc.*

7. Adoption. *Warton.*

ASSUMPTIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed. In heraldry, *assumptive* arms are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. *Encyc.*

ASSURANCE, *n.* *ashu'rance*. [Fr. from *assurer*, of *ad* and *sur*, *sur*, sure, certain. Qu. the Rab. and Talm. *ṣṣ*, to make firm, confirm, verify; or is *seur* the G. *zwar*, from the root of L. *verus*; or L. *securus*, contracted.]

1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; as, I trusted to his assurances; or the act of furnishing any ground of full confidence.

Whereof he hath given assurance to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. Acts xvii.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith. Heb. x.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity.

Brave men meet danger with assurance. *Knolles.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his assurance is intolerable.

5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance. *Locke.*

6. Insurance; a contract to make good a loss. [See *Insurance*.]

7. Any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property. *Blackstone.*

8. Conviction. *Tillotson.*

9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.

ASSURE, *v. t.* *ashu're*. [Fr. *assurer*. See *Assurance*.]

1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; as, he assured me of his sincerity.

2. To confirm; to make certain or secure. And it shall be assured to him. Lev. xxvii.

3. To embolden; to make confident.

And hereby we shall assure our hearts before him. 1 John iii.

4. To make secure, with of before the object secured; as, let me be assured of your fidelity.

5. To affiancé; to betroth. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [See *Insure*.]

ASSURED, *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

ASSURED, *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess. *Bacon.* *Shak.* ASSUREDLY, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably. *Assuredly* thy son Solomon shall reign. 1 Kings i.

ASSUREDNESS, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence. *Hakewill.*

ASSURER, *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

ASSURGENT, *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *assurgo*.] Rising upwards in an arch; as an *assurgent* stem, in botany. *Eaton.*

ASSURING, *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming.

ASSWA'GE. [See *Assuage*.]

AS'TACITE, } *n.* [Gr. *ασταξ*, a crawl-

AS'TACOLITE, } fish, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

Petrified or fossil crawfish, and other crustaceous animals; called also *cancrines*, *crabites*, and *gammarolites*.

AS'TEISM, *n.* [Gr. *αἰσῖος*, beautiful, polite.]

In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another. *Encyc.*

AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ*.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous.

ASTE'RIAS, } *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ*, a star.] Stella

AS'TER, } marina, sea-star, or star fish, a genus of the order of *Molluscas*. It has a depressed body with a coriaceous coat; is composed of five or more segments running out from a central part, and furnished with numerous tentacles, with a mouth below, in the center. There are many species. *Encyc.*

ASTE'RIATED, *a.* [Supra.] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as *asteriated* sapphire. *Cleveland.*

ASTE'RIATITE, *n.* Petrified asterias.

AS'TERISK, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισκος*, a little star, from *αστηρ*, a star.]

The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name is omitted.

AS'TERISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισμος*, a little star, from *αστηρ*, a star.]

1. A constellation; a sign in the zodiac.

The figures of the twelve *asterisms*. *As. Researches.*

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [This is less proper.]

AS'TERITE, or star stone. [See *Astrite*.]

ASTERN', *adv.* [a or at, and stern. See *Stern*.]

1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or towards the hinder part, or backwards; as, to go *astern*.

2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance. *Mar. Dict.*

AS'TEROID, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ*, a star, and *ειδος*, form.]

A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

ASTEROID'AL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids.

ASTEROPODE, } *Journ. of Science.*
ASTEROPO'DIUM, } *n.* [Gr. *αστρο*, a star, and *πους*, *ποδος*, a foot.]

A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base.

ASTERT, *v. t.* To startle. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

ASTHEN'IC, *a.* *ασθεν'ic*. [Gr. *a* priv. and *σθενος*, strength.]

Weak; characterized by extreme debility.

ASTHENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., *σθενος*, strength, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.

ASTHMA, *n.* *ασμα*. [Gr. *ασμα*.] A shortness of breath; intermitting difficulty of breathing, with cough, straitness and wheezing.

ASTHMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also affected by asthma; as an *asthmatic* patient.

ASTIPULATE for *Stipulate*. } [Not in use.]

ASTIPULATION for *Stipulation*. } *use.*

ASTO'NE, } *v. t.* [See *Astonish*.] To terrify

ASTO'NY, } or *astonish*. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

ASTO'NED, } *Astonished.* *Obs.*

ASTO'NIED, } *pp.* *Spencer.* *Milton.*

ASTON'ISH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, now *clonner*; L. *attono*, to astonish; *ad* and *tono*. Sax. *gestun*, noise, and *stunian*, to stun; G. *stounen*; Arn. *eston*, wonderfully. The primary sense is, to stop, to strike dumb, to fix. See *Tone* and *Sun*.]

To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

I Daniel was *astonished* at the vision. *Dan. viii.*

ASTON'ISHED, *pp.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.

ASTON'ISHING, *ppr.* Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.

ASTON'ISHING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration, or amazement.

ASTON'ISHINGLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement.

Bp. Fleetwood.

ASTON'ISHINGNESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

ASTON'ISHMENT, *n.* Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

ASTOUND, *v. t.* To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. From Old Fr. *estonner*.

ASTRAD'DLE, *adv.* [a and *straddle*. See *Straddle*.]

With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit *astraddle*.

AS'TRAGAL, *n.* [Gr. *αστραγαλος*, a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.]

1. In *architecture*, a little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column. It is often cut

into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave. *Encyc.*

2. In *gunnery*, a round molding on cannon near the mouth. *Encyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia. *Coxe.*

4. In *botany*, the wood pea; the milk vetch; the liquorice vetch.

AS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *astrum*; Gr. *αστρο*, a star.]

Belonging to the stars; starry. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y, *adv.* [a and *stray*. See *Stray*.]

Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense. In morals and religion, it signifies wandering from the path of rectitude, from duty and happiness.

Before I was afflicted, I went *astray*. *Ps. cxix.*

Cattle go *astray* when they leave their proper owners or inclosures. See *Deut. xxii.*

ASTRE'A, *n.* [Gr. *αστρο*, a star.]

The goddess of justice. A name sometimes given to the sign *virgo*. The poets feign that justice quitted heaven, in the golden age, to reside on earth; but becoming weary with the iniquities of men, she returned to heaven, and commenced a constellation of stars. *Encyc.*

ASTRICT', *v. t.* [L. *astringo*, *astriatus*. See *Astringe*.]

To bind fast, or compress. [Not much used.]

ASTRICT', *a.* Compendious; contracted.

Weever.

ASTRICT'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; compressed with bandages.

ASTRICT'ING, *ppr.* Binding close; compressing; contracting.

ASTRICT'ION, *n.* The act of binding close, or compressing with ligatures.

2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. *Coxe.*

ASTRICT'IVE, *a.* Binding; compressing; styptic.

ASTRICT'ORY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

ASTRIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer*; *astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing or containing stars. [Little used.]

ASTRIG'EROUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger*.]

Bearing stars. [Not used.]

ASTRINGE, *v. t.* *astrinji'*. [L. *astringo*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to bind fast, to strain. See *Strain*.]

To compress; to bind together; to contract by pressing the parts together. *Bacon.*

ASTRING'ED, *pp.* Compressed; straitened, contracted.

ASTRING'ENCY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts or strengthens parts which are relaxed; as the *astringency* of acids or bitters. *Bacon.*

ASTRING'ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative*. *Quincy.*

ASTRING'ENT, *n.* A medicine which binds or contracts the parts of the body to which it is applied, restrains profuse discharges, coagulates animal fluids, condenses and strengthens the solids. *Coxe.*

Modern practice inclines to the use of *astringent*, for internal applications, and *styptic*, for external.

ASTRING'ER, *n.* A falconer that keeps a goss hawk. *Shak.*

ASTRING'ING, *ppr.* Compressing; binding fast; contracting.

AS'TRITE, *n.* [Gr. *αστρο*, a star; Fr. *astroite*.]

An extraneous fossil, called also *asteria* and *astroit*. Astrites are stones in the form of small, short, angular, or sulcated columns, about an inch and a half long, and the third of an inch in diameter, composed of several regular joints, which, when separated, resemble a radiated star. *Encyc.*

Astrites are said to be detached articulations of encrinites, a kind of marine polypier.

ASTROGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *αστρο*, or *αστρον*, a star, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

AS'TROIT, *n.* Star-stone. [See *Astrite*.]

2. A species of petrified madrepore often found in calcareous stones.

AS'TROLABE, *n.* [Gr. *αστρο*, a star, and *λαβειν*, to take.]

1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world; or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

3. Among the ancients, the same as the modern armillary sphere. *Encyc.*

ASTROL'OGER, } *n.* [L. *astrologus*, of

ASTROL'OGIAN, } *αστρον*, a star, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Wotton.*

2. Formerly, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to as-

ASTROLOG'ICAL, } *τροlogy*; profess-

ASTROLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

ASTROL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.

ASTROL'OGY, *n.* [Supra.] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events, by their situation and different aspects. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

ASTRON'OMER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

ASTRONOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to as-

ASTRONOM'ICAL, } *tronomy.*

ASTRONOM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

ASTRON'OMIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. [Little used.] *Brown.*

ASTRON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον*, a star, and *νομος*, a law or rule.]

ASY

The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, &c. This science depends on observations, made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations.

ASTROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον*, a star, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known. *Encyc.*

ASTROSCOPY, *n.* [See *Astroscope*.] Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THEOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.]

Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

ASTRUT', *adv.* [See *Strut*.] In a strutting manner.

ASTUTE, *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtilty; Ir. *aiste*, aiste, ingenuity.]

Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining or discerning. *Sandys.*

ASUNDER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian*, to divide. See *Sunder*.]

Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked. Ps. cxxix.

ASWOON', *adv.* In a swoon. *Obs.* *Gower.*

ASYLUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ασυλον*, safe from spoil, a and *συλη*, spoil, *συλαω*, to plunder.]

1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they cannot be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.

2. Any place of retreat and security.

ASYMMETRICAL, *a.* [See *Symmetry*.]

Not having symmetry. [Little used.] *More.*

ASYMMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *συμμετρια*, symmetry, of *συν*, with, and *μετροω*, to measure.]

The want of proportion between the parts of a thing. It is also used in mathematics for incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure. *Johnson.*

ASYMPTOTE, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.*, *συν*, with, and *πτωω*, to fall; not meeting or coinciding.]

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended, would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

ASYMPTOTICAL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote. Asymptotical lines or curves are such as continually approach, when extended, but never meet.

ASYN'DETON, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *συνδεω*, to bind together.]

In grammar, a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici*. It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives. *Campbell.*

ATE

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *at*; Goth. *at*; L. *ad*. *At*, *ad* and *to*, if not radically the same word, often coincide in signification. In W. *at* is *to*, and in Danish it is the sign of the infinitive mode; in Amh. *od*, or *ud*, is towards. The word *at* is doubtless the oriental *את*, *את*, Ch. and Heb. to come, to approach. Hence it primarily denotes presence, meeting, nearness, direction towards.]

In general, *at* denotes nearness, or presence; as *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house; but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes also *towards*, *versus*; as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark.

From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. *At* the sight, is *with*, *present*, or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with* the approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c. convey the like idea. *At* arms, furnished with arms, bearing arms, present with arms; *at* hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore *near*; *at* my cost, *with* my cost; *at* his suit, *by* or *with* his suit; *at* this declaration, he rose from his seat, that is, present, or coming this declaration; whence results the idea in consequence of it. *At* his command, is either under his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it. He is good at engraving, *at* husbandry; that is, in performing that business. He deserves well *at* our hands, that is, from us. The peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, with appropriate significations, are numerous. *At* first, *at* last, *at* least, *at* best, *at* the worst, *at* the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied; as, *at* the first time or beginning; *at* the last time, or point of time; *at* the least or best degree, &c.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. *At* all, is in any manner or degree.

At is sometimes used for *to*, or *towards*, noting progression or direction; as, he aims *at* perfection; he makes or runs *at* him, or points *at* him. In this phrase, he longs to be *at* him, *at* has its general sense of *approaching*, or *present*, or *with*, in contest or attack.

AT'ABAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle drum; a kind of tabor. *Dryden.*

ATAC'AMITE, *n.* A muriate of copper.

AT'AGAS, *n.* The red cock or moor-game. *Coxe.*

ATAMAS'EO, *n.* A species of lily of the genus *Amaryllis*.

AT'ARAXY, *n.* [Gr. *αραξος*, of a priv. and *ταραχη*, tumult.]

Calmness of mind; a term used by the stoics and sceptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit. *Encyc.*

ATAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. *α priv.* and *ταξις*, order.]

Want of order; disturbance; irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the crises and paroxysms of disease. *Core.*

ATCHE, *n.* In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills. *Encyc.*

ATE, the preterite of *eat*, which see.

ATH

A'TE, *n.* *a'ty*. [Gr. *ατη*, mischief; *αταω*, to hurt. *Ate* is a personification of evil, mischief or malice.]

In *pagan mythology*, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter. *Pope's Hom. II.*

ATEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella in Italy. *Shafesbury.*

ATEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. *Shafesbury.*

A TEMP'O GIUSTO. [It.; L. *in tempore justo*.]

A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true or just time.

ATHANA'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formula, confession or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATH'ANOR, *n.* [Ar. and Heb. *תנור* *thanor*, an oven or furnace.]

A digesting furnace, formerly used in chymical operations; so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace, with a lateral tower close on all sides, which is to be filled with fuel. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place. *Nicholson.*

A'THEISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a ferocious system that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us, to awaken tenderness. *Rob. Hall.*

A'THEIST, *n.* [Gr. *αθεος*, of *α* priv. and *θεος*, God.]

One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

A'THEIST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a Supreme God.

ATHEIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to atheism.

ATHEIST'ICAL, *a.* 1. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; applied to persons; as, an *atheistic* writer.

2. Implying or containing atheism; applied to things; as, *atheistic* doctrines or opinions.

ATHEIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

ATHEIST'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

A'THEIZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist. [Not used.] *Cudworth.*

ATHEL, **ADEL** or **ÆTHEL**, noble, of illustrious birth; Sax. *ædel*, *æthel*; G. *adel*;

D. *edel*; Sw. *edel*; Dan. *edel*; Ar. *أهل*

athala, to be well rooted, to be of noble origin. This word is found in many Saxon names; as in *Atheling*, a noble youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel; *Ethelard*, noble genius; *Ethelbert*, noble bright, eminently noble; *Ethelwald*, noble government, or power; *Ethelward*, noble defender.

ATHE'NIAN, *a.* [from *Athens*.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica in Greece.

ATHE'NIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

ATHEOLOGIAN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian. *Hayward.*

ATHEOLOGY, *n.* Atheism. [*Not in use.*]

ATHEOUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. [*Not used.*]

ATHERINE, } *A genus of fishes of the*
ATHERINA, } *abdominal order. The*
characters are, the upper jaw is rather
flat, the rays of the gill membrane are
six, and the side belt or line shines like
silver. There are four species; the best
*known is the *Hepsetus*, very abundant in*
the Mediterranean, where it is caught in
large quantities. *Pennant. Ed. Encyc.*

ATHEROMA, } *n.* [*Gr. from *αθηρα*, pap.*]

ATHEROME, } *An encysted tumor, without pain or discoloration of the skin, containing matter like pap, intermixed with hard stony particles; easily cured by incision.* *Encyc. Coze.*

ATHEROMATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atherome; having the qualities of an atherome. *Wiseman.*

ATHIRST, *a.* *athurst*. [*a and thirst. See Thirst.*]

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.
2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

He had a soul athirst for knowledge.

Ch. Observer.

ATHLETE, *n.* [*See Athletic.*] A contender for victory. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATHLETIC, *a.* [*Gr. *αθλητης*; L. *athleta*, a wrestler; from *αθλος*, strife, contest.*]

1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running and other exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the athletic games. Hence,
2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An athletic body or constitution is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATHWART, *prep.* [*a and thwart. See Thwart.*]

1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as *athwart* the path.
2. In marine language, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart hawse, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stern of another, whether near, or at some distance.

Athwart the fore foot, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.

Athwart ships, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction.

Mar. Dict.

ATHWART, *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

ATILT, *adv.* [*a and tilt. See Tilt.*]

1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt*.
2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

ATIMY, *n.* [*Gr. *ατιμία*, a and *τιμή*, honor.*] In ancient Greece, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree. *Mitford.*

ATLANTIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the isle
ATLANTEAN, } *Atlantis, which the ancients*
alleged was sunk and overwhelmed
by the ocean. *Plato.*

2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

ATLAN'TIC, *a.* [*from *Atlas* or *Atlantis*.*] Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLAN'TICA, } *An isle mentioned by*
ATLAN'TIS, } *the ancients, situated*
west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of
Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles
*and call them *Hesperides*, western isles,*
*and *Elysian fields*. Authors are not agreed*
whether these isles were the Canaries, or
some other isles, or the continent of America. *Homer. Horace.*

ATLAN'TIDES, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven. *Encyc.*

ATLAN'TIS, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's *Utopia*, and Campanella's *City of the Sun*. One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of *Solomon's House*. The model of a commonwealth was never executed. *Encyc.*

ATLAS, *n.* A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection. *Johnson.*

2. A large square folio, resembling a volume of maps.
3. The supporters of a building.
4. A silk satten, or stuff, manufactured in the east, with admirable ingenuity, Atlases are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and luster of some French silks. *Encyc.*
5. The first vertebra of the neck. *Core.*
6. A term applied to paper, as *atlas* fine. *Burke.*

ATMOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *μετρον*, to measure.*]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporimeter. *Ure.*

ATMOSPHERE, *n.* [*Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *σφαира*, a sphere.*]

The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapors, surrounding the earth.

ATMOSPHERIC, } *Pertaining to the*
ATMOSPHERICAL, } *atmosphere; as*
atmospheric air or vapors.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere. *Pope.*

ATOM, *n.* [*Gr. *ατομος*; L. *atomus*; from *a*, not, and *τεμνω*, to cut.*]

1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*
2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. *Chemistry.*
3. Any thing extremely small. *Shak.*

ATOMIC, } *Pertaining to atoms; con-*
ATOMICAL, } *sisting of atoms; extreme-*
ly minute.

The atomical philosophy, said to be broach-

ed by Moschus, before the Trojan war, and cultivated by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

The atomic theory, in chemistry, or the doctrine of definite proportions, teaches that all chymical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms. *Dalton.*

ATOMISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

ATOM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms.

Brown.

ATOMY, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom*; also an abbreviation of *anatomy*.

ATONE, *adv.* [*at and one.*] At one; together. *Spenser.*

ATONE, *v. i.* [*Supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one*.*] The Spanish has *adunar*, to unite or join, and the Ital. *adunare*, to assemble; from L. *ad* and *unus*, *unio*. In Welsh, *dyunaw*, signifies united, accordant, agreeing; *dyunaw*, to unite or agree; from *un*, one, and *dy*, a prefix denoting iteration.]

1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more atone,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

The murderer fell and blood atoned for blood. *Pope.*

By what propitiation shall I atone for my former gravity. *Rambler, No. 10.*

The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation atoned for taking it away.

Robertson, Charles V.

3. To atone for, to make compensation or amends.

This evil was atoned for by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle. *Schlegel, Trans.*

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

ATONE, *v. t.* To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Or each atone his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [*Not now used.*]

ATONED, *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

ATONEMENT, *n.* Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy. *Rom. v.*

He seeks to make atonement
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; with *for*.

And Moses said to Aaron, go to the altar, and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an atonement for thyself and for the people. Lev. ix.

When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best atonement he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spect.* No. 8.

The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient atonement for their former offense.

Potter, Antiq.

3. In theology, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

ATO'NER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

ATON'IC, *a.* Relaxed; debilitated.

ATONING, *ppr.* Reconciling. *Obs.*

2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'ONY, *n.* [Gr. *ατονια*, defect, of a priv. and *τονος*, tone, from *τενω*, to stretch.]

Debility; relaxation; a want of tone or tension; defect of muscular power; palsy.

Wilson. Core.

ATOP' *adv.* [a and top. See *Top.*] On or at the top.

Milton.

ATRABILA'RIAN, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.]

ATRABILA'RIOUS, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.]

Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile; replete with black bile.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

ATRAMENT'AL, } [L. *atramentum*, ink, from *ater*, black.]

ATRAMENT'OUS, } *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink, from *ater*, black.]

Inky; black like ink.

ATRAMENTA'RIOUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called *atramentarius*, as being the material of ink.

Fourcroy.

ATRIP', *adv.* [a and trip. See *Trip.*]

In nautical language, the anchor is *atrip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction. The topsails are *atrip*, when they are hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible. *Mar. Dict.*

ATRO'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *atrox*, *trux*, fierce, cruel.]

Extremely hainous, criminal or cruel; enormous; outrageous; as *atrocious* guilt or offense.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

ATROC'ITY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme hainousness or cruelty; as the *atrociousness* of murder.

ATROPHY, *n.* [Gr. *α. priv.* and *τροφω*, to nourish.]

A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever; a wasting from defect of nourishment.

Encyc. Coxe.

ATROPIA, *n.* A new vegetable alkali extracted from the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant and crystalizes in long needles. *Ure.*

ATTACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher*, to tie or fasten, to apply, to engage, to stick; Arm. *staga*; It. *attaccare*; Norm. *attacher*, to attack; *tache*, tied, fixed, tacked together; Port. Sp. *atacar*. It seems to be allied to *attach*, and the sense is to put, throw or fall on, hence to seize, and stop, coinciding with the Eng. *take*; Sw. *taga*; Dan.

tager; Sax. *taecan*; Gr. *δεχομαι*; L. *tango*, for *tago*; Eng. *tack*; &c. Class, Dg. See *Attack* and *Tack*.]

1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ, to answer for a debt; applied to a taking of the person by a civil process; being never used for the arrest of a criminal. It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.

2. To take, seize and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.

3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind or fasten; as, to *attach* substances by any glutinous matter; to *attach* one thing to another by a string.

ATTACH'ABLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

ATTACH'ED, *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest.

ATTACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections.

ATTACH'MENT, *n.* A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.

2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In *England*, the first notice to appear in court is by *summons*; and if the defendant disobeys this monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to *attach* him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is the first process. In this country, attachment is more generally the first process, and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant. In *Connecticut*, this writ issues against the person, goods or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In *England*, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by attachment; a process called with us a *capias*. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The court of attachments, in *England*, is held before the verderors of the forest, to *attach* and try offenders against vert and venison.

Foreign attachment is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.

3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity;

regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an attachment to a friend, or to a party.

ATTACK', *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer*; Arm. *attacqi*; It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to engage in battle; *attacco*, a sticking; Sp. *atacar*, to assault, to fasten or make close, to cram; Port. *atacar*, to attack, to seize, to fasten; Heb. and Ch. *ppr.*, to thrust, to drive, to strike.

It seems to be allied to *attach*; but the latter verb agrees better with the Eth.

(1) $\odot \Phi$ to press, whence $\Lambda \Phi \odot \Phi$ to press, to make close; and the Ch. $\rho\omega$, to accuse, to unite. Class Dg.]

1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.

2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny or criticism; as, to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

ATTACK', *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire or criticism.

ATTACK'ED, *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.

ATTACK'ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

ATTACK'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny or criticism.

ATTACOT'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. *Pinkerton.*

ATTAGEN, *n.* A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ATTAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre*; L. *attingo*, to reach, come to or overtake; *ad* and *tango*, to touch, reach or strike; that is, to thrust, urge or push to. It has no connection with L. *attineo*. See Class, Dg.]

1. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts towards a place or object.

If by any means they might attain to Phenice. Acts xxvii.

2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain to it. Ps. cxxxix.

Regularly this verb should be always followed by *to*; the omission of *to*, and the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. *attineo*, and equivalent to *obtain*.

ATTAIN, *v. t.* To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; without to following.

Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means? *Tillotson.*

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness *to* is here implied; *attain* to the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb, is, to reach or come to the end or purpose in view. This word always implies an effort towards an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain*.

and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means. An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.

2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion.

But ere such tidings shall his ears attain.

Hoole's Tasso.

Canan he now attains.

Milton.

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Bacon.

ATTA'INABLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under *attain*, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*; as in the following passages. "The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture and clothing to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty." Paley, Phil. B. 6. Ch. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not *attainable* in the country." Marshall's Life of Washington, 3, 428. Each of these words should be *obtainable*.

ATTA'INABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTA'INDER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre*, to corrupt, attain; also conviction; L. *ad* and *ingo*, to stain; Gr. *τεγγω*. Class Dg. See *Tinge*.]

1. Literally a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. Hence,

2. The judgment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which judgment attaints, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. The consequences of this judgment are, forfeiture of lands, tenements and hereditaments, loss of reputation, and disqualification to be a witness in any court of law. A statute of Parliament attainting a criminal, is called an *act of attainder*.

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal *attainder*, the feudal covenant is broken.

Blackstone.

3. The act of attainting.

An act was made for the *attainder* of several persons.

Encyc.

Note. By the constitution of the United States, no crime works an *attainder*.

ATTAINMENT, *n.* The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; hence the act of obtaining by efforts; as the *attainment* of excellence.

2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great *attainments*.

ATTA'INT, *v. t.* [See *Attainder*.]

1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of Parliament.

No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses, &c. Stat. 7 and 8. W. 3.

2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of *attaint*. The conviction of such a crime *attaints* the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.

3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain.

Spenser.

4. To taint or corrupt.

Shak.

ATTA'INT, *n.* A stain, spot or taint. *Shak.* [See *Taint*.]

2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs.

Obs. *Shak.*

3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.

Farriery.

4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

ATTA'INTED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTA'INTING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

ATTA'INTMENT, *n.* The being attainted.

ATTA'INTURE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

ATTASK', *v. t.* To task; to tax. [Not used. See *Task*.] *Shak.*

ATTA'STE, *v. t.* To taste. [Not used. See *Taste*.]

ATTEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *attempero*, of *ad* and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. See *Temper*.]

1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture; as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.

2. To soften, mollify or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

Arts *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

ATTEM'PERANCE, *n.* Temperance. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

ATTEM'PERATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus*.]

Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

ATTEM'PERATE, *v. t.* To attemper. [Not in use.] *Hammond.*

ATTEM'PERED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

ATTEM'PERING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

ATTEM'PERLY, *adv.* In a temperate manner. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

ATTEMPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter*, from L. *attento*, to attempt, of *ad* and *tento*, to try; Arm. *attemphi*. The L. *tento* is from the same root as *tendo*, to strain; Gr. *τενω*. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.]

1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight.

2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp.

This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he *attempted to speak*.

ATTEMPT', *n.* An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point.

Bacon.

ATTEMPT'ABLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack. *Shak.*

ATTEMPT'ED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.

ATTEMPT'ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks. *Milton.*

ATTEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

ATTEND', *v. t.* [L. *attendo*; Fr. *attendre*, to wait, stay, hold, expect; Sp. *atender*; It. *attendere*; L. *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, to tend. See *Tend*.]

1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister or servant.

2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as a cold *attended* with fever.

3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse *attends* the sick.

4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators *attend* a court.

5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.

6. To await; to remain, abide or be in store for; as, happiness or misery *attends* us after death.

7. To wait for; to lie in wait. *Shak.*

8. To wait or stay for.

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom.

Dryden.

9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard. Their hunger thus appeared, their care *attends* The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

Dryden.

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The pilot doth not *attend* the unskilful words of the passenger. *Sidney.*

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with *to*, *attend to*.

11. To expect. [Not in use.] *Raleigh.*

ATTEND' *v. i.* To listen; to regard with attention; followed by *to*.

Attend to the voice of my supplication. Ps. lxxxvi.

Hence much used in the imperative, *attend!*

2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice.

My son, *attend* to my words.

Hence, to regard with compliance.

He hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer.

Ps. lxvi.

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to *attend* to the study of the scriptures.

4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*; as, to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend upon* business. Hence,

5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.

That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vii.

6. To stay; to delay. *Obs.*

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her maker she espoused be.

Darvies.

7. To wait; to be within call.

Spenser.

ATTEND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The act of waiting on, or serving.

Of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. Heb. vii.

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the *attendance* of witnesses or persons in court; *attendance* of members of the legislature.

3. Service; ministry.

Receive *attendance*.

Shak.

4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue.

Milton.

5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading. 1 Tim. iv.

6. Expectation. *Obs.*

Hooker.

ATTEND'ANT, *a.* Accompanying; being present, or in the train.

Other suns with their *attendant* moons.

Milton.

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils.

3. In *law*, depending on or owing service to; as, the wife *attendant* to the heir.

Cowel.

ATTEND'ANT, *n.* One who attends or accompanies, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister or servant; one who belongs to the train.

Dryden.

2. One who is present; as an *attendant* at or upon a meeting.

3. One who owes service to or depends on another.

Cowel.

4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits.

Pope.

Shame is the *attendant* of vice.

Anon.

ATTEND'ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

ATTEND'ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [Little used.]

ATTEND'ING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care.

ATTENT, *a.* Attentive. 2 Chron. vi.

ATTENT'ATES, *n.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.

Ayliffe.

ATTENT'ION, *n.* The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching towards.]

They say the tongues of dying men

Enforce *attention* like deep harmony.

Shak.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as *attention* to a stranger.

ATTENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif*.]

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses abovementioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the

words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.

ATTENT'IVELY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

ATTENT'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTEN'UANT, *a.* [See *Attenuate*.]

Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

ATTEN'UANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the humors, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscosity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

Core.

ATTEN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo*, of *ad* and *tenuo*, to make thin; L. *tenuis*; W. *tenau*; Ir. *tana* or *tanaidhe*; Eng. *thin*, which see.]

1. To make thin or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid; opposed to condense, *incrassate* or *thicken*.

2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts. This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks.

Trans. of Chaptal's Chimistry.

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

ATTEN'UATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

Bacon.

ATTEN'UATED, *pp.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In

botany, growing slender towards the point.

ATTEN'UATING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

ATTENUATION, *n.* The act of making thin, as fluids; as the *attenuation* of the humors.

2. The act of making fine, by comminution, or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks.

Trans. Chaptal.

3. The act or process of making slender, thin or lean.

ATT'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *attero*, to wear.] To wear away.

2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

ATT'ERATED, *pp.* Formed by wearing.

Ray.

ATT'ERATION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

Ray.

ATT'EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *attester*; L. *attestor*; of *ad* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis*. See *Testify*.]

1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of record. Persons also *attest* writings by subscribing their names.

2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.

3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate.

Dryden.

ATT'EST, *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [Little used.]

ATTESTATION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an *attestation*.

ATTESTED, *pp.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed; supported by evidence.

ATTESTING, *ppr.* Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

ATTESTOR, *n.* One who attests.

ATTIC, *a.* [L. *Atticus*; Gr. *Ἀττικός*.]

Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith. *Attic* base, a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order, or column; and by Palladio and others, in the Doric.

Encyc.

Attic order, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. This had its origin in Athens, and was intended to conceal the roof. These pillars should never exceed one third of the length of the order on which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it.

Encyc.

Attic story, a story in the upper part of a house, where the windows usually are square.

Encyc.

ATTIC, *n.* A small square pillar with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. Attics properly form the crown of the building, or a finishing for the other orders, when they are used in the structure.

Encyc.

2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.

Jones' Gr. Grammar.

ATTICISM, *n.* The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; concise and elegant expression.

Encyc. Art. Philos.

2. A particular attachment to the Athenians.

Mitford.

ATTICIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. Adjectives in *os*, when *atticized*, become *us*.

Jones' Gr. Grammar.

ATTICIZE, *v. i.* To use atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

ATTICS, *n. plu.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.

Trans. of Paus. B. 1.

ATTIRE, *v. t.* [Norm. *attirer*, to provide; Fr. *atours*, dress, *attire*; *atourner*, to dress a bride, to *attire*; *atourneresse*, a tire woman; Arm. *atourm*, female ornaments; G. *ziere*, to adorn. We retain *tire*, the simple word, applied to the band of a wheel, and this word, in the D. *toer*, coincides with *tour*. See *Class Dr.*]

To dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

With the linen mitre shall Aaron be *attired*.

Lev. xvi.

ATTIRE, *n.* Dress; clothes; habit; but appropriately, ornamental dress.

Can a bride forget her *attire*. Jer. ii.

2. The horns of a deer.

3. In *botany*, the generative parts of plants. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marygold or tansy, consists of two or three parts, of which the outer

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part is the floret. Semiform attire consists of the chives and apexes. *This language is now obsolete.*

ATTIRED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

ATTIRER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

ATTIRING, *pp.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

ATTITLE, *v. t.* To entitle. [*Not in use.*]

Gower.

ATTITUDE, *n.* [*Fr. attitude*, posture; *Sp. actitud*, from *L. actus*, ago. The Italian *attitudine* is posture and fitness; *attitude* and *aptitude* being united in the same word.]

1. In *painting and sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. Posture; position of things or persons; as, in times of trouble let the prince or a nation preserve a firm *attitude*.

Washington's Farewell Address.

Hamilton. Gov. Smith. N. H.

ATTOL/LENT, *a.* [*L. attolens*, *attollo*, of *ad* and *tollo*, to lift.]

Lifting up; raising; as an *attolent* muscle. *Derham.*

ATTOL/LENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye lid; otherwise called *levator* or *delevator*. *Quincy. Coxe.*

ATTORN, *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *torno*; *Fr. tourner*; *Arm. twirna*, *turnein*, to turn; *Sp. tornar*; *Port. id.*; *It. attornare*, *turniare*. Hence *turnamento*, a tournament; *Sp. torneo*. See *Turn*.]

In the *feudal law*, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feodatories, vassals or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

ATTORNEY, *n. plu.* *attorneys*. [*Norm. at-tournon*; *torne*, *id.*; from *tour*, *tourn*, *turn*, change. One who takes the turn or place of another. See *Attorn* and *Turn*.]

One who is appointed or admitted in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did business for another; but its sense is now chiefly or wholly restricted to persons who act as substitutes for the persons concerned, in prosecuting and defending actions before courts of justice, or in transacting other business in which legal rights are involved. The word answers to the *procurator*, (*proctor*), of the civilians.

Attorneys are not admitted to practice in courts, until examined, approved, licensed and sworn, by direction of some court; after which they are proper officers of the court.

In G. Britain, and in some of the U. States, attorneys are not permitted to be advocates or counsel in the higher courts; this privilege being confined to counsellors and serjeants. In other states, there is no distinction of rank, and attorneys practice in all the courts. And in a general sense, the word *attorney* comprehends counsellors, barristers and serjeants.

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In *Virginia*, the duties of *attorney*, counsellor, conveyancer and advocate, are all performed by the same individual. *Wirt.*

An attorney may have *general* powers to transact business for another; or his powers may be *special*, or limited to a particular act or acts.

Attorney General is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.

A *letter or warrant of attorney* is a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

ATTORN'EY, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.

ATTORN'EYSHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

ATTORN'ING, *pp.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORN'MENT, *n.* The act of a feodatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

ATTRACT', *v. t.* [*L. attraho*, *attractus*, of *ad* and *traho*, to draw. See *Drag* and *Draw*.]

1. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies *attract* straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. To draw to or incline to unite with, though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to *attract* the planets.

3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* admirers.

4. To engage; as, to *attract* attention.

ATTRACT', *n.* Attraction. [*Not in use.*]

Hudibras.

ATTRACTABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction. *Asiat. Researches.*

ATTRACT'ABLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction. *Lavoisier by Kerr.*

ATTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

ATTRACT'IC, *a.* Having power to attract.

ATTRACT'ICAL, *a.* draw to. [*Not used.*]

Ray.

ATTRACT'ILE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

ATTRACT'ING, *pp.* Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACT'INGLY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRAC'TION, *n.* The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; or the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite or cohere; called by Copernicus, *appetence*. *Encyc.*

This power, principle or tendency in bodies to unite, is distinguished by philosophers into *attraction of gravity* or *gravitation*, which extends to a sensible distance, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth, and of which kind is the attraction of magnetism, and of electricity; and into *attraction of cohesion*, or

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that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter, at insensible distances, or near the point of contact, to unite them in coherence.

The *attraction of gravity* is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is *directly* as the quantity of matter in a body, and *inversely* as the square of the distances of the attracting bodies. *Newton. Encyc.*

2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means. *Newton's Optics.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances. When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called *affinity of aggregation*, *cohesive affinity* or *cohesion*. When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as *heterogeneous*, and called *chemical attraction* or *affinity*. *Webster's Manual.*

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called *affinity*. It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACT'IVE, *a.* [*Fr. attractif*.]

1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as the *attractive* force of bodies.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the *attractive* graces.

An *attractive* undertaking. *Roscoe.*

ATTRACT'IVELY, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

ATTRACT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACT'OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

ATTRAH'ENT, *a.* [*L. attrahens*.] Drawing to; or as a noun, that which draws to. *Glanville.*

ATTRAP', *v. t.* [*Qu. Fr. drap*, cloth.] To clothe; to dress. [*Not in use.*]

ATTRECA'TION, *n.* [*L. attractatio*.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRIB'UTABLE, *a.* [See *Attribute*.]

That may be ascribed, imputed or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

ATTRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [*L. attribuo*; *ad* and *tribuo*, to divide, to bestow, to assign; *tribus*, a tribe, division or ward; *Fr. attribuer*; *Sp. atribuir*, *tribuir*; *It. attribuire*. See *Tribe*.]

1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.

We *attribute* nothing to God, that contains a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind; as, to *attribute* to God all the glory of redemption.

3. To impute, as to a cause; as, our misfortunes are generally to be *attributed* to our follies or imprudence.

AT'TRIBUTE, *n.* That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in; as, power and wisdom are *attributes* of the Supreme Being; or a quality determining something to be after

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- a certain manner; as, extension is an *attribute* of body. *Encyc.*
2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men. *Bacon.*
3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; as the arms of a warrior. In *painting and sculpture*, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure; as a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. *Encyc.*
4. Reputation; honor. *Shak.*
[Not a proper sense of this word.]
- ATTRIBUTED**, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.
- ATTRIBUTING**, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.
- ATTRIBUTION**, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.
- ATTRIBUTIVE**, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. *Harris.*
- ATTRIBUTIVE**, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or particle, which is the attribute of a substance. *Harris' Hermes.*
- ATTRITE**, *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn, of *ad* and *tero*, to wear; Gr. *τερω*. See *Trite*.] Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*
[See *Trite*, which is now generally used.]
- ATTRITENESS**, *n.* The being much worn. *Johnson.*
- ATTRITION**, *n.* Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together.
The change of aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of being worn. *Johnson.*
3. With *divines*, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*
- ATTUNE**, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *tune*. See *Tone* and *Tune*.] To make musical.
Vernal airs *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.*
2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.
- ATTUNED**, *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.
- ATTUNING**, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.
- ATWAIN**, *adv.* In twain; asunder. *Obs.* *Shak.*
- ATWEEN**, *adv.* Between. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- ATWIXT**, *adv.* Betwixt. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- ATWO**, *adv.* In two. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
- AUBAINE**, *n.* *aubain*. [Fr. *aubain*, an alien.] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, is the right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs.
- AUBURN**, *a.* [This word is evidently formed from *brun*, *bruno*, Fr. and It. brown, by a transposition of the letters *r* and *n*, with a prefix, *auburn*, for *aubrun*, from *brennan*, *burn*, denoting the color made by scorching.] Brown; of a dark color.
His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*
- AUC'TION**, *n.* [L. *auctio*, a public sale; Eng. to hawk; G. *hōken*; properly, to cry out. See *Hawk*.]
1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a *vendue*. Contracts for services, sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder. By the Romans,

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- this species of sale was made by a crier, *sub hasta*, under a spear stuck in the earth.
2. The thing sold at auction. *Pope.*
- AUC'TIONARY**, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. *Dryden.*
- AUCTIONEER**, *n.* [L. *auctionarius*.] The person who sells at auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.
- AUCTIONEER**, *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cowper.*
- AUCUPATION**, *n.* [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupo*, of *aris* and *capio*.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [Little used.]
- AUDACIOUS**, *a.* [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux*; from L. *audeo*, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.]
1. Very bold or daring; impudent; contemning the restraints of law, religion or decorum; used for bold in wickedness; applied to persons; as an *audacious* wretch.
2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law; as an *audacious* crime.
3. Bold; spirited. *Jonson.*
- AUDACIOUSLY**, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*
- AUDACIOUSNESS**, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. *Sandys.*
- AUDACITY**, *n.* Boldness, sometimes in a good sense; daring spirit, resolution or confidence.
2. Audaciousness; impudence; in a bad sense; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.
- AUDEANISM**, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of *Audeus*, who maintained that God has a human shape; from Gen. i. 26. *Encyc.*
- AUDIBLE**, *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr. *οας, οαρος*; Vulg. Gr. *αυδια*. The verb is contracted into Sp. *oir*; Port. *ouir*; Fr. *ouir*, to hear. Hence in law *oyer*, and from the French *oyez*, hear ye, the barbarous *O yes*, of our courts.]
- That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as an *audible* voice or whisper.
- AUDIBLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being audible.
- AUDIBLY**, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.
- AUDIENCE**, *n.* The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.
His bold discourse had *audience*. *Milton.*
2. Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview; a ceremony observed in courts, or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person.
3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.
4. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court; as the *audience of Seville*, which is a court of oyer and terminer; and the *audience pretorial*, in the Indies, which is a high court of judicature. The word in Spain also signifies certain law-officers, appointed to institute a judicial inquiry. *Span. Dict.*
5. In England, a court held by the arch-

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- bishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c. *Encyc.*
- AUDIENT**, *n.* A hearer. [Not in use.] *Shelton.*
- AUDIT**, *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.] An examination of an account or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.
2. The result of such an examination, or account as adjusted by auditors; a final account. *Hooker.*
- AUDIT**, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.
- AUDIT-HOUSE**, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. *Wheler.*
- AUDITIVE**, *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Colgrave.*
- AUDITOR**, [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.
2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgement.
- In England, there are officers who are auditors of courts; as the auditors of the Exchequer, of the receipts, &c.
- AUDITORSHIP**, *n.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*
- AUDITORY**, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the *auditory* nerve.
- AUDITORY**, *n.* [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture room.
2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In *ancient churches*, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.
3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. *Encyc.*
- AUDITRESS**, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*
- AUF**, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [See *Oaf*.]
- AUGEAN**, *a.* The *Augean* stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to *Augeus* or *Augias*, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the *Augean* stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been cleansed. *Lempriere.*
- AUGER**, *n.* [D. *avegaar*. The Saxon word is *nase-gar* or *naue-gar*, from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a tool or a borer. It is probable that the real word is *naugar*, corrupted.]
- An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet mak-

ers, wheelwrights and shipwrights. It consists of an iron blade, ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers, made with a straight channel or groove, in some places, are called *pod-augers*; the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers*.

AUGER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, *n. aut.* [Sax. *awiht*, *ah*, or *owiht*, *ahwt*, *ah*, from *wiht*, *wight*, a creature, animal, thing, any thing. This *wiht* seems to be our *wight* and *whit*; and I suspect the L. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *quid*, *what*, to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written *ought*.]

1. Any thing, indefinitely.

But go, my son, and see if *ought* be wanting.

Addison.

2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

There failed not *ought* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken. Josh. xxi.

AUGITE, *n.* [Gr. *αυγη*, brightness. Plin. 37, 10.]

A mineral called by Haüy, pyroxene; often found in distinct crystals. Its secondary forms are all six or eight-sided prisms. Sometimes it appears in hemitrope crystals. It has a foliated structure, and is harder than hornblende. The varieties are common *augite*, *sahlite*, *fassaite*, and *coccolite*. The *omphacite* of Werner appears also to be a variety; and the common *augite*, found near the lake Baikal, has been called *Baikalite*. Cleaveland.

Werner divides *augite* into four sub-species; granular, foliated, conchoidal, and common; and there is a variety called *slaggy augite*.

AUGITIC, *a.* Pertaining to *augite*; resembling *augite*, or partaking of its nature and characters. Cooper.

AUGMENT, *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter*; L. *augmento*, *augmentum*, from *augeo*, *auri*, to increase; Gr. *αὔω*, *αὔω*. It seems to be the Eng. to *war*, or to *eke*; Sax. *eacan*.]

1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army, by reinforcement; rain *augments* a stream.

2. To increase or swell the degree, amount or magnitude; as, impatience *augments* an evil.

AUGMENT, *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream *augments* by rain.

AUGMENT, *n.* Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel.

AUGMENTABLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

Walsh's Amer. Review.

AUGMENTATION, *n.* The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.

2. The state of being increased or enlarged.

3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.

4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.

Busby.

Augmentation Court, in England, a court erected by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown, by the suppression

of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. Encyc.

In heraldry, *augmentation* consists in additional charges to a coat-armour, often as marks of honor, borne on the escutcheon or a canton. Encyc.

AUGMENTATIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUGMENTER, *n.* He that augments.

AUGMENTING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AUGUR, *n.* [L. *augur*. The first syllable is from *avis*, a fowl; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.]

1. Among the *Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight and feeding of birds. There was a college or community of augurs, originally three in number, and afterwards nine, four patricians, and five plebeians. They bore a staff or wand, and were held in great respect. Encyc.

2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

We all know that *augur* cannot look at *augur* without laughing. Buckminster.

AUGUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.

AUGUR, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AUGURAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis*.] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds. The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books.

AUGURATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. [Little used.] Warburton.

AUGURATION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds. It may be used for prediction by other signs and omens.

AUGURED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.

AUGURER, *n.* An augur. [Not legitimate.] Shak.

AUGURIAL, *a.* Relating to augurs. Brown.

AUGURIZE, *v. t.* To augur. [Not in use.]

AUGUROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AUGURY, *n.* [L. *augurium*.] The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication. Shak. Dryden.

AUGUST, *a.* [L. *augustus*. The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of *augeo*, or of *awe*.]

Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

The Trojan chief appeared, *august* in visage. Dryden.

It is related that this epithet was first conferred by the Roman senate upon Octavius, after confirming him in the sovereign power.

AUGUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was *Septilis*, the sixth month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to *August* in honor of the Emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month. Gebelin.

AUGUST'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; as the *Augustan* age.

2. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at Augusta or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish church. Encyc.

AUGUSTIN'IAN, *n.* Those divines, who from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually. Encyc.

AUGUST'INS, } An order of monks,
AUGUSTIN'IAN, } *n.* so called from St. Augustin. They originally were hermits, and called Austin friars. They were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants. Encyc.

AUGUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from *Alca*.] The *alca*, a genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of ansers, including the northern penguin or great auk, the little auk or black and white diver, the puffin, &c.

AULA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian. Todd.

AULET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αυλητικός*, from *αυλος*, a pipe.]

Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [Little used.]

AULIC, *a.* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, a hall, court or palace; Gr. *αυλη*.]

Pertaining to a royal court. The epithet is probably confined to the German Empire, where it is used to designate certain courts or officers composing the courts. The *aulic* council is composed of a president, who is a catholic, a vice-chancellor and eighteen counsellors, nine of whom are protestants, and nine catholics. They always follow the Emperor's court, and decide without an appeal. This council ceases at the death of the Emperor.

The *Aulic*, in some European universities, is an act of a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the *Aulic* or disputation. Encyc.

AUMA'IL, *v. t.* [Fr. *email*.] To figure or variegate. [Not used.] Spenser.

AUMBRY. [See *Ambry*.]

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 gallons. Encyc.

AUNE, *n.* [A contraction of *aulne*, *ulna*.]

A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an Eng. ell; at Calais, 1. 52; at Lyons, 1. 061; at Paris, 0. 95. Encyc.

AUNT, *n.* [L. *amita*, contracted. Qu. Fr. *tante*.]

The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to nephew or niece.

AURA, *n.* [L. from Heb. *אור*, a stream; Gr. *αὔρα*. See *Air*.]

Literally, a breeze, or gentle current of air, but used by English writers for a stream of fine particles flowing from a body, as effluvia, aroma, or odor; an exhalation.

AU'RATE, *n.* [Supposed to be from *aurum*, gold.]

A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [*L. aurum*, gold; *Fr. or*; from the Heb. and Ch. *אור*, light, fire, and to shine, from its color; *Ir. or*; *W. aur*; *Corn. our*; *Basque urrea*; *Arm. aur*, gold.]

A combination of the oxyd of gold with a base; as *aurate* of potash.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

AU'RATED, *a.* Resembling gold.

AURE'LIA, *n.* [from *aurum*, or *aur*, gold, from its color. See *Chrysalis*.]

In *natural history*, the nymph or chrysalis of an insect; or the form of an animal, like a worm or maggot, covered with a hardish pellicle, and in a state of seeming insensibility. From this state, it changes to a moth, butterfly or other winged insect.

Encyc.

AURE'LIAN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

Humphreys.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The auric acid is a saturated combination of gold and oxygen.

Fourcroy.

AU'RICLE, *n.* [*L. auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.]

1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

2. The auricles of the heart are two muscular bags, situated at the base, serving as diverticula for the blood, during the diastole. They resemble the auricle of the ear, and cover the ventricles of the heart, like caps. Their systole or contraction corresponds to the diastole of the heart, and *vice versa*. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles.

Encyc. Chambers.

AURIC'ULA, *n.* That species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear*.

AURIC'ULAR, *a.* [from *L. auricula*, the ear.]

1. Pertaining to the ear; within the sense of hearing; told in the ear; as *auricular* confession.

2. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as *auricular* evidence.

3. Traditional; known by report; as *auricular* traditions.

Bacon.

AURIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AURIC'ULATE, *a.* Shaped like the ear.

Botany.

AURIC'ULATED, *a.* Having large or elongated ears; as the *auriculated* vulture.

Ed. Encyc.

AURIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.]

That yields or produces gold; as *auriferous* sands or streams.

Thomson.

AURI'GA, *n.* [*L. of aurea*, ore, a head-stall, a bridle, and *rego*, to govern or manage.]

Literally, the director of a car, or wagon. In *astronomy*, the wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of 23 stars, according to Tycho; 40, according to Hevelius; and 68, in the British catalogue.

Encyc.

2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also a bandage for the sides.

Quincy.

AURIGA'TION, *n.* [*L. auriga*.] The act

or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AURIPIGMENTUM. [See *Orpiment*.]

AU'RISCALP, *n.* [*L. auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.]

An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

AU'RIST, *n.* [*L. auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

Ash.

AU'ROCHS, *n.* [*G. urochs*, the ure-ox, urus and ox.]

A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil.

J. of Science.

AURO'RA, *n.* [*L. aurora*; Sans. *arus*; Ch. and Heb. *אור* light, and *רָא* to raise.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.

2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

3. A species of crowfoot.

Johnson.

Aurora Borealis, or *lumen boreale*; northern twilight. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, as in America, in March 1782, when it overspread the whole hemisphere. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times, it almost covers the hemisphere. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called, in the Shetland isles, merry dancers. They assume all shapes, and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color; and in the northern latitudes, serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights. This light is sometimes near the earth. It is said to have been seen between the spectator and a distant mountain.

AURO'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight.

E. Goodrich.

AU'RUM, *n.* [*L. See Aurate*.] Gold.

Aurum fulminans, *fulminating gold*, is gold dissolved in aqua-regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonizes with considerable noise. It is a compound of the oxyd of gold and ammonia.

Fourcroy.

Aurum mosaicum, or *musivum*, a sparkling gold-colored substance, from an amalgam of quick-silver and tin, mixed with sulphur and sal ammoniac, set to sublime. The mercury and part of the sulphur unite into a cinnabar, which sublimes with the sal-ammoniac, and leaves the aurum mosaicum at the bottom. It is a sulphuret of tin, and is used as a pigment.

Encyc. Nicholson.

AUSCULTA'TION, *n.* [*L. from antiq. ausc*, Gr. *ous*, *ouas*, the ear, and *cultus*, from *colo*, to use or exercise.]

1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.

2. In *medicine*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface.

Laennec.

AU'EPICATE, *v. t.* [*L. auspicor*.] To give

a favorable turn to; a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business.

Burke's Reflections.

B. Jonson.

Burke.

AU'SPICE, AU'SPICES, *n.* [*L. auspicium*, of *avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to inspect.]

1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; the same as augury, which see.

2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

AUSPI'CIUS, *a.* [See *Auspice*.] Having omens of success, or favorable appearances; as an *auspicious* beginning.

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons; as *auspicious* chief.

Dryden.

3. Favorable; kind; propitious; applied to persons or things; as an *auspicious* mistress.

Shak.

AUSPI'CIOSLY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AUSPI'CIOSNESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS'TER, *n.* [*L.*] The south wind.

Pope.

AUSTE'RE, *a.* [*L. austerus*.] Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; applied to persons; as an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste; applied to things; as *austere* fruit, or wine.

AUSTE'RELY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AUSTE'RENESS, *n.* Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTER'ITY, *n.* [*L. austeritas*.] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called *austerities*.

AUS'TRAL, *a.* [*L. australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.]

Southern; lying or being in the south; as *austral* land; *austral* signs.

AUSTRALA'SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia*.] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia; comprehending New-Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

Pinkerton.

AUS'TRIAN, *a.* [from *Austria*. This word is formed with the Latin termination, *ia*, country, from *Estreich*, the German name, which is *eastern rick*, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.]

Pertaining to Austria, a circle or district of Germany, and an empire, lying on the Danube north of the gulf of Venice.

AUS'TRIAN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS'TRINE, *a.* [*L. austrinus*, from *auster*, south.]

South; southerly; southern.

Johnson.

AUS'TROMANCY, *n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, and Gr. *μαντεια*, divination.]

Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.

Encyc.

Auterfoits, a word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *fois*, *fois*, time, introduced into law language, under the Norman princes of England. It signifies, at another time, formerly; as *auterfoits*

A U T

acquit, underfoits attain, underfoits convict, formerly acquitted, attainted or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.

Blackstone.

AUTHENTIC, *a.* [Fr. *authentique*; It. *autentico*; and Sp. *autentico*;

Low L. *authenticus*, from the Gr. *authentes*, from *authen*, an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also one who kills himself. The first syllable is from *autos*, which is probably from the root of *author*, *author*; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from *thano*, *thano*, to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence *authentic* is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.]

1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; *applied to things*; as an *authentic* paper or register.

2. Of approved authority; as an *authentic* writer.

AUTHENTICALLY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

Brown.

AUTHENTICALLYNESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity. [The latter word is generally used.]

Barrow.

AUTHENTICATE, *v. t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to authenticate the choice of judges.

Burke.

AUTHENTICATED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHENTICATING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation or other forms.

AUTHENTICATION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTICITY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original; as the *authenticity* of the scriptures.

AUTHENTICNESS, *n.* Authenticity. [Rarely used.]

AUTHOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Ir. *ughdar*; W. *modur*; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore*. The Latin word is from the root of *augeo*, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the *author* of the Universe.

2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to compiler or translator.

AUTHOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect. [Not used.]

AUTHORESS, *n.* A female author.

A U T

AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* Having due authority.

Pearson.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.

Wotton.

AUTHORITATIVELY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas*.]

1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.

3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.

4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as a historian of no *authority*.

5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

6. Warrant; order; permission.

By what *authority* dost thou these things. Mat. xxi. Acts ix.

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them, are called *authorities*, as they influence the opinions of others; and in law, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called *authorities*.

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as the local *authorities* of the states.

Marshall. 1 Pet. iii.

In *Connecticut*, the justices of the peace are denominated the *civil authority*.

AUTHORIZATION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar*.]

1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.

2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as an *authorized* idiom of language.

4. To give authority, credit or reputation to; as to *authorize* a report, or opinion.

5. To justify; to support as right. Suppress desires which reason does not *authorize*.

AUTHORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AUTHORIZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AUTHORSHIP, *n.* [author and ship.] The quality or state of being an author.

Shaftesbury.

A U T

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *avros*, and *biography*.]

Biography or memoirs of one's life written by himself.

Walsh.

AUTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *avros*, self, and *graphein*, power, or *graphein*, to govern, to take or hold.]

Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority or right of governing, in a single person.

AUTOCRAT, *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the Emperors of Russia.

Tooke.

2. This title was sometimes conferred by the Athenians on their ambassadors and generals, when invested with unlimited powers.

Encyc.

AUTOCRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

Eton.

AUTOCRATRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia.

Tooke.

Auto da fe. [Port. act of faith.]

1. In the *Romish church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. Span. *Auto de fe*.

Encyc.

2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed.

Sp. Dict.

3. The session of the court of inquisition.

AUTOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *avros*, self, and *graphein*, writing.]

A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand writing.

AUTOMALITE, *n.* A mineral called by Hady, spinelle zincifere. It is classed with the spinel ruby. It occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the color, a dark green. It is crystalized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called gahnite, from Gahn, its discoverer.

Cyc. Thomson. Cleaveland.

AUTOMATH, *n.* [Gr. *avros*, and *mathema*, to learn.] One who is self taught.

Young.

AUTOMATIC, *a.* Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; mechanical.

Johnson. Stewart.

2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will. Dr. Hartley has demonstrated that all our motions are originally *automatic*, and generally produced by the action of tangible things on the muscular fiber.

AUTOMATON, *n.* [Gr. *avtomatos*; *avros*, self, and *mao*, moveo, motus. The Greek plural, *automata*, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is preferable.]

A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs.

AUTOMATOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

Brown.

AUTONOMOUS, *a.* [Infra.] Independent

A V A

in government; having the right of self government. *Mitford.*
AUTONOMY, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule.]

This word is rarely used. It signifies the power or right of self government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will. *Johnson. Encyc.*

AUTOPSY, *n.* [Gr. *autopsia*, *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation; ocular view. *Ray.*

AUTOPTICAL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes. *Johnson.*

AUTOPTICALLY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Brown.*

[Autopsy and its derivatives are rarely used.]

AUTUMN, *n.* *autum.* [L. *autumnus*, "Etymon multum torquetur." *Ainsworth.*]

The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters libra, and ends at the winter solstice; but in popular language, autumn comprises September, October and November.

The golden pomp of autumn. *Irving.*

AUTUMNAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as autumnal fruits.

AUTUMNAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn. The autumnals form the third division of plants in Du Pas' arrangement. *Milne.*

AUXESIS, *n.* [Gr. *auxesis*, increase.]

In rhetoric, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much; an increasing, or exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word. *Smith. Encyc.*

AUXILIAR, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid, *auxilior*, to aid.]

Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence or use; as *auxiliary* troops.

AUXILIARIES, *n. plu.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUXILIARY, *n.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise or undertaking.

2. In grammar, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall and will*, in English; *être and avoir*, in French; *avere and essere*, in Italian; *estar and haber*, in Spanish.

AVAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir*, to be worth; L. *valeo*, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Sp. *valer*, to be valuable, to avail or prevail, to be binding, to be worth; It. *valere*, to be worth, to be

useful; Eng. *well*; Ar. *balla*. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, whence strength, value.]

1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns, *myself, thyself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*, with *of* before the thing used; as, let him *avail himself* of his license.

2. To assist or profit; to effect the object, or bring to a successful issue; as, what will

skill *avail* us against numbers. Artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment.

AVAIL, *v. i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail*. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not *avail*; medicines will not *avail* to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not *avail*.

AVAIL, *n.* Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little *avail*. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength.

AVAILABLE, *a.* Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less *available*. *Atterbury.*

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid; as an *available* plea. Laws are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

AVAILABLENESS, *n.* Power or efficacy, in promoting an end in view.

2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as the *availableness* of a title.

AVAILABLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

AVAILING, *pp.* Turning to profit: using to advantage or effect.

AVAILMENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]

AVAILS, *n. plu.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in New-England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues or profits.

AVALANCHE, *n.* [Fr. from *aval*, to fall.]

A snow-slip; a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

AVANT, *n.* The front of an army. [*Not used.*] [See *Van.*]

AVANTGUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army. [See *Vanguard.*]

AVANTURINE, *n.* A variety of quartz rock containing spangles. *Ure.*

AVARICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, from *areo*, to covet.]

An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; greediness or insatiable desire of gain. *Shak.*

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the finest affections and sweetest comforts of mankind. *Buckminster.*

AVARICIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

AVARICIOUSLY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Goldsmith.*

AVARICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AVAROUS, *a.* Covetous. [*Not used.*]

AVAST, *exclam.* [Ger. *basta*, stop; *bastant*, sufficient; from It. *basta*, enough; Per. *bas*, enough.]

In seamen's language, cease; stop; stay.

AVAUNT, *excl.* [W. *ibant*, begone.]

Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase, "Get thee behind me."

AVE MARY, *n.* [from the first words of Ga-

briel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave*, hail.]

A form of devotion in the Romish Church. Their chaplets and rosaries are divided into a certain number of *ave-marys* and paternosters.

AVENACEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats; Fr. *avoine*.]

Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats.

AVENAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty. *Spelman.*

AVENER, *n.* [Norm. French.]

AVENOR, *n.* [Norm. French.]

In English feudal law, an officer of the king's stable whose duty was to provide oats.

AVENGE, *v. t.* *avenj'.* [Fr. *venger*; Sp. *vingar*; Port. *vingar*; L. *vinde*. In Sax. *winnan*, to contend, to gain, to win.]

1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong doer. Shall not God *avenge* his own elect. Luke xviii.

Avenge me of my adversary. Id. v. 3.

In these examples, *avenge* implies that the evil inflicted on the injuring party is a satisfaction or justice done to the injured, and the party vindicated is the object of the verb.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants. Deut. xxxii.

Here the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb.

3. To revenge. To *avenge* and *revenge*, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage inclines to make a valuable distinction in the use of these words, restricting *avenge* to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil, maliciously, in an illegal manner.

4. In the *passive* form, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

Shall not my soul be *avenged* on such a nation as this? Jer. 5.

AVENGANCE, *n.* Punishment. [*Not used.*] [See *Vengeance.*]

AVENGED, *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.

AVENGEMENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge.

AVENGER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

AVENGERESS, *n.* A female avenger. *Spenser.*

AVENGING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating.

AVENS, *n.* The herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVENTINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood. *Bryant.*

ADVENTURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.]

A mischance causing a person's death without felony; as by drowning, or falling from a house. [See *Adventure.*] *Cowet.*

AVENUE, *n.* [Fr. from *venir*, to come or go; L. *venio*.]

1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.
2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c., and generally terminated by some distant object. The trees may be in rows on the sides, or, according to the more modern practice, in clumps at some distance from each other. *Encyc.*
3. A wide street, as in Washington, Columbia.

AVER' *v. t.* [Fr. *averer*; It. *averare*, to aver or verify; Arm. *quiryra*, from the root of *verus*, true; Ir. *feor*, or *fir*; W. *gwir*; Corn. *wir*; Ger. *wahr*; D. *waar*. See *Verify*.]

To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth. *Prior.*

AVERAGE, *n.* [Norm. *aver*, *avers*, cattle, money, goods, Sp. *averio*, from *aver* or *haber*, Fr. *avoir*, to have or possess. In ancient law, a duty or service which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by his beasts and carriages or instruments of husbandry. *Spelman*. But *averagium* signifies also the loss of goods in transportation; Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods or ships; Port. *avaria*, an allowance out of freight to the master of a ship, for damage sustained; contribution by insurers, to make good a loss; It. *avaria*; Dan. *haveri*, damage of a ship or waste of goods, extraordinary charges during a voyage. If *avaria* signifies damage, and is from *aver* or *haber*, Spanish, to have, the sense of the word is probably that which happens or falls, a misfortune, for the verb *have* and *happen* are radically the same word; Spanish, *haber*, to have, and to happen or befall; also fortune, property. This would give the sense of damage, or of proportion, lot, share, that which falls to each of a number. But the primary sense is not very obvious.]

1. In commerce, a contribution to a general loss. When for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board. This principle, introduced into the commerce of Europe, from the Rhodian laws, and recognized by the regulations of Wisby, is now an established rule in the maritime laws of Europe; for it is most reasonable, that when one man's property is sacrificed to save a ship, all persons whose property is saved, or in like hazard, should bear their proportion of the loss.

Spelman. Park. Beaves.

2. From the practice of contributing to bear losses, in proportion to each man's property, this word has obtained the present popular sense, which is, that of a mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9 and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average, 10.

3. A small duty payable by the shippers of goods, to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.

Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and average accustomed." *Cowel. Encyc.*

4. In England, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish or roughings. *Ash. Spelman.*

Upon, or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AVERAGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion. *Price. Beddoes. Kirwan. Edwards' W. Indies.*

AVERAGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

AVERAGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will average 25 dollars each. These spars average 10 feet in length. *Belknap.*

Ch. Obs. x. 522. xi. 302.

AVERAGED, *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property. *Jefferson.*

AVERAGING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property.

AVERMENT, *n.* [See *Aver*.] Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*

3. In pleading, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and concludes with these words, "and this he is ready to verify." This is called an averment. *Blackstone.*

AVER/NAT, *n.* A sort of grape. *Ash. Johnson.*

AVER/NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so malignant, as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, *averos*, without birds. *Virgil. Mela. Strabo.*

AVERPENNY, *n.* Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. *Burn.*

AVERRED, *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

AVERRING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.

AVERROIST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who were so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the christian theology. *Encyc.*

AVERRUN/ATE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco*, of *ab* and *erunco*, from *runco*, to weed, or rake away.]

To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCA/TION, *n.* The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots.

AVERSA/TION, *n.* [L. *aversor*. See *Avert*.]

A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. *South.*

It is nearly superseded by *aversion*.

AVERSE, *a.* *avers'* [See *Avert*.] The literal sense of this word is, turned from, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is,

1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Popc.*

2. Unfavorable; indisposed; malign. And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid. *Dryden.*

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*. This word includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted towards the object of dislike, and like its kindred terms, *hatred*, *dislike*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, &c., should be followed by *to*. Indeed it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted *from* an object. *Averse* expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind, than *detesting* and *abhorring*.

Milton once uses *averse* in its literal sense, with *from*, but it is not according to the English idiom:

AVERSELY, *adv.* *avers'ly*. With repugnance; unwillingly. *Brown.*

AVERSENESS, *n.* *avers'ness*. Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness. *Herbert.*

AVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, from L. *averto*.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred. Usually this word expresses moderate hatred, or opposition of mind, not amounting to *abhorrence* or *detestation*. It ought generally to be followed by *to* before the object. [See *Averse*.] Sometimes it admits of *for*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection. *Addison.*

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature; applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Fourcroy, Trans.*

3. The cause of dislike. Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

AVERT', *v. t.* [L. *averto*, *a*, from, and *verto*, to turn, anciently, *vorto*; hence *vertex*, *vortex*, *averto*; probably allied to L. *vario*; Eng. *veer*; Sp. *birar*; Eth. ΩZP bari. Class Br.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object. *Shak.*

2. To keep off, divert or prevent; as, to *avert* an approaching calamity. *Hooker.*

3. To cause to dislike. *Hooker*. But this sense seems to be improper, except when *heart* or some equivalent word is used; as, to *avert* the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections. *Thomson.*

AVERT', *v. i.* To turn away. *Thomson.*

AVERT'ER, *n.* One that turns away; that which turns away.

AVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

A'VIARY, *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a fowl.]

A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined. *Wotton.*

AVID'IOUSLY, *adv.* [See *Avidity*.] Eagerly; with greediness. *Bale.*

AVID'ITY, *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, and this from *aveo*, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. and Ch. רָצָה , to desire, or covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite; applied to the senses..

2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire; *applied to the mind.*

AVIGATO, } *n.* The Persea, or alligator-pear, a species ranked under the genus *Laurus*, a native of the W. Indies. The tree has a straight trunk, long oval pointed leaves, and flowers of six petals disposed like a star, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit is insipid.

Encyc. Miller.

Avignon-berry, the fruit of a species of lycium, so called from the city, Avignon, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish green color, and bitter astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for staining yellow.

Encyc.

AVILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*. See *Vile*.] To depreciate. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

AVISE, } *n.* [Fr. *avis*.] Advice; intelligence.

AVISO, } *n.* [*Not in use.*]

AVISE, *v. i.* *s. as z.* To consider. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.

AVISSEMENT, *n.* Advisement. [See *Advice* and *Advise*.]

AVOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco*, from *a* and *voco*, to call. See *Voice* and *Vocal*.]

To call off, or away. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

AVOCATION, *n.* [See *Vocation*, *Voice*, *Vocal*.]

1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment; as an *avocation* from sin or from business.

2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

AVOCATIVE, *a.* Calling off. [*Not used.*]

AVOID, *v. t.* [Fr. *vider*, or *vider*; *ruide*, void, empty; Eng. *wide*, void, widow; L. *vidua*. See *Void*. It coincides also with L. *vito*, *evito*; Fr. *eviter*. See *Class Btl.*]

1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, literally, to go or be *wide* from; as, to *avoid* the company of gamblers.

2. To shift off, or clear off; as, to *avoid* expense.

3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to *avoid* the house.

4. To escape; as, to *avoid* danger. *Shak.*

5. To emit or throw out; as, to *avoid* excretions. For this, *void* is now generally used.

6. To make void; to annul or vacate. The grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee. *Anon.*

7. In *pleading*, to set up some new matter or distinction, which shall *avoid*, that is, defeat or evade the allegation of the other party. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter. *Blackstone.*

AVOID, *v. i.* To retire; to withdraw. David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 Sam. xviii. [*Improper.*]

2. To become void, vacant or empty. A benefice *avoids* by common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVOIDABLE, *a.* That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned or escaped.

2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

AVOIDANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding, or shunning.

2. The act of vacating, or the state of being

vacant. It is appropriately used for the state of a benefice becoming void, by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent. *Covel. Encyc.*

3. The act of annulling.

4. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVOIDED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

AVOIDER, *n.* One who avoids, shuns or escapes.

2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away. *Johnson.*

AVOIDING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

AVOIDLESS, *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable. *Dryden.*

AVOIRDUPOIS, *n.* *s. as z.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight. See *Poise*.]

A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound Troy is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities, as hay, iron, cheese, groceries, &c. *Chambers.*

AVOLATION, *n.* [L. *avolo*, to fly away, of *a* and *volo*. See *Volatile*.]

The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Little used.*]

AVOSET, } *n.* In ornithology, a species of fowls, arranged under the genus, *recurvirostra*, and placed by Linne in the grallie order, but by Pennant and Latham, among the palmipeds. The bill is long, slender, flexible and bent upward towards the tip. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America. *Encyc.*

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AVOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *roucher*, to call, to rouch; L. *voco*, *advoco*. See *Voice*.]

1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. *Hooker.*

2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain or support.

Such antiquities could be *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

3. To maintain, vindicate or justify. *Shak.*

AVOUCH, *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

AVOUCHABLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Little used.*]

AVOUCHED, *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

AVOUCHER, *n.* One who avouches.

AVOUCHING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

AVOUCHMENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak.*

AVOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*; Arm. *avoei*; Norm. *avouer*; L. *voveo*.]

1. To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge or confess frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

2. In law, to acknowledge and justify; as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. *Blackstone.*

AVOW, *n.* A vow or determination. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

AVOWABLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne.*

AVOWAL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. *Hume.*

AVOWANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking. *Covel.*

AVOWED, *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

AVOWEDLY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

AVOWEE, *n.* Sometimes used for *advower*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. [See *Advowson*.] *Covel.*

AVOWER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

AVOWING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

AVOWRY, *n.* In law, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin. *Blackstone.*

AVOWTRY, [See *Advowtry*.]

AVULSED, *a.* [See *Avulsion*.] Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone.*

AVULSION, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello*, *a* and *vello*, to pull, coinciding with Heb. and Ar. *פלה*, to separate; Eng. *pull*.]

A pulling or tearing asunder; a rending or violent separation.

AWAIT, *v. t.* [*a* and *wait*. See *Wait*. Fr. *guetter*, to watch; *guet*, a watch; It. *guattare*, to look or watch.]

Laterally, to remain, hold or stay.

1. To wait for; to look for, or expect. Betwixt the rocky pillars, Gabriel sat, Chief of the Angelic guards, awaiting night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

AWAIT, *n.* Ambush; in a state of waiting for. *Spenser.*

AWAITING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

AWAKE, *v. t.* pret. *awoke*, *awaked*; *pp.* *awaked*. [Sax. *geuacan*, *uacan*, or *weccan*; D. *wekken*; Ger. *wecken*; Sw. *upr  cka*; Dan. *v  kker*. The L. *vigilo* seems to be formed on this root. See *Wake*.]

1. To rouse from sleep. I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John xi.*

2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity or inaction; to put into action, or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

AWAKE, *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep. Jacob *awaked* out of sleep. Gen. xxviii.

2. To bestir, revive or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; as, the mind *awakes* from its stupidity. *Awake*, O sword, against my shepherd. *Zech. xiii.*

3. To rouse from spiritual sleep. *Awake* thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. Eph. v.

Awake to righteousness. 1 Cor. xv.

4. To rise from the dead. Job xiv.

AWAKE, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A W A

AWA'KEN, *v. t.* *awaken*. This is the word *awake*, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive or intransitive; but more frequently transitive, as *awake* is more frequently intransitive. Its significations are the same as those of *awake*.

AWA'KENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

AWA'KENER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

AWA'KENING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion, than usual.

AWARD, *v. t.* [Scot. *warde*, determination; Norm. *garda*, award, judgment; *agardetz*, awarded. See *Guard* and *Regard*.]

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators awarded damages to A. B.

AWARD, *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

AWARD, *n.* The judgment, or determination of arbitrators, or the paper containing it.

2. Judgment; sentence; determination of points submitted to arbitrators.

AWARDED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

AWARDER, *n.* One that awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge. *Thomson.*

AWARDING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

AWARE, *a.* [Sax. *gewarian*, to take care, provide, avoid; to preserve or defend; also covered, protected; *varian*, to beware; *war*, aware. See *Ware* and *Wary*.]

Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event from information, or probability; as, the general was aware of the enemy's designs.

AWARE, *v. i.* To beware; to be cautious. [Not legitimate.] *Milton.*

AWARN, *v. t.* To warn, which see. *Spenser.*

AWAT'CHA, *n.* A bird of Kamtchatka, enumerated by Pennant, among the warblers. The upper parts of the body are of a deep brown color; the throat and breast white, with black spots.

AWAY, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg*, absent, *a* and *weg*, way; also *onweg*, away, and *awegan*, to avert. See *Way*.]

1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is away from home.

Have me away, for I am wounded. 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. It is much used with words signifying moving or going from; as, go away, send away, run away, &c.; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither away so fast. *Shak.*

Love hath wings and will away. *Waller.*

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, or let us go. "Away with him." Take him away.

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense and form peculiar phrases; as,

To throw away, to cast from, to give up, dissipate or foolishly destroy.

To trifle away, to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.

To drink away, to squander away, &c., to dissipate in drinking or extravagance.

To make away, is to kill or destroy.

5. *Away with* has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I cannot away with it." Isa. i. The sense is, "I cannot bear or endure it."

AWE, *n.* *aw*. [Dan. *awe*, fear, awe, chastisement, discipline; *aver*, to chastise or correct; Gr. *ayua*, to be astonished. Qu. Ir. *agh*; Sax. *ege*, or *oga*, fear; Goth. *agjan*, or *ogan*, to dread. It would appear that the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or check.]

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in awe and sin not. Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror or respect; as, his majesty awed them into silence.

AWE'ARY, *a.* Weary, which see. *Shak.*

AWEATH'ER, *adv.* *aweth'er*. [*a* and *weather*.]

On the weather-side, or towards the wind; as, the helm is aweather; opposed to *alee*.

Mar. Dict.

AWE-COMMAND'ING, *a.* Striking or influencing by awe. *Gray.*

AW'ED, *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

AWEIGH, *adv.* [*a* and *weigh*.] Atrip. The anchor is aweigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [See *Atrip*.]

AWE-INSPIRING, *a.* Impressing with awe. *Bp. Hobart.*

AWE-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe. *Milton.*

AW'FUL, *a.* [*awe* and *full*.]

1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as the awful majesty of Jehovah.

2. That fills with terror and dread; as the awful approach of death.

3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

A weak and awful reverence for antiquity. *Watts.*

Shakspeare uses it for worshipful, inspiring respect by authority or dignity.

Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

AW'FULLY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, *n.* The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity; as, "the awfulness of this sacred place."

2. The state of being struck with awe.

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness. *Taylor.*

[Not legitimate.]

AWHAPE, *v. t.* *awhap*. [W. *cuapiaw*, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound. *Spenser.*

Obs. [This is our vulgar *whop*.]

AWHILE, *adv.* [*a* and *while*, time, or interval.]

A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

A W H

A W R

AWK, *a.* Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange.*

2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [*Vulgar*.]

AWK'WARD, *a.* [*awk* and *ward*.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling; untoward. *Dryden.*

2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy; unnatural; bad. *Shak.*

AWK'WARDLY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

AWK'WARDNESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness. *Addison.*

AWL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*, an awl, and an eel; Ger. *ahl*, an awl, and *aal*, an eel; D. *els*, an awl; *aal*, an eel; Dan. *aal*, an eel; Ir. *ail*, a sting or prickle.]

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, sadlers, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.

AW'LESS, *a.* [*awe* and *less*.] Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as *awless* insolence. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe; as an *awless* throne.

Shak.

AWL'WORT, *n.* [*awl* and *wort*. See *Wort*.]

The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica*, or rough leaved alyssum; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland. *Encyc.*

Encyc.

AWM, } *n.* [D. *aam*; G. *ahm*.]

AUM, }

A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steckans or twenty verges or verteels, equal to the English tierce, the sixth of a French tun, and the seventh of an English tun, or thirty-six gallons. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

AWN, *n.* [Sw. *agne*; Gr. *αἰῶνα*, *awn*.]

The beard of corn or grass, as it is usually understood. But technically, a slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses. *Martyn.*

AWN'ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan*, to cover.]

1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpauling, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays, the officers and crew, and preserve the decks.

2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk head of the cabin. *Mar. Dict.*

AWN'LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'Y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

AWO'KE. The preterit of *awake*.

AWORK, *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan*, to work.]

At work; in a state of labor or action. [Not used.] *Shak.*

AWORK'ING, *adv.* At work; into a state of working or action. *Hubbard's Tale.*

AWRY, *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *wridr*, to twist; *wrien*, twisted; Sw. *wrida*; Sax. *wriþan*, to writhe.]

1. Turned or twisted towards one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; askint; with oblique vision; as, "to glance a look awry;" the lady's cap is awry.

2. In a figurative sense, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. *Sidney. Milton.*

A X I

AX, *n.* improperly written *axe*. [Sax. *ax*; *ear*, *ase*; Sw. *yre*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *αξων*; It. *azza*; Eth. ሐፀፆ *hatzi*, an ax; or Ar.

ḥazza, to cut; Ch. and Syr. *ܐܝܬܐ* an ax.]

An instrument usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a helve or handle. The ax is of two kinds, the broad ax for hewing, and the narrow ax for rough-hewing and cutting. The hatchet is a small ax to be used with one hand.

AXAYA/CAT, *n.* A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called *ahuauhtli*. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards. *Clavigero*.

AXESTONE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of jade; less hard than nephrite; of a leek or grass green, olive green or greenish gray color. It occurs amorphous, or in rolled fragments. It is found chiefly in New-Zealand and the S. Sea isles, where it is used by the rude natives for axes and other instruments. *Ure*. *Cleaveland*.

AXIFORM, *a.* [L. *axis*, and *forma*.] In the form of an axis. *Encyc.*

AX/IL, *n.* [L. *axilla*; Ir. *asgal*; Fr. *aisselle*; D. *oel*, the armpit; Ch. and Heb. *אֵפֶסֶת*, to separate or set apart; whence *אֵפֶסֶת*, armpits.]

1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.
2. In *botany*, the space or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch. *Milne*. *Darwin*.

AX/ILLAR, *n.* Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil of plants. *Arillary* leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch. *Martyn*. *Milne*.

AX/INITE, *n.* A mineral which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather, four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp, like that of an ax; whence its name, Gr. *αξων*. This is the thumerstone of Kirwan. It has been sometimes called *yanolite* and *violet shorl*. *Hauy*. *Brongniart*. *Cleaveland*.

AXINOM/ANCY, *n.* [Gr. *αξων*, an ax, and *μαντις*, divination.]

Among the *ancients*, a species of divination, by means of an ax or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red hot hatchet, or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved, was pronounced guilty. *Encyc.*

AX/OM, *n.* [Gr. *αξωμα*, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from *αξιος*, worthy, *αξιωμα*, to think worthy, to esteem; Eng. to *ask*, [to *ax*]; that which is asked, sought or esteemed.]

1. A self evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, "the whole is greater than a part." *Johnson*. *Encyc.*

A Y E

2. An established principle in some art or science; a principle received without new proof; as, "things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to one another." *Encyc.*

AXIOMATIC, *n.* Pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of self evident truths or received principles. *Pref. to Bacon's Aphorisms*.

AX/IS, *n.* plu. *axes*. [L.; Gr. *αξων*; Russ. *os*, or *osi*; Sax. *ax*; Fr. *axe*, or *aissieu*; G. *achse*; D. *as*; It. *asse*; Sp. *ere*; Port. *ero*, *eixo*.]

1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve; as the *axis* of the earth.

2. In *geometry*, a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.

3. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles.

4. In *mechanics*, the axis of a balance is that line about which it moves, or rather turns.

The *axis of oscillation* is a right line parallel to the horizon passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates.

The *axis in peritrochio* is a wheel concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable with it about its axis.

5. In *optics*, a particular ray of light from any object which falls perpendicularly on the eye.

6. In *architecture*, spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.

Axis of the Ionic capital is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

The *axis of a vessel* is an imaginary line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides.

In *botany*, axis is a taper column in the center of some flowers or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

In *anatomy*, axis is the name of the second vertebra of the neck; it has a tooth which enters into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the axis. *Encyc.*

AX/LE, *n.* [Sax. *ax* and *tree*. See *AX/LE-TREE*.]

A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.

AX/OLOTE, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake, about eight inches in length, sometimes much larger. The skin is black and soft. It swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog. It has a periodical evacuation of blood, like the human female. *Clavigero*.

AY, *adv.* [G. D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, pron. *ya*; Dan. *ja*; Corn. *ia*; Ar. *ya*; Fr. *oui*. It may be a contracted word.]

Yes, yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to *even so*, *truly*, *certainly*.

AYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa*, *a*, or *awa*; Gr. *αι*; Amh. *ai*, continually; D. *eeuw*, an age; Goth. *aiw*, an age, eternity; L. *avum*, which, without its termination, is *av*, *aw*; probably a contracted word, W. *haug*.]

A Z U

Always; forever; continually; for an indefinite time; used in poetry.

AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather. [See *Besayle*.]

A/YRY. [See *Aerie*.]

AZ/AROLE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of thorn: the three grained medlar, a species of *crataegus*.

AZ/ERIT, *n.* A species of plum or prunus. *Fam. of Plants*.

AZ/IMUTH, *n.* [Ar. *سما*, *samatha*, to move

or go towards; *سما*, (L. *semita*), a way or path; with a prefix.]

1. In *astronomy*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of the object.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.

3. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of an heavenly object.

4. *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths* or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Encyc. *Chambers*. *Bailey*. *Johnson*.

On charts, these azimuths are represented by rhumbs, and on the globe, by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed in the zenith.

AZ/OTE, *n.* [Gr. *α* priv. and *ζωη*, life, or *ζωωτος*, vital.]

A species of gas, called also mephitic air, and atmospheric mephitic, on account of its fatal effects upon animal life. It is tasteless, and inodorous: it exists in common air, mixed with oxygen, and constitutes about seventy-nine hundredth parts of atmospheric air. It may be obtained, in large quantities, from the muscular fibers of animals. Combined with hydrogen, it forms volatile alkali; and it enters into the composition of most animal substances. It is the radical of nitric acid, and is now called nitrogen gas, or nitrogen.

AZ/OTH, *n.* Among alchemists, the first principle of metals; the mercury of metals; a universal medicine. *Obs.* *Ash*.

2. The liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass. *Coze*.

AZOT/IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.

AZ/OTITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of the protoxyd of azote, or nitrous oxyd, with an alkali. *Thomson*.

AZ/URE, *a.* *azh'ur*. [Persic, *lazurd*, blue; Fr. *azur*; Sp. *azul*, or *azur*; It. *azzurro*; W. *asur*, blue. Hence *lazuli*, in Lapis Lazuli.]

Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.

AZ/URE, *n.* *azh'ur*. The fine blue color of

the sky. This word was formerly applied to the *lapis lazuli*, and the color prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different color; the blue of the lapis is called *ultramarine*. Azure is applied also to the blue glass made of the oxyd of cobalt and vitrifiable substances, reduced to fine powder. In large masses it is called *small*. *Encyc.*

2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.
3. In *heraldry*, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron. *Jones.*
AZ'URE, *v. t.* To color blue.
AZ'URED, *a.* *azh'ured*. Colored azure; being of an azure color. *Sidney.*
AZ'URE-STONE, } *n.* Another name of the
AZ'URITE, } lazulite.
AZ'URN, *a.* Of a blue color. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

AZ'YME, *n.* [See *Azymous*.] Unleavened bread. [*Not in use.*]
AZ'YMITE, *n.* [See *Azymous*.] In church history, azymites are christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread. *Encyc.*
AZ'YMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *ζυμη*, leaven.]
Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit. *Encyc. Ash.*

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, *beth*, a house. It is a *mute* and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb*. It is less perfectly mute than *p*, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables *ab* and *ap*. It is convertible, 1st, with *p*, as in the Celtic, *ben* or *pen*, a mountain; in the English, *beak* and *peak*, *beck* and *peck*; 2d, with *v*, as in the German, *silber* for *silver*; and in Spanish, *b* and *v* are used indifferently; 3d, with *f*, as in *bore* and *perforo*; Eng. *bear*, L. *fero*; in the Celtic *bun*, *bunadh*, *bunail*, stock, origin, foundation; English, *found*; L. *fundamentum*; with the Gr. *φ*, as *Bilis*, for *pauros*; 4th, with *v* and *w*; as, Ir. *for*, L. *verus*; *fear*, *vir*; Ir. *buac*, the *wick* of a candle.

The Greek **B** is always pronounced like the English **V**, and the Russian **B** corresponds with the Greek.

In composition, the letter **B** is changed into *p* before the letter *p*; as in *oppugno*, from *ob* and *premo*; *oppono*, from *ob* and *pono*; into *f*, before *f*, as in *offero*, from *ob* and *fero*; into *c* before *c*, as in *occido*, from *ob* and *cado*, and *cedo*.

As a numeral, **B** was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it thus **B**, for 3000. **B** is used also as an abbreviation; thus **B. A.** stand for bachelor of arts; **B. L.** for bachelor of laws; **B. D.** for bachelor of divinity; **B. F.** before the decrees of the old Romans, for *bonum factum*. In music, **B** stands for the tone above **A**; **Bb**, for **B** flat, or the semitone major above **A**. **B** also stands for base, and **B. C.** for *basso continuo*, or thorough base.

BAA, *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BAA, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BA'AL, *n.* [Oriental, *בעל*, lord.]

An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal

Berith is supposed to signify the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. Ps. cvi. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, &c.

BAB'BLE, *v. i.* [*D. babbelen*; Fr. *babiller*; properly to throw out.]

1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. *Arbutnot.*
3. To talk much; to prate; hence to tell secrets. *Shak.*
4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as, a *babbling* echo; a *babbling* stream.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BAB'LEMENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. *Milton.*

BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BAB'BLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling secrets.

2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds; as a *babbling* stream.
3. In hunting, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BAB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk. 1 Tim. vi.

BABE, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir. *baban*; D. *babyn*; Syr. *babia*; Phenician, *babion*; Ar.

babah, a babe, an infant. Ar. *بابوس* *babos* or *baboson*, the young of man or beast; Syr. *babosa*, a little child. It is remarkable that this Syriac and Arabic word for an infant, is retained by the natives of America, who call an infant *pappos*. L. *pupus*, a word of endearment; *pupa*, little girl; whence *pupillus*, *pupilla*, *pupil*. Ar. *bobohon*, the beginning of youth; Gr. *βαβαι*, *ε-ε-*

and *παπα*; Ar. *بابا* *baba*, to say *baba*, that is, father; *papa*, a word taken from the first attempts of children to pronounce the name of a parent.)

An infant; a young child of either sex.

BA'BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.

BA'BERY, *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children. *Beaumont.*

BA'BISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish. *Sidney.*

BA'BISHLY, *adv.* Childishly. *Ascham.*

BABOON, *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, so called from

its resemblance to a babe. This name seems to have originated in the oriental *babion*, *papio*. See *Babe*.]

A monkey of the largest species; a quadruped belonging to the genus *Simia*, in the class *Mammalia*, and order *Primates*, according to the system of Linne; but by Pennant arranged under the digitated quadrupeds. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog-like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the eastern continent. *Encyc.*

BA'BY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BA'BY, *n.* [See *Babe*.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language.*]

2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BA'BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child. *Young.*

BA'BYHOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby. *Ash.*

BA'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies. *Swift.*

BABYLO'NIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Baby-

BABYLO'NISH, } lon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of *Babylonia*, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the river *Frat*, or *Euphrates*, and it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of *Babel* was founded.

2. Like the language of *Babel*; mixed; confused.

BABYLO'NIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of *Babylonia*. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BABYLON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Baby-

BABYLON'ICAL, } lon, or made there; as *Babylonian* garments, carpets or hangings. *Encyc.*

2. Tumultuous; disorderly. *Harrington.*

BABYLON'ICS, *n. plu.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by *Berosus*, a priest of *Babylon*. *Encyc.*

BABYRÖUS'SA, *n.* In zoology, the Indian hog, a native of *Celebes*, and of *Buero*, but not found on the continent of *Asia* or of *Africa*. This quadruped belongs to the genus *Sus*, in the class *Mammalia*, and order *Bellua*. From the outside of the upper jaw, spring two teeth twelve inches

long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive and pass from isle to isle. In the forest, they rest their heads by looking their upper tusks on a bough.

Encyc.

BAC or **BACK**, *n.* [*D. bak*, a bowl or cistern.]

1. In navigation, a ferry-boat or praam.
2. In brewing, a large flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence called a cooler.
3. In distilleries, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped, from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC'EA, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds.

Milne.

BACCALAU'REATE, *n.* [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or as Bailey supposes, from *bacca*, berry; and the latter part, from *laurea*, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.]

The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CATED, *a.* [*L. baccatius*, garnished with pearls, from *bacca*, a berry.]

Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries. [*Little used.*]

BAC'CHANAL, *n.* [from *Bacchus*, *Gr. βακχος*, the deity of wine and revelling. *Qu. Ir. back*, drunk; or *D. bak*, bowl, *L. poculum*; *Gyp. bechari*, a cup; or from raging, revelling.]

One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; one who is noisy and riotous, when intoxicated.

BAC'CHANAL, *a.* Revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.

BACCHANA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to revelling and drunkenness.

Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms.

Cowper.

BAC'CHANALS, *n. plu.* Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanalians. In antiquity, feasts in honor of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows.

Encyc.

BAC'CHIC, *a.* Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a *bacchic* feast or song; *bacchic* mysteries.

Faber. Encyc.

BAC'CHIUS, *n.* In ancient poetry, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in *avari*.

Encyc.

BACCIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. baccifer*, of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

That produces berries. [See *Bacca*.] Bacciferous plants formerly included all such plants as have a pulpy fruit, whether of the apple, berry or cherry kind; but the modern systems of botany comprehend under this description such plants only as bear the pulpy pericarp, called *bacca*, or berry.

Milne.

BACCIV'OROUS, *a.* [*L. bacca*, berry, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on berries; as *baccivorous* birds.

BACH'ELOR, *n.* [*Fr. bachelier*; *Sp. bachiller*, a bachelor of arts and a babbler; *Port. bacharel*, id. and *bacello*, a shoot or twig of the vine; *It. baccelliere*, a bachelor of arts; *bacchio*, a staff; *bacchetta*, a rod; *L. baculus*, a stick, that is, a shoot; *Fr. bachelette*, a damsel or young woman; *Scot. baich*, a child; *W. baggen*, a boy, a child; *baggenes*, a young girl; from *bac*, small. This word has its origin in the name of a child or young person of either sex, whence the sense of babbling in the Spanish. Or both senses are rather from shooting, protruding.]

1. A young man who has not been married.
2. A man of any age, who has not been married; often with the word *old*.
3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree or honor is called the *baccalaureate*. This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law or physic, in certain European universities.
4. A knight of the lowest order, or more correctly, a young knight, styled, a *knight bachelor*. The Germans anciently constituted their young men knights or soldiers, by presenting to them a shield and a lance, in a great council. This ceremony answered to that of the *toga virilis* of the Romans. In the livery companies of London, those persons not yet admitted to the livery are called *bachelors*.

BACHELORSHIP, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *n.* [*Sax. bac*, *bac*; *Dan. bag*; *Sw. bak*; and *Sw. backe*, *bakke*, a hill, a clod or lump. The sense probably is a ridge, like the *Ger. rücken*, *D. rug*, applied to the shoulders or to the back of a beast.]

1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge. In human beings, the hinder part of the body.
2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm.
3. As the back of man is the part on the side opposite to the face; hence the part opposed to the front; as the *back* of a book and of a chimney, or the *back* of a house.
4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; as the *back* of an isle, of a wood, of a village.
5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion; hence the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as the *back* of a knife, or of a saw.
6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, on the *back* of a hill or of a village.
7. The outer part of the body, or the whole body; a part for the whole; as, he has not clothes to his *back*.
8. To turn the back on one, is to forsake, or neglect him.

South.

9. To turn the back to one, to acknowledge to be superior.

10. To turn the back, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent.

Davies.

11. Behind the back, is in secret, or when one is absent.

12. To cast behind the back, in scripture, is to forget and forgive, *Is. xxxviii. 17*; or to treat with contempt. *Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh. ix. 26.*

13. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. *Ps. cxxix.*

14. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression. *Rom. xi. 10.*

BACK, *adv.* To the place from which one came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's self back.

4. Towards times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, give back the money.

6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place, or state.

7. To go or give back, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes perhaps to place upon the back; as, to back a horse.

Shak.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.

Dryden.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Blackstone.

5. In seamanship, to back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home.

6. To back astern, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, to move a boat stern foremost.

7. To back the sails, is to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern.

Mar. Dict.

BACK, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back.

Encyc.

BACK/BITE, *v. t.* [*back* and *bite*.] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. *Prov. xxv.*

BACK/BITER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK/BITING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. *2 Cor. xii.*

BACKBITINGLY, *adv.* With secret slander.

Barret.

BACK/BOARD, *n.* [*back* and *board*.] A board placed across the after part of a boat.

BACKBO'NE, *n.* [*back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back; or the spine.

BACK'CARRY, *n.* A having on the back; a term of law.

BACKDOOR, *n.* [*back* and *door*.] A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

BAC

BACK'ED, *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK'ED, *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition; as *broad-backed*, *hump-backed*.

BACK/FRIEND, *n.* [*back* and *friend*.] A secret enemy. *South.*

BACKGAM'MON, *n.* [*W. bac*, small, and *cam'mon*, conflict, battle; *camp*, a game.]

A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called points. Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of distinction. *Encyc.*

BACK/GROUND, *n.* [*back* and *ground*.] Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front.

2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.

BACK/HANDED, *a.* [*back* and *hand*.] With the hand turned backward; as a *backhanded* blow.

BACK/HANDED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward; as, to strike *backhanded*.

BACK/HOUSE, *n.* [*back* and *house*.] A building behind the main or front building.

BACK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK/PAINTING, *n.* [*back* and *paint*.] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print. *Encyc.*

BACK/PIECE, *n.* [*back* and *piece*.] The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK/RETURN, *n.* Repeated return. *Shak.*

BACK/ROOM, *n.* [*back* and *room*.] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n.* Among dealers in leather, the thickest and best tanned hides. *Encyc.*

BACK/SET, *a.* [*back* and *set*.] Set upon in the rear. *Anderson.*

BACK/SIDE, *n.* [*back* and *side*.] The back part of anything; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. *Ex. iii.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

3. The yard, ground or place behind a house.

BACKSLIDE, *v. i.* [*back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of christianity. *Jer. iii. Hos. iv.*

BACKSLIDER, *n.* An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. *Prov. xiv.*

2. One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

BACKSLIDING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. *Jer. v. 6.*

BACK/STAFF, *n.* [*back* and *staff*, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.]

A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, Davis's quadrant. *Encyc.*

BACK/STAIRS, *n.* [*back* and *stairs*.] Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and figuratively, a private or indirect way.

BAC

BACK/STAYS, *n.* [*back* and *stay*.]

Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard. *Mar. Dict.*

BACK/SWORD, *n.* [*back* and *sword*.]

A sword with one sharp edge. In *England*, a stick with a basket handle used in rustic amusements. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK/WARD, *adv.* [*back* and *ward*.] See **BACK/WARDS**, *adv.* [*back* and *ward*.] With the back in advance; as, to move *backward*.

2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*; to move *backwards* and forwards.

3. On the back, or with the back downwards; as, to fall *backward*.

4. Toward past times or events; as to look *backward* on the history of man.

5. By way of reflection; reflexively. *Davies.*

6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go *backward*.

7. In time past; as, let us look some ages *backward*.

8. Perversely; from a wrong end.

I never yet saw man but she would spell him *backward*. *Shak.*

9. Towards the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read *backward*.

10. In a scriptural sense, to go or turn *backward*, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin, or idolatry. *Is. i.*

11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner. *Swift.*

To be driven or turned *backward*, is to be defeated, or disappointed. *Ps. xl.*

To turn judgment *backward*, is to pervert justice and laws. *Is. lix.*

BACK/WARD, *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress; as a *backward* learner.

4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time; as *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*.

BACK/WARD *n.* The things or state behind or past.

In the dark *backward* or abyss of time. *Shak.*

[*Not proper, nor in use.*]

BACK/WARDLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely.

BACK/WARDNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action.

2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as the *backwardness* of the spring.

BACK/WORM, *n.* [*back* and *worm*.] A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See *Filanders*.] *Encyc.*

BA'CON, *n.* *ba'kn.* [*W. baccon*; *Ir. bogun*.] In old charters, *boca*. *Cowel.* In Ger. *bache*, is a wild sow.]

Hog's flesh, salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

BAD

To save one's *bacon*, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BAC'ULE, *n.* [*Fr. bascule*.]

In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes. *Encyc.*

BAC'ULITE, *n.* [*L. baculus*.]

A genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites. *Edin. Encyc.*

BACULOM'ETRY, *n.* [*L. baculus*, a staff, and *Gr. μετρον*, measure.]

The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BAD, *a.* [*Pers. بد*, bad, evil, depraved; al-

lied perhaps to *Ar. دال*; *Heb. Ch. Syr.*

Sam. דל to perish or destroy.]

1. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a *bad* man, a *bad* heart, a *bad* design, *bad* air, *bad* water, *bad* books.

2. Vicious; corrupt; depraved, in a moral sense; as a *bad* life; a *bad* action.

3. Unwholesome; as *bad* provisions.

4. Unfortunate; unprosperous; as a *bad* state of affairs.

5. Unskilful; as a *bad* player.

6. Small; poor; as a *bad* crop.

7. Infirm; as a *bad* state of health.

8. Feeble, corrupt, or oppressive; as a *bad* government.

9. Hurtful; pernicious; as, fine print is *bad* for the eyes.

10. Unfavorable; as a *bad* season.

11. Poor; sterile; as a *bad* soil.

12. Rough or muddy; as a *bad* road.

In short, *bad* expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, BADE, the past tense of *bid*. [See *Bid*.]

BADGE, *n.* [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to class Bg.]

1. A mark, sign, token or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as the *badge* of authority.

2. The mark or token of anything; as the *badge* of bitterness. *Shak.*

3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.

BADGE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge. *Shak.*

BADG'ER, *n.* [*Qu. badge*, supra; or *Sax. bygan, bycgan*, to buy; *Norm. bugge*.]

In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing. *Cowel.*

BADG'ER, *n.* A quadruped of the genus

Ursus, of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. *Encyc.*

BAG

The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white. *Pennant.*

BADGER-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs like a badger. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, *qu.* short thick legs. *Shak.*

BADIA'GA, *n.* A small sponge, common in the North of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises. *Encyc.*

BAD'IANE, } The seed of a tree in Chi-
BAN'DIAN, } na, which smells like anise
seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to
give their tea an aromatic taste. *Encyc.*

BADIGE'ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and
free stone, ground together and sifted,
used by statuary to fill the small holes
and repair the defects of the stones, of
which they make their statues. *Encyc.*

BAD'INAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful dis-
course. *Chesterfield.*

BAD'LY, *adv.* [from *bad*.]

In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully;
grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

BAD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil,
vicious or depraved; want of good quali-
ties, natural or moral; as the *badness* of
the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c.

BAF'FETAS, } An India cloth or plain
BAF'TAS, } *n.* muslin. That of Surat
BAS'TAS, } is said to be the best. *Encyc.*

BAF'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *befler*, to make, or play
the fool with; Sp. *befar*; It. *beffare*, *id.*
It coincides in origin with *buffoon*. In
Scottish, *beff*, *buff*, signifies to *strike*.]

To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by
shifts and turns; hence to defeat, or con-
found; as, to *baffle* the designs of an
enemy.

Fashionable follies *baffle* argument. *Anon.*

BAF'FLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit. *Barrow.*

BAF'FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts
and turns. *South.*

BAF'FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; con-
founded.

BAF'FLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAF'FLING, *ppr.* Eluding by shifts, and
turns, or by stratagem; defeating; con-
founding. A *baffling* wind, among sea-
men, is one that frequently shifts, from
one point to another.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*, a bag, a coffer; *bag-
nes*, baggage. This word seems to be from
the root of *pack*, *pouch*, Fr. *poche*, or of
the same family; or it is from the sense
of tying, binding; Sp. *bagu*, a rope or cord
for fastening loads on beasts of burden.
Hence *baggage*; It. *bagaglia*; Sp. *bagage*;
Port. *bagagem*; Fr. *bagage*; Arm. *pacq*,
a pack, and *bagach*.]

1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leath-
er, used to hold, preserve or convey corn,
and other commodities.

2. A sack in animal bodies containing some
fluid or other substance.

3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to
the hair.

4. In *commerce*, a certain quantity of a com-
modity, such as it is customary to carry
to market in a sack; as a *bag* of pepper or
hops; a *bag* of corn.

5. Among *farriers*, a bag of asafetida and
savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore
their appetites. *Encyc.*

BAH

BAG, *v. t.* To put into a bag.

2. To load with bags.

BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails
when filled with wind.

BAGATELLE, *n.* *bagatel'*. [Fr.; Sp. *bagatela*;
It. *bagatella*; Arm. *bagauh*.]

A trifle; a thing of no importance.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*. Qu. Eng.
package; D. *pakkaadje*, baggage, that
which is *packed*. See *Bag*.]

1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other
necessaries of an army.

2. The clothing and other conveniences
which a traveller carries with him, on a
journey.

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to
Altdorf. *Coxe, Switz.*

[The English now call this *luggage*.]

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*; It. *bagascia*;
Sp. *bagazo*, a catamite; Pers. *bagu*, a
strumpet.]

A low worthless woman; a strumpet.

BAG'GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming pro-
tuberant.

BAG'GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for
bags. *U. States. Edwards' W. Indies.*

BAGNIO, *n.* *ban'yo*. [It. *bagno*; Sp. *baño*;
Port. *banho*; Fr. *bain*; L. *balneum*.]

1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping,
sweating and otherwise cleansing the
body. In Turkey, it is the name of pris-
ons where slaves are kept; so called from
the baths which they contain. *Encyc.*

2. A brothel.

BAG'PIPE, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe*.]

A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in
Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a
leathern bag, which receives the air by a
tube, which is stopped by a valve; and
pipes, into which the air is pressed by the
performer. The base-pipe is called the
drone, and the tenor or treble is called the
chanter. The pipes have eight holes like
those of a flute, which the performer stops
and opens at pleasure. There are several
species of bag-pipes, as the soft and me-
lodious Irish bag-pipe, with two short
drones and a long one; the Highland bag-
pipe, with two short drones, the music of
which is very loud; the Scot's Lowland
bag-pipe, which is played with a bellows
and is also a loud instrument. There is
also a small pipe, with a chanter about
eight inches in length. *Encyc.*

In seamanship, to *bag-pipe* the *mizen*, is to
lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the
mizen shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*

BAG'PIPER, *n.* One who plays on a bag-pipe.

BAG'RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species
of *Silurus*, anguilliform, of a silvery hue,
without scales, and delicious food. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAG'REEF, *n.* [*bag* and *reef*.]

A fourth and lower reef used in the British
navy. *Mar. Dict.*

BAGUET', *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, from *bague*, a
ring; Ir. *beacht*; Sax. *beag*.]

In *architecture*, a little round molding, less
than an astragal, sometimes carved and
enriched. *Encyc.*

BAHAR', } Weights used in the E. Indies.
BAR'RE, } The great bahar, for weighing
pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 524lb. 9oz.
avoirdupoise. The little bahar, for weigh-
ing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c.,
is 437 lbs. 9oz. *Encyc.*

BAI

BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner*.]

To soak or drench. [Not used.] *Curew.*

BA'IKALITE, *n.* [From *Baikal*, a lake in
Northern Asia.]

A mineral occurring in acicular prisms,
sometimes long, and either confusedly
grouped or radiating from a center. Its
color is greenish, or yellowish white. It
is regarded as a variety of Tremolite.
This name is given also to an olive-green
variety of augite and also of epidote.

Cleveland.

BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*, to deliv-

er, to lease; Arm. *bahailhat*; Ar. *ba*;

bahala; Eth. *በልህ* *baleah*, to deliver, free,
liberate, permit to go.]

1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from ar-
rest and imprisonment, upon security given
that the person bailed shall appear and
answer in court. The word is applied to
the magistrate, or the surety. The magis-
trate *bails* a man, when he liberates him
from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond
given with sureties. The surety *bails* a
person, when he procures his release from
arrest, by giving bond for his appearance.

Blackstone.

2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract,
expressed or implied, that the trust shall
be faithfully executed on the part of the
bailee or person entrusted; as, to *bail*
cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment,
or to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone.*

3. To free from water, as to *bail* a boat.
This word is improperly written *bale*.
The word is probably the same as *bail* in
law, to *free*, or *liberate*, and signifies to
throw out water, as with a bucket or
shovel.

BAIL, *n.* The person or persons who pro-
cure the release of a prisoner from custody,
by becoming surety for his appearance in
court.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen.

Blackstone.

B and B were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law.

Kent.

Bail is not used with a plural termination.

2. The security given for the release of a
prisoner from custody; as, the man is out
upon *bail*.

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required.

Blackstone.

Bail is common or *special*. Common *bail* are
imaginary persons, who are pledges for
the plaintiff's prosecution; as John Doe
and Richard Roe.

Special bail must be men of real substance,
sufficient to pay their bond or recogniz-
ance. To *perfect* or *justify bail* is to prove
by the oath of the person that he is worth
the sum for which he is surety beyond his
debts. To *admit* to *bail*, is to release up-
on security given by bondsmen.

3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel.

4. In *England*, a certain limit within a
forest.

BA'ILABLE, *a.* That may be set free up-
on bond with sureties; that may be ad-
mitted to *bail*; *used of persons*.

2. That admits of *bail*; as a *bailable* offense.

Blackstone.

BA'ILBOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given

by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

BAILED, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court.

2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.

3. Freed from water, as a boat.

BAILEE, *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

BAILER, *n.* One who delivers goods to **BAILOR**, *n.* another in trust, for some particular purpose.

BA'ILIFF, *n.* [Fr. *baillif*; Arm. *belly*; Scot. *baill*; It. *ballo*, a magistrate; *balia*, power, authority. Ch. Ar. Heb. Syr. *ḥāz*, lord, chief. Class. Bl.]

In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff.

There are also bailiffs of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; bailiffs of forests and of manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, &c.; and water bailiffs in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, &c. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

The office of bailiff formerly was high and honorable in England, and officers under that title on the continent are still invested with important functions.

BA'ILIWICK, *n.* (*bailli*, an officer, see *bailiff*, and *Sax. wic*.)

The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

BA'ILMENT, *n.* [from *bail*.]

A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.*

BA'ILPIECE, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above or bail to the action. *Blackstone.*

BAIRN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Scot. *bairn*; probably, Eng. *born*.] A child. [*Little used in English.*]

BAIT, *n.* [W. *abwyd*, *bwyd*; Arm. *boet*; Ir. *abaid*; Sw. *bete*, food; *beta*, to feed; Sax. *batan*, to bait; Russ. *pitayu*; Dan. *beder*, to rest for refreshment.]

1. Any substance for food, proper to be used or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.

2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.

3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

BAIT, *v. t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power.

2. To give a portion of food and drink to man or beast upon the road; as, to *bait* horses.

BAIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to *bait*.

BAIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan*. In Sax. *bate* is contention. See *Make-bate*.]

1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to *bait* a bull or a boar.

2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals. *Shak.*

BAIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey. *Bailey. Shak.*

BAIT, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BA'ITED, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.

2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.

3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

BA'ITING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring.

2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.

3. Harassing, with dogs; attacking.

BAIZE, *n.* [Per. *pozah*, the nap or down of cloth; Sp. *bausan*, the same.]

A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles like flannel. *Chambers.*

BAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan*; Sw. *baka*; Dan. *bager*; D. *bakken*; Ger. *backen*; Gypsey, *pekum*; Russ. *peku*, to bake; *pekar*, a baker; Per. *pochlan*, to bake or cook.]

1. To heat, dry and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to *bake* bread.

2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to *bake* bricks; to *bake* the ground.

BAKE, *v. i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes and *bakes*.

2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread *bakes*; the ground *bakes* in a hot sun.

BAKED, *pp.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as *baked* meat.

BA'KEHOUSE, *n.* [*bake* and *house*.] A house or building for baking.

BA'KEMEATS, *n.* Meats prepared for food in an oven. *Gen. xl.*

BA'KEN, *pp.* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.

BAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

BAKER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*

BAKER-LEGGED, *a.* One who has crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

BAKERY, *n.* The trade of a baker.

2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c. *Smollett.*

BA'KING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

BA'KING, *n.* The quantity baked at once; as a *baking* of bread.

BAL'AN, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *balance*; Sp. *balanza*; It. *bilancia*; L. *bilanx*, *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish, the double dish.]

1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight. The Roman balance, our steel-yard, consists of a lever or beam, movable on a center, and suspended near one of its extremities. Hence,

2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their masses or quantity of matter. *Encyc.*

3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due weight, or force and importance.

4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the *weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal*; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise. Hence, in accounts, *balance* is the difference of two sums; as upon an adjustment of accounts, a *balance* was found against A, in favor of B. Hence, to *pay a balance*, is to *pay the difference* and make the two accounts equal.

5. *Balance of trade* is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, the *balance of trade* is against or in favor of a country.

6. *Equipoise*, or an equal state of power between nations; as the "*balance of power*."

7. *Equipoise*, or an equal state of the passions.

The *balance of the mind*. *Pope.*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.

The only *balance* attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles. *J. Adams.*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.

10. In *astronomy*, a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

The *hydrostatic balance* is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies.

The *assay balance* is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.

BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,

2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to *balance* good and evil.

3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to *balance* Europe, or the powers of Europe.

4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.
6. In *seamanship*, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner.

Mar. Dict.

BAL'ANCE, *v. i.* To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise.

2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance plays when poised by equal weights.

Between right and wrong, never balance a moment.

Anon.

BAL'ANCED, *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BAL'ANCE FISH, *n.* The zygæna, or mar-teau; a fish of the genus *squalus*, or shark kind. It is 6 feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad pointed and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious.

Encyc.

BAL'ANCER, *n.* The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.

2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body.

3. One skilled in balancing.

BAL'ANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

Mar. Dict.

BAL'ANCING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

BAL'ANCING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise.

Spenser.

BAL'ANITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *Balanus*.

Jameson.

BAL'ASS, } *n.* [Sp. *balax*; Fr. *balais*.]

BAL'AS, }
A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. [See *Spinel*.]

Cleveland. Kirwan.

BALAU'STINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate tree.

Coxe.

BAL'CONY, *n.* [Fr. *balcon*; It. *balcone*; Sp. *balcon*; Port. *balcam*; probably a jutting, as in *bulk*, *belly*, W. *balc*. In Pers.

بلكانہ, balkanah, is a cancellated window.]

In *architecture*, a frame of wood, iron or stone, in front of a house or other building, supported by columns, pillars or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade. Balconies are common before windows.

Encyc.

BALD, *a. bauld*. [Sp. *baldio*, untilled, vacant, unfurnished; Port. *baldio*, open, common; *baldar*, to frustrate.]

1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.
2. Destitute of the natural covering; as a bald oak.
3. Without feathers on the head; as a bald vulture.
4. Destitute of trees on the top; as a bald mountain.

5. Unadorned; inelegant; as a bald translation.

Dryden.

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value.

Shak.

7. In *popular language*, open, bold, audacious.

8. Without beard or awn; as bald wheat.

BALD'ACHIN, } [It. *baldacchino*; Sp.

BALD'AQUIN, } *n.* *baldaquino*, a rich silk or canopy, carried over the host. *Du Cange*. Lunier deduces it from the name of a city in Babylonia.]

In *architecture*, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars; sometimes used for a shell over a door.

Encyc. Johnson.

BALD'ERDASH, *n.* [Qu. Sp. *balda*, a trifle, or *baldonar*, to insult with abusive language; W. *baldor*, to prattle; D. *bulderen*.]

Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.

BALD'ERDASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

Johnson.

BALD'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

BALD'NESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.

BALD'PATE, *n.* A pate without hair.

Shak.

BALD'PATED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair.

Shak.

BALD'RICK, *n.* [from Sw. *balt*, Ir. *balta*, L. *baltus*, a belt, and *rick*, rich. See these words.]

1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle.

A radiant baldrick o'er his shoulders tied.

Pope.

2. The zodiac.

Spenser.

BALE, *n.* [Fr. *balle*; Ger. *ballen*; D. *baal*; It. *balla*, a bale; Ch. Ar. Heb. בלל, to bind, to pledge, and its derivative, in Ar. and Eth., a rope.]

1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.

2. Formerly, a pair of dice.

BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.

BALE, *n.* [Sax. *beal*, *bealo*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. בלל, to grieve or mourn, to be desolate, or בלל, to destroy. In Ir. *beala* is to die, and *abail*, death.] Misery; calamity.

Obs.

BALEAR'IC, *a.* [from *Baleary*, the denomination given to Majorca and Minorca. Qu. from Gr. βαλλω, to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers.]

Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea.

BA'LEFUL, *a.* [See *Bale*.] Woeful; sad; sorrowful; full of grief; producing misery; as, a baleful snarl; baleful eyes.

Spenser. Milton.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly; as, baleful enemies; baleful war.

BALEFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

BALIS'TER, *n.* [L. *ballista*, from Gr. βαλλω, to throw.] A cross bow.

Blount.

BALIZE', *n.* [Fr. *balise*; Sp. *baliza*, a beacon.] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, *n. balk*. [Sax. *balc*; W. *balc*, a ridge between furrows; *balc*, prominent, swelling, proud; said to be from *bal*, a prominence; *bala*, eruption; *balau*, to shoot, spring or drive out.]

1. A ridge of land, left unplowed, between furrows, or at the end of a field.

2. A great beam, or rafter. [G. *balcken*; D. *balk*.]

3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing.

Spenser.

4. A frustration; disappointment.

South.

BALK, *v. t. balk*. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Locke.

2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit.

Drayton.

3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge.

Shak.

4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning.

Spenser.

5. To plow, leaving balks.

BALK'ED, *pp.* Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry.

2. Frustrated; disappointed.

BALK'ER, *n.* One who balks. In *fishery*, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass.

Encyc. Cowel.

BALK'ING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

BALL, *n.* [G. *ball*; D. *bal*; Sw. *ball*; Dan. *ballon*; Russ. *bal*; Sp. *bala*, *bola*; It. *palla*; L. *pila*; W. *pel*, *pellen*; Arm. *bolat*; Fr. *balle*, *bole*. A ball may signify a mass from collecting, or it may be that which is driven from the root of L. *pello*; probably the former.]

1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.

2. A bullet; a ball of iron or lead for cannon, muskets, &c.

3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a ball-stock, and used to put ink on the types in the forms.

4. The globe or earth, from its figure.

5. A globe borne as an ensign of authority; as, to hold the ball of a kingdom.

Bacon.

6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye ball; the ball of the thumb or foot.

7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

8. Among the Cornish miners in England, a tin mine.

9. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke or give light.

Ball-stock, among printers, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which balls of skin, stuffed with wool, are fastened, and which serves as a handle.

Ball-vein, among miners, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles.

Encyc.

Ball and socket, an instrument used in surveying and astronomy, made of brass, with a perpetual screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically.

Puff-ball, in botany, the *Lycoperdon*, a genus of funguses.

BAL

Fire-ball, a meteor; a luminous globe darting through the atmosphere; also, a bag of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, pitch, saltpeter, &c., to be thrown by the hand, or from mortars, to set fire to houses.

BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo*; Sp. *bayle*, a dance; It. *ballare*, to dance, to shake; Gr. *βαλλω*, to toss or throw; or *παλλω*, to leap.] An entertainment of dancing; originally and peculiarly, at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in America, for a dance at the expense of the attendants.

BALL, *v. i.* To form into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. We say the horse *balls*, or the snow *balls*.

BAL/LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a ball, a dance, a ballad; Fr. *ballade*, a song, and *baladin*, a dancer. See *Ball*.]

A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song.

BAL/LAD, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads.

BAL/LADER, *n.* A writer of ballads.

BAL/LAD-MAKER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads.

BAL/LAD-MONGER, *n.* [See *Monger*.] A dealer in writing ballads.

BAL/LADRY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.

BAL/LAD-SINGER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BAL/LAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BAL/LAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad.

BAL/LAD-WRITER, *n.* A composer of ballads.

BAL/LARAG, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten.

BAL/LAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat*, a boat, with *last*, a load; D. Ger. and Dan. *last*; W. *llwyth*; Arm. *lastr*, a load; *bat-last*, boat-load, corrupted into *ballast*; Russ. *ballast*; Fr. *lest*; Sp. *lastre*.]

1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water, to such a depth, as to enable it to carry sufficient sail, without oversetting.

Shingle ballast is ballast of coarse gravel.

2. Figuratively, that which is used to make a thing steady.

BAL/LAST, *v. t.* To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship or vessel, to keep it from oversetting.

2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.

BAL/LASTED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BAL/LASTING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

BAL/LASTING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.

BAL/LATED, *a.* Sung in a ballad.

BALLATOON, *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Lake.

BAL/LATRY, *n.* A song; a jig.

BAL/LET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*; It. *balletto*. See *Ball*, a dance.]

BAL

1. A kind of dance; an interlude; a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action.

2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage.

In *heraldry*, ballets or balls, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to their color, bezants, plates, hurts, &c.

BAL/LIAGE, or more correctly *baillage*, *n.* [Ir. *baile*, a town.]

A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLIARDS. [See *Billiards*.]

BALLISTER. [See *Baluster*.]

BALLIS/TIC, *a.* [L. *balista*, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. *βαλλω*, to throw or shoot.]

Pertaining to the *balista*, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

BALLIS/TICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons, by the use of an engine. The *balista* was a machine resembling a cross-bow.

BALLOON, *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball; Sp. *balon*; It. *pallone*; W. *pelhen*, from *pél*, a ball. See *Ball*.]

1. In general, any spherical hollow body.

2. In *chimistry*, a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver of a spherical form.

3. In *architecture*, a ball or globe, on the top of a pillar.

4. In *fireworks*, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or in water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.

5. A game, somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with wind.

6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called for distinction, an air-balloon.

7. In *France*, a quantity of paper, containing 24 reams. [See *Bale*.]

8. In *France*, balloon, ballon or ballot, a quantity of glass plates; of white glass, 25 bundles of six plates each; of colored glass, 121-2 bundles of three plates each.

BALLOON, *n.* A state barge of Siam.

BAL/LOEN, *n.* made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars.

BAL/LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*; Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See *Ball*.]

1. A ball used in voting. Ballots are of different colors; those of one color give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn.

2. A ticket or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name.

3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.

BAL

BAL/LOT, *v. i.* To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colors into a box, the greater number of one color or the other determining the result.

2. To vote by written papers or tickets.

BAL/LOTADE, *n.* In *the menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a strait line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out. In a capriole, the horse yanks out his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

BALLOTA/TION, *n.* A voting by ballot.

BAL/LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

B'ALM, *n.* *bām*. [Fr. *baume*, a contraction of *balsam*, which see.]

1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic.

2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment.

3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.

4. In *botany*, the name of several plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa*. They are aromatic and used as corroborants.

Balm of Gilead. A plant of the genus *Amyris*. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or *balsam of Mecca* or of *Syria*. It has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent, and cosmetic, by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth, and hence it is adulterated for market.

B'ALM, *v. t.* To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.

B'ALMY, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic.

2. Producing balm; as the *balmy* tree.

3. Soothing; soft; mild; as *balmy* slumbers.

4. Fragrant; odoriferous; as *balmy* wings.

5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging; as *balmy* breath.

BAL/NEAL, *a.* [L. *balneum*.] Pertaining to a bath.

BAL/NEARY, *n.* [L. *balnearium*, from *balneum*. Syr. *balna*, bath.]

A bathing room.

BALNEA/TION, *n.* The act of bathing.

BAL/NEATORY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.

BAL/SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βασσαμ*; L. *balsamum*.]

An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision, from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chemistry, the term is confined to such vegetable juices, as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former, are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba,

B A M

Peru and tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax.

Encyc. Nicholson. Ure.
Balsam apple, an annual Indian plant, included under the genus *Momordica*. A water and a subtil oil are obtained from it, which are commended as deobstruents.

Balsam tree. This name is given to a genus of plants called *Clusia*; to another, called *Copaifera*, which produces the balsam of *Copaiba*; and to a third, called *Pistacia*, turpentine tree or mastich tree.

Balsam of Sulphur is a solution of sulphur in oil.

Balsam of Tolu is the produce of the *Tolui-fera*, or *Tolu tree*, of South America. It is of a reddish yellow color, transparent, thick and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and like the Balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral. *Encyc. Linne.*

Balsam of Peru, the produce of a tree in Peru, possessing strong stimulant qualities.

BALSAMATION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BALSAMIC, } Having the qualities
BALSAMICAL, } *a.* of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.

Arbuthnot.

BALSAMIC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence. *Coze.*

BALSAMINE, *n.* Touch-me-not, or *Impatiens*, a genus of plants. *Encyc.*

BALSAM-SWEATING, *a.* Yielding balsam. *Crashaw.*

BALTIC, *n.* [From *balle*, belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called *belts*. See *Belt*.]

The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein and Germany.

BALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic sea.

Each *Baltic* state to join the righteous cause.

Barlow.

BALUSTER, *n.* [It. *balauastro*; Sp. *balauastro*; Fr. *balustre*; from L. *pallus*; Eng. *pole*, *pale*. This is corrupted into *bannister*, which I have rejected.]

A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with moldings, used for balustrades.

BALUSTERED, *a.* Having balusters.

Soames.

BALUSTRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrado*; It. *balaustrata*; Fr. *balustrade*; from *baluster*.]

A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, stair-cases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAM or **BEAM**, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood*; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. Ger. *baum*, a tree.

BAMBOO, *n.* A plant of the reed kind, or genus *Arundo*, growing in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attaining to the height of 60 feet. From the main root, which is long, thick and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which at 10 or 12 feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp rigid spines, and furnished

with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water-pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c. *Encyc.*

BAMBOO'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound; to deceive; to play low tricks. [*A low word*.]

Arbuthnot.

BAMBOO'ZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN, *n.* [Sax. *bannan*, *abannan*, to proclaim; It. *bando*, a proclamation; Sp. and Port. *bando*; Fr. *ban*; Arm. *ban*; D. *ban*, *bannen*; Ger. *id*; Sw. *banna*, to revile; Dan. *band*, *ban*, outlawry; *forbänder*, to curse. Hence *banish*. The radical sense is to send, thrust or drive. Class Bn. No. 3.]

1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory. In a more particular sense,

2. Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, that any person may object, if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any precontract or other just cause, why the marriage should not take place.

3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, is to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban*, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges. *Encyc.*

4. Interdiction; prohibition. *Milton.*

5. Curse; excommunication; anathema. *Raleigh.*

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.

7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes.

8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.

9. In *commerce*, a smooth fine muslin, imported from the E. Indies. *Encyc.*

BAN, *v. t.* To curse; to execrate. *Shak. Knolles.*

Spenser.

BAN, *v. i.* To curse.

BAN'ANA, *n.* A species of the genus *Musa*, or plantain tree, and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple color. The fruit is four or five inches long, and an inch or more in diameter; the pulp soft and of a luscious taste. When ripe, it is eaten raw, or fried in slices. Bananas grow in large bunches weighing a dozen pounds or more. This tree is the native of tropical countries, and on many isles, constitutes an important article of food. *Encyc.*

BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda*; Sw. *band*; Dan. *baand*; D. *band*; G. *band*, *binde*; Sp. *banda*.

venda; Port. It. *banda*; Ir. *banna*; Pers.

ΔΔ; band; Sans. *bande*, *bunda*; Fr. *bande*.

See *Bind* and *Bend*.]

1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.

2. In *architecture*, any flat low member or molding, broad but not deep, called also *fascia*, face or plinth. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. *Figuratively*, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines. *Dryden.*

4. Means of union or connection between persons; as, *Hymen's bands*. *Shak.*

5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. *Bacon.*

6. Something worn about the neck; as the *bands* of clergymen. *Addison.*

7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, indefinitely, a troop, a body of armed men. 2 Kings vi.

8. A company of persons united in any common design; as a *band* of brothers.

9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it. *Mar. Dict.*

The *band* of pensioners in England, is a company of 120 gentlemen, who receive a yearly allowance of £100 st., for attending the king on solemn occasions. *Encyc.*

The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows, to hold them in their proper situation. *Johnson.*

BAND, *v. t.* To bind together; to bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in a troop, company or confederacy. *Milton.*

BAND, *v. i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose. Acts xxiii.

BAND'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. Sometimes, the act or practice of applying bandages.

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another. *Addison.*

BANDAN'A, *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

BAND'BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles. *Addison.*

BAND'ED, *pp.* Bound with a band; united in a band.

BAND'ER, *n.* One that bands or associates with others.

BAND'ERET, *n.* [from *band*.] In *Switzerland*, a general in chief of military forces.

BAND'IED, *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.

BAND'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.

BAN'DIT, *n.* plu. **BAN'DITS** or **BANDIT'TI**, [It. *bandito*, from *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation. *Bandito*, is the participle. Sp. *bandido*. See *Ban*.]

An outlaw; also in a *general sense*, a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.

BAN'DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Bailey.*

BAND/LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*.]
BAND/ELET, }

Any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave. *Encyc.*

BAN/DOG, *n.* A large species of dog. *Shak. Spencer.*

BANDOLEE/RS, *n.* [Sp. *bandoleros*; It. *bandolieri*; Fr. *bandouliere*; band and *D. leer*, leather.]

A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms, and their musket charges, which being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandoleer. *Encyc.*

BAN/DON, *n.* Disposal; license. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

BAN/DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*; Gr. *nav-dora*.]

A musical stringed instrument, like a lute. *Encyc.*

BAND/ROL, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*; It. *banderuola*; Sp. *banderolas*; literally, a little banner. See *Banner*.]

1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. *Encyc.*

2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet. *Johnson.*

BAND/STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band. *Taylor.*

BAND/Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to tie, *bind*, *bend*, *bandy*; L. *pando*.]

A club for striking a ball at play. *Johnson.*

BAND/Y, *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. *Shak.*

2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; as, to *bandy* looks.

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man. *Watts.*

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

BAND/Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. *Shak.*

BAND/YING, *ppr.* Beating, impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.

BAND/Y-LÉG, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*. See *Bend*.]

A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward. *Encyc.*

BAND/Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [Qu. the affinities. In Sax. *bana*, is a murderer; in Gr. *φειω*, is to kill; in L. *venenum* is poison; Fr. *venin*; Arm. *benym* or *vinym*.]

Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury or destruction; as, vice is the *bane* of society. *Shak.*

BANE, *v. t.* To poison. *Shak.*

BANE BERRY, *n.* A name of the herb christopher, actea, or aconitum racemosum.

BANEFUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BANEFULLY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

BANEFULNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANE WORT, *n.* [See *Wort*.] A plant, called also deadly nightshade. *Johnson.*

BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banke*, to beat; G. *bangel*,

a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell; Ir. *beanam*, to beat.]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [*A low word*.]

2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence. *Shak.*

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow. *Shak.*

BAN/GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly. *Johnson.*

BAN/IAN, *n.* A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the E. Indies. *Johnson.*

2. A Gentoo servant, employed as an agent in commerce. *Herbert.*

3. A tree in India. *Milton.*

Banian days, in seamen's language, are three days in a week, in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals.

BAN/ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir*, *bannissant*; whence *bannissement*, *banishment*; Arm. *embanna*, to publish; *forbana* and *forbani-za*, to banish; It. *bandire*; D. *bannen*; G. *verbannen*, *ausbannen*. See *Ban*.]

1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the prince or government, either for life or for a limited time. It is common for Russians to be *banished* to Siberia.

2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as, to *banish* sorrow.

3. To quit one's country voluntarily, and with a view to reside abroad; as, he *banished* himself.

BAN/ISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.

BAN/ISHER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.

BAN/ISHING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.

BAN/ISHMENT, *n.* The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or forever, as for some crime.

2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration*. [*This practice has now ceased in G. Britain*.]

3. The state of being banished; exile.

4. The act of driving away or dispelling; as the *banishment* of care from the mind.

BANK, *n.* [Sax. *banec*; D. and G. *bank*; Sw. *bank*; Dan. *banke*; It. *banco*; Sp. Port. *banca*, *banco*; Fr. *banq*, *banque*; W. *banq*; Arm. *bancoq*; Ar. *بنك*, *bank*, a *bench*.]

Bank and *bench* are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.]

1. A mound, pile or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain, either as a defense or for other purposes. 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hill-lock on a plain. When we speak of the earth in general adjoining a lake or the sea, we use the word *shore*; but a particular steep acclivity on the side of a lake, river or the sea, is called a *bank*.

3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley; so called from their seat.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep. *Waller.*

4. By analogy, a collection or stock of money, deposited, by a number of persons, for a particular use; that is, an aggregate of particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a *bank*, that is a joint fund.

5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a common repository of the money of individuals or of companies; also a house used for a bank.

6. A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association, or an incorporated company; the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate capacity.

7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea; called also flats, shoals, shelves or shallows. These may rise to the surface of the water or near to it; but the word *bank* signifies also elevated ground at the bottom of the sea, when many fathoms below the surface, as the *banks* of Newfoundland.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound or dyke; to inclose, defend or fortify with a bank; as, to *bank* a house.

2. To pass by the banks of. *Shak.*

As I have *bank'd* their towns. *Shak.*

[Not in use.]

3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank. *Johnson.*

[Little used.]

BANK/ABLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes. [*Of recent origin*.]

BANK-BILL, } *n.* A promissory note, is-

BANK-NOTE, } *n.* sued by a banking company, signed by their President and countersigned by the Cashier, payable to the bearer in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. If payable to order, the note is called a *post-note*.

BANK/ED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANK/ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who trafficks in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Dict.*

BANK/ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it *banking*; when we speak of defending the land, we call it *imbanking*. *Encyc.*

BANK/ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, &c.

BANK/RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; Sp. *bancarotta*, bankruptcy, *bank* and Sp. *roto*, Port. *roto*, It. *rotto*, broken; Eng. *ruin*, defeat. This may signify *bench*-broken, or *bank*-broken; most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin *ruptus* contracted; Norm. *roupt*, *rous*, broken.]

1. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.*

2. In a less technical sense, a trader who fails or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader. In strictness, no per-

B A N

son but a trader can be a bankrupt. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

BANKRUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANKRUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANKRUPTCY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding, or otherwise; failure in trade.

BANKRUPTED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANKRUPTING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANKRUPT-LAW, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.

BANKRUPT-SYSTEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *banniere*; W. *baner*; It. *bandiera*; Sp. *bandera*; G. *fahne* and *panier*; D. *vaan* and *vaandel*; from Goth. *fana*, cloth; Sax. *fana*; L. *pannus*; Ir. *fuan*, cloth.]

1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state. *Encyc.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere. *Johnson.*

3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

BAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners. *Milton.*

Shield the strong foes, and rake the bannered shore. *Barlow.*

BAN'NERET, *n.* [Fr. from *banner*.] A knight made in the field. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights. *Spelman. Encyc.*

BAN'NEROL. [See *Bandrol*.]

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *boinneog*.] A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow hawk; the back and wings yellow; and the belly white; a native of the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BANQUET, *n.* [Fr. *banquet*; Arm. *banqed*, or *banvez*; It. *banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; Sp. *banqueta*, a stool with three legs; *banquete*, a banquet. From these words, it would appear that *banquet* is a sitting and hence a feast, and not, as supposed, from the oriental *pan*, *فان* to feed or bring up delicately.]

B A P

A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. *Ether v. Job xli. Amos vi.*

BANQUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. *Shak.*

BANQUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*

BANQUETED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BANQUETER, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.

BANQUETING, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.

2. Partaking of rich fare.

BANQUETING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. *1 Pet. iv.*

BANQUETING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where entertainments are made. *Cant. xxiv. Dan. v.*

BANQUETING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments. *Encyc.*

BANQUETTE or **BANQUET**, *n.* *banket*. [Fr.] In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. *Encyc.*

BAN'SHÉE or **BEN'SHI**, *n.* An Irish fairy. *Todd.*

BANSTICKLE, *n.* A small fish, called also stickle-back. This fish falls under the genus *Gasterosteus*.

BAN'TER, *v. t.* [Gr. *φωβώ*, whence *φωβώζω*, to mock, or deride.]

To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke, or jest with. *Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking or jesting; railery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

BAN'TERED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BAN'TERER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TERING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BANT'LING, *n.* [G. *bankart*. Qu.] A young child; an infant.

BAPTISM, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμα*, from *βαπτίζω*, from *βαπτο*, to baptize; Sp. *bautizar*; It. *battezzare*; Port. *bautizar*, or *baptizar*. These seem to be from the Greek, by contraction. But the Arm. *badeza*, *badein*, may be from *bath*, *bad*, water.]

1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.

2. The sufferings of Christ. *Matt. xx. 22. 23.*

3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John, the Baptist. *Acts xviii. Cruden.*

BAPTIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as a *baptismal* vow.

BAPTIST, *n.* One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.

B A R

2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.

BAPTISTERY, *n.* [L. *baptisterium*.] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century, they were taken into the church-porch, and afterwards into the church itself. *Encyc.*

BAPTIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Bramhall.*

BAPTIS'TICAL, *a.* tism.

BAPTIZE, *v. t.* [See *Baptism*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of christians, baptism is performed by plunging, or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, which is called *Christening*.

BAPTIZED, *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAPTIZER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAPTIZING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to; christening.

BAR, *n.* [W. *bar*; Ir. *barra*; Fr. *barre*; Sp. *barra*; Port. *id*; It. *barra*, *sbarra*; Arm. *barren*, *sparl*; Heb. *בַּר*; Ch. *בַּר*. If these words are the Eng. *bar*, the sense is a shoot, that which shoots, passes or is driven.]

1. A piece of wood, iron or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction; as the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or hatchway. *Numb. iii. 36. Ex. xxvi. 26.*

2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. *Amos i.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create. *Dryden.*

3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. *Job xxxviii.*

4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence the phrase, *at the bar of the court*, signifies in open court. Hence also licensed lawyers are called *barristers*; and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, are customarily called the *bar*. *A trial at bar*, in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at *Nisi Prius*, in the circuits.

5. Figuratively, any tribunal; as the *bar* of public opinion. Thus the final trial of men is called the *bar* of God.

6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. *Addison.*

7. A bank of sand, gravel or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult.

8. A rock in the sea, according to Brown; or any thing by which structure is held to-

gether, according to Johnson; used in Job ii.

9. Any thing laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.

10. In the *menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks, so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the bars, retains the name of the gum. *Encyc.* The upper part of the gums, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied. *Johnson.*

11. In music, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two, a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.

12. In law, a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. It is divided into a bar to common intentment, and bar special; bar temporary and bar perpetual. Bar to common intentment is an ordinary or general bar, which disables the declaration of the plaintiff. A special bar is more than ordinary, as a fine, release, or justification. A temporary bar is that which is good for a time, but may afterwards cease. A perpetual bar overthrows the action of the plaintiff forever. *Blackstone. Cowel.*

13. A bar of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammered from a pig.

14. Among printers, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.

15. In the African trade, a denomination of price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars. *Johnson.*

BAR, v. t. To fasten with a bar; as, to bar a door, or gate.

2. To hinder; to obstruct, or prevent; as, to bar the entrance of evil.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance between us bars our intercourse. In this sense, the phrase is often varied, thus: the distance bars me from his aid, or bars him from my aid.

4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition; as, the statute bars my right; the law bars the use of poisoned weapons.

5. To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle; as, the right is barred by time, or by statute; a release bars the plaintiff's recovery.

6. To except; to exclude by exception; as, I bar to night. *Shak.*

7. To cross with stripes of a different color.

8. To bar a vein, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, or other parts, to stop malignant humors. This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures. *Johnson.*

9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb*. [See *Barb*.] *Drayton. Haywood.*

BARB, n. [L. *barba*; W. *barv*; Corn. *bar*; Arm. *baro*.] This is beard, with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.]

1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; as the *barb* of a fish, the smaller claws of the polypus, &c. *Johnson. Core.*

2. The down, or pubes, covering the surface of some plants; or rather, a tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves. *Linne. Milne.*

3. Anciently, armor for horses; formerly, *barbe* or *barde*. *Hayward.*

4. A common name of the barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

5. A horse from *Barbary*, of which it seems to be a contraction.

6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

7. In botany, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee. This is one sort of pubescence. *Martyn.*

BARB, v. t. To shave; to dress the beard. *Obs. Shak.*

2. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish hook, spear, or other instrument.

3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*

BARBACAN, n. [Fr. *barbacane*; Sp. *barbacana*; It. *barbacane*. Qu. a projecting work.]

1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart. *Encyc. Johnson. Sp. Dict.*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. *Encyc.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy. *Johnson. Encyc.*

The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall to let in or drain off water; and the Spaniards, for a low wall round a church yard. *Fr. and Sp. Dict.*

BARBA'DOES-CHERRY, n. The Malpighia, a tree growing in the W. Indies, fifteen feet high and producing a pleasant tart fruit. *Johnson.*

BARBA'DOES TAR, n. A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

BARBARIAN, n. [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βάρβαρος*; Ir. *barba*, or *beorb*; Russ. *varvar*; Ch. *בָּרְבָר*. See Class Br. No. 3 and 7. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.]

1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. *Denham.*

2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. *Philips.*

3. A foreigner. The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations *barbarians*; and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws and manners. But

with them the word was less reproachful than with us.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. *Pope.*

2. Cruel; inhuman.

BARBARIC, a. [L. *barbaricus*. See *Barbarian*.] The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; *Barbaricum aurum*, gold from Asia, Virg. *Aen.* 2. 504; *Barbaricæ vestes*, embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]

Foreign; imported from foreign nations. *Milton. Pope.*

BARBARISM, n. [L. *barbarismus*. See *Barbarian*.]

1. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. *Dryden.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser. Davies.*

4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity. [In this sense little used, being superseded by barbarity.]

BARBARITY, n. [See *Barbarian*.]

The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*

2. Barbarism; impurity of speech. *Dryden. Swift.*

[The use of the word in this sense, is now superseded by barbarism.]

BARBARIZE, v. t. To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have barbarized France. *Burke.*

BARBAROUS, a. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners.

Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. *Shak.*

2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as barbarous usage. *Clarendon.*

BARBAROUSLY, adv. In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.*

2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner.

BARBAROUSNESS, n. Rudeness or incivility of manners. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity. *Hall.*

BARBARY, n. A barbary horse; a barb. *Beaum.*

BARBASTEL, n. A bat with hairy lips.

BARBATE, } [L. *barbatus*, from *barba*.

BARBATED, } a. See *Barb*.]

In botany, bearded; also gaping or ringent.

Barbatus flos, a gaping or ringent flower; synonymous with the ringent flower of Linne, and the *labiate* of Tournefort. *Milne. Lee.*

BARBE, n. In the military art, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures. *Encyc.*

BARBECUE, n. In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner.

BARBECUE, v. t. To dress and roast a

hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole.

BARBED, *pp.* [See *Barb.*]

1. Furnished with armor; as *barbed steeds*. *Shak.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as *barbed arrows*.

3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed. *Encyc.*

BARBEL, *n.* [L. *barba*; Fr. *barbeau*; D. *barbeel*.]

1. A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, of the order of abdominals. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a very coarse fish, living in deep still rivers and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, from which circumstance it probably received its name. *Encyc.*

2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb*. *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*

BARBER, *n.* [Persian, *barbr*. See *Barb.*] One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARBER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery. *Wiseman.*

BARBERESS, *n.* A female barber. [Not used.]

BARBER-MÖNGER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*

BARBERRY, *n.* [L. *berberis*; Is. *barbrog*; D. *berberis*; Sp. *berbero*. In Eth. *abarbar*, is the nettle, *urtica major*; in Amh., a species of thistle. Lud. Eth. 233; Amh. 39. It is probable therefore that this plant is so named from its spines or *barbs*. Its other name, *oryacanthus*, indicates a like origin.]

1. A plant of the genus *berberis*, common in hedges; called in England, *pipperidge-bush*. The berries are used in housewifery, and are deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root. This plant is pernicious to wheat, the ears of which will not fill, if within the effluvia of the plant; and the influence of this has been known to extend three or four hundred yards. *Miller. Encyc.*

BARBET, *n.* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphid. [See *Aphis*.] *Encyc.*

2. The Bucco, a genus of birds found in the warm climates of both continents.

3. A dog, so called from his long hair.

BARD, *n.* [W. *bardh*, or *barz*; Ir. *bard*; Fr. *barde*; a poet; Ir. *bardas*, a satire or lampoon; W. *bardhas*, philosophy; *bard-gan*, a song.]

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses, in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised

the brave, but reproached the cowardly.

Diod. Sic. Am. Marcel. Lucan. Festus.

2. In modern usage, a poet. *Pope. Dryden.*

BARD, *n.* The trappings of a horse.

BARDED, *a.* In heraldry, caparisoned. *Encyc.*

BARDES'ANISTS, *n.* A sect of heretics, who sprung from Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection. *Encyc.*

BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry. *Owen.*

BARDISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BARDISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*

BARE, *a.* [Sax. *bar*, or *bar*; Sw. and Dan. *bar*; G. *bar*. This word is from opening, separating, stripping. In Ch. Syr. Sam. *bar* signifies to open, or explain; Ar. to dig; also *bar* is to separate, to purify. Ch. Syr. *bar* to lay waste; Ar. *id.*]

1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is bare; the trees are bare.

2. With the head uncovered, from respect. *Clarendon.*

3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. *Spenser.*

4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*

5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. *Hooker. Dryden.*

I have made Esau bare. *Jer. xlix.*

6. Alone; unaccompanied. *Shak. South.*

7. Thread-bare; much worn. *Shak.*

8. Wanting clothes; or ill supplied with garments. *Johnson.*

Under bare poles, at sea, signifies having no sail set. *Mar. Dict.*

It is often followed by *of*; as, the country is bare of money. *Locke.*

BARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarjan*. See *Bare*, *adj.*]

To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to bare the breast. *Bacon. Pope.*

BARE, the old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*.

BA'REBONE, *n.* [See *Bone*.] A very lean person.

BA'REBONED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather, so that the bones show their forms. *Shak.*

BA'RED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BA'REFACED, *a.* [See *Face*.]

1. With the face uncovered; not masked. *Shak.*

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence shameless; impudent; audacious; as a *barefaced* falsehood.

BA'REFACEDLY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BA'REFACEDNESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT, *a.* [See *Foot*.]

With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. 2 Sam. xv. Isaiah xx.

BA'REFOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare; as, to dance *barefoot*. *Shak.*

BA'REFOOTED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BA'REGNAWN, *a.* [See *Gnaw*.] Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BA'REHEADED, *a.* [See *Head*.]

Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause. *Bacon. Dryden.*

BA'RELEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BA'RELY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as a prince *barely* in title. *Barret. Hooker.*

BA'RENECKED, *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed. *Shak.*

BA'RENESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering. *Shak. South.*

BA'REPICKED, *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*

BA'RERIBBED, *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

B'ARGAIN, *n.* [Fr. *barguigner*, to haggle, to hum and haw; Arm. *barguignour*, a baggler; It. *bargagnare*, to cavil, contend, bargain; Ir. *braghean*, debate. It seems to accord with It. *briga*, Sp. *brega*, Fr. *brigue*.]

An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

2. Stipulation: interested dealing.

3. Purchase or the thing purchased. *Locke.*

4. In popular language, final event; upshot. *We must make the best of a bad bargain.*

To sell *bargains*, is a vulgar phrase.

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement, originally by striking, or shaking hands. The Latin *ferire fedus*, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.

Bargain and sale, in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. *Blackstone.*

B'ARGAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; often with *for* before the thing purchased; as, to bargain for a house. A bargain with B for his farm.

B'ARGAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A bargained away his farm; a popular use of the word.

BARGAINEE, *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. *Blackstone.*

BARGAINER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. *Blackstone.*

B'ARGE, *n.* *barj.* [D. *bargie*; It. and Sp. *barca*; Ir. *barc*. *Barge*, and *bark* or *barque*, a ship, are radically one word.]

1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers; used by officers and magistrates. *Encyc.*

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen, for loading and unloading ships. *Mar. Dict.*

B'ARGE-COUPLES, *n.* In architecture, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building. *Encyc.*

B'ARGE-COURSE, *n.* In bricklaying, a

BAR

part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable, or kirkhead. *Encyc.*

BARGE, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BARGE, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.

Blackstone.

BARGER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BARILLA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground where they form a vitrified lump. *Encyc.*

2. The alkali procured from this plant.

BARITONE, [See *Barytone*.]

BARIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryte or baryta, which is an oxyd of barium.

Davy.

BARK, *n.* [Dan. *bark*; Sw. *bark*; G. *berke*; probably from stripping, separating.]

1. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark or cortex, and the inner bark or liber. The rough broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New-England, called *ross*.

2. By way of distinction, Peruvian Bark.

BARK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also to cover or inclose with bark.

BARK, *n.* [Ir. *barr*; Fr. *barque*; Russ. *barque*; It. and Sp. *barca*.]

A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizen top sail. The English mariners, in the coal trade, apply this name to a broad-sterned ship without a figure-head.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

Water-barks, in Holland, are small vessels, for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water. *Encyc.*

BARK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan*, *byrcan*, to bark.]

1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue.

2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. It is followed by *at*.

To bark at sleeping fame. *Spenser.*

BARK-BARED, *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BARK-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark. *Encyc.*

BARKED, *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also covered with bark.

BARKER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BARK-GALLED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay. *Encyc.*

BARKING, *pp.* Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark.

BARKY, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*

BARLEY, *n.* [W. *barys*; Sax. *bere*. Qu. *L. far*, Gr. *σποβ*, Heb. *בָּר* bar, corn. In the Saxon chronicle, An. 1124, it is writ-

BAR

ten *barlie*. Owen renders it bread-corn, from *bere*, bread.]

A species of valuable grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale* and *porter*. It is of the genus *hordeum*, consisting of several species. Those principally cultivated in England, are the common spring barley, the long eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called *big*, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities. *Encyc. Miller. Arbuthnot.*

BARLEY-BRAKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney.*

BARLEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer. *Shak.*

BARLEY-CORN, *n.* [See *Corn*.] A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length. *Johnson.*

BARLEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. *Gay.*

BARLEY-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARLEY-WATER, *n.* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine.

French barley and pearl barley are used for making decoctions. These are made by separating the grain from its coat. The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot.

BARM, *n.* [Sax. *beorm*. Qu. *L. fermentum*, from *ferveo*; or *beer-rahm*, beer cream; or W. *berwi*, to boil.]

Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BARMY, *a.* Containing barm, or yeast. *Bacon. Shak.*

BARN, *n.* [Sax. *berern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ærn*, or *ern*, a close place or repository.]

A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the northern states of America, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that among them, a barn is both a cornhouse or grange, and a stable.

BARNACLE, *n.* [Port. *bernaca*, the Solan goose; Fr. *barnacle* or *barnaque*; L. *perna*, a shell-fish.]

1. A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks and timber, below the surface of the sea.

2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, but the upper part of the body and neck is black. Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. Hence the name. It is written also *Bernacle*. *Pennant.*

3. In the plural, an instrument consisting of

BAR

two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing. *Encyc.*

BAR/OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

Carbonate of baryte. Its color is usually a light yellowish gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals.

This mineral is called also *Witherite*, from Dr. Withering, the discoverer. *Cleveland. Kirwan. Ure.*

BAROMETER, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and purged of air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver. A column of quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury. For this purpose, the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAROMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as *barometrical* experiments.

BAROMETRICALLY, *adv.* By means of a barometer. *Pinkerton.*

BARON, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron* or *varon*; It. *barone*; Sans. *bareru*, *bhartu*, a husband. This word, in the middle ages, was written *bar*, *ber*, *var*, *baro*, *paro*, *viro*, *virro*, *viron*. It is the *vir* of the Latins; Sax. *wer*; Ir. *fir*, *fear*; W. *gwr*, for *guir*, *gevir*. See *Spelman's Glossary*, and *Hirt. Pansa. De Bell. Alex.* 42: *Hicks' Sax. Grammar*, 113, 146. The Sax. *wer*, L. *vir*, is doubtless the Shemitic *בָּר*, a man, so named from strength.]

1. In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet. Originally, the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence, in ancient records, the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had, in early times, a right to sit in parliament. As a *baron* was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its *court-baron*; hence the *barons* claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort; a right pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient *barons*, *land-holders*, *manor-holders*.

Anciently, *barons* were greater, or such as held their lands of the king *in capite*; or lesser, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite*.

The title of *baron* is no longer attached to the possession of a manor, but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of sum-

mons to parliament; that is, the dignity is personal, and not territorial.

The radical word, *vir, fr*, a man, is Celtic, as well as Teutonic; but the word *baron* was not known in the British isles, till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes.

Spelman. Blackstone. Encyc. Cowel.

2. Baron is a title of certain officers, as *barons of the exchequer*, who are the four judges who try cases between the king and his subjects, relating to the revenue. *Barons of the Cinque Ports* are members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

Blackstone.

3. In law, a husband; as *baron and feme*, husband and wife.

BAR/ONAGE, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers.

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

Johnson.

BAR/ONESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BAR/ONET, *n.* [Fr. dimin of *baron*.]

A dignity or degree of honor, next below a baron, and above a knight; having precedence of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent.

Johnson. Blackstone.

BAR/ONIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

Encyc.

BAR/ONY, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor, or baron.

Johnson. Encyc.

BAR/OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *Barometer*.

AROSCOP/IC, *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

BAROSEL/ENITE, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, or *βαρυς*, heavy, and *selenite*.]

A mineral; sulphate of baryte; heavy spar.

Kirwan. Cleaveland.

BAR/RA, *n.* In Portugal and Spain, a long measure for cloths. In Valencia, 13 *baras* make 12½ yards English; in Castile, 7 are equal to 6½ yards; in Arragon, 3 make 2½ yards.

Encyc.

BARRACA/DA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BAR/RACAN, *n.* [It. *baracane*; Sp. *barragan*; Fr. *bouacan*.]

A thick, strong stuff, something like camelot; used for cloaks, surtouts, and other outer garments.

BAR/RACK, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*. It seems to be formed like Sax. *parruc*, a park, an inclosure.]

A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison. In Spain, a hut or cabin for fishermen.

BAR/RACK-MASTER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

Swift.

BARRACU/DA, *n.* A species of fish of the

pike kind, found in the seas about the Bahamas and W. Indies, of ten feet in length. The color is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable and sometimes poisonous.

Catesby. Pennant.

BAR/RATOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *barat*, strife, deceit; Cimbric, *baratton*; Ice. and Scandinavian, *baratta*, contest; It. *baratta*, strife, quarrel; *barattare*, to barter, to cheat; Sp. *barato*, fraud, deceit; *baratar*, to barter, to deceive. The radical sense is to turn, wind and twist, whence to strive; L. *verto*; Eng. *barter*. See *Barter*.]

1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation.

Coke. Blackstone.

2. The master of a ship, who commits any fraud, in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured.

BAR/RATRY, *n.* The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.

Coke. Blackstone.

2. In commerce, any species of cheating or fraud, in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured; as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by wilful deviation, or by embezzling the cargo.

Park.

BARRED, *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbid; striped; checkered.

BAR/REL, *n.* [W. Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril*; It. *barile*; Arm. *baraz*.]

1. A vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, round and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops.

2. The quantity which a barrel contains. Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31½ gallons; of beer measure, 36 gallons; of ale, 32 gallons; and of beer-vingar, 34 gallons.

Of weight, a barrel of Essex butter is 106 pounds; of Suffolk butter, 256; a barrel of herring should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and hold 1000 herrings; a barrel of salmon should contain 42 gallons; a barrel of soap should weigh 256 lbs.

Johnson. Encyc.

In America, the contents of a barrel are regulated by statutes.

In Connecticut, the barrel for liquors must contain 31½ gallons, each gallon to contain 231 cubic inches. In New-York, a barrel of flour by statute must contain either 196 lb. or 228 lb. nett weight. The barrel of beef and pork in New-York and Connecticut, is 200 lbs. In general, the contents of barrels, as defined by statute, in this country, must be from 28 to 31½ gallons.

3. Any thing hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun; a tube.

4. A cylinder; as the barrel of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.

5. A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called the barrel of the ear. It is four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, and covered with a fine membrane. It is more usually called the cavity of the tympanum.

Encyc. Johnson.

BAR/REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack

in a barrel with salt for preservation, as to barrel beef, pork or fish.

BAR/REL-BELLIED, *a.* [See *Belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dryden.

BAR/RELED, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.

BAR/RELING, *ppr.* Putting or packing in a barrel.

BAR/REN, *a.* [from the same root as *bare*.]

1. Not producing young, or offspring; applied to animals.

2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; sterile; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive; applied to the earth.

3. Not producing the usual fruit; applied to trees, &c.

4. Not copious; scanty; as a scheme barren of hints.

Swift.

5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas; as a barren treatise.

6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull; as barren spectators.

Shak. Johnson. Qu.

7. Unproductive; not inventive; as a barren mind.

BAR/REN, *n.* In the States west of the Alleghany, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these barrens is not barren, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet.

Atwater, Journ. of Science.

2. Any unproductive tract of land; as the pine barrens of South Carolina.

Drayton.

BAR/RENLY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

BAR/RENNESS, *adv.* The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception; applied to animals.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. The quality of not producing at all, or in small quantities; as the barrenness of soil.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new; applied to the mind.

4. Want of matter; scantiness; as the barrenness of a cause.

Hooker.

5. Defect of emotion, sensibility or fervency; as the barrenness of devotion.

Taylor.

BAR/RENWORT, *n.* [See *Wort*.] A plant, constituting the genus *Epimedium*, of which the alpinum is the only species; a low herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers.

Encyc.

BARRFUL, *a.* Full of obstructions.

Shak.

BARRICA/DE, *n.* [Fr. *barricade*; It. *barricata*; from It. *barrare*, Sp. *barrrear*, to bar.]

1. A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security, against his shot.

2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

3. In naval architecture, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter deck, in ships of war, and filled with rope, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action.

Encyc.

BARRICA/DE, *v. t.* To stop up a passage; to obstruct.

2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

BARRICA/DO. The same as *barricade*.

BAR

BAR/RIER, [Fr. *barrière*; It. *barriera*; Sp. *barra*, a barrier; Sp. *barrear*, to bar or barricade. See *Bar*.]

1. In *fortification*, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overhanging rafters, to stop an enemy. *Encyc.*

2. A wall for defense.

3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. *Swift.*

4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack; as constitutional *barriers*. *Hopkinson.*

5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation. *Pope.*

BAR/ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.

BAR/ISTER, *n.* [from *bar*.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAR/ROW, *n.* [Sax. *berewe*; W. *berva*; Ger. *bahre*; D. *berri*; from the root of *bear*, to carry. See *Bear*.]

1. A light small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men.

A *wheel-barrow*, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain. *Encyc.*

BAR/ROW, *n.* [Sax. *berga*, or *beorgh*, a hog; D. *berg*, a *barrow* hog.]

1. In *England*, a hog; and according to *Ash*, obsolete. *Barrow-grease* is hog's lard.

2. In *America*, a male hog castrated; a word in common use.

BAR/ROW, *n.* [Sax. *beara*, or *bearewe*, a grove.]

In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.

BAR/ROW, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or hillock; byrgen, a tomb; G. and D. *bergen*, to conceal, to save.]

A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in *England*, in the North of the European continent, and in *America*. They sometimes were formed of stones, and in *England* called *cairns*. The barrow answers to the *tumulus* of the Latins. [See *Tomb*.]

BAR/SE, *n.* An English name for the common perch. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BAR/SHOT, *n.* [See *Bar* and *Shoot*.]

Double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat. *Mar. Dict.*

BARTER, *v. t.* [Sp. *baratar*; It. *barattare*, to exchange. The primary sense is probably to turn or change, and this gives the

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sense of deceiving, barratry, as well as of bartering. L. *vario*, *verto*. Class Br.]

To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

BARTER, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by *away*; as, to *barter away* goods or honor.

BARTER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange.

BARTERED, *pp.* Given in exchange.

BARTERER, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BARTERING, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.

BARTERY, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade. [Not used.] *Camden.*

BARTON, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton*, barley-town.] The deman lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Johnson. Blount.*

BARTRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*; Gr. *rup*, fire.]

A plant; pellitory. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BARYSTRONTIANITE, *n.* [Gr. *basus*, heavy, and *strontian*.]

A mineral, called also *stromnite*, from *Stromness*, in *Orkney*. It has been found in masses of a grayish white color internally, but externally of a yellowish white.

Trail. Cleaveland. Phillips.

BARYTA, } [Gr. *basus*, heavy; *basus*, weight.]

BARYTE, } *n.* weight.]

Ponderous earth; so called from its great weight, it being the heaviest of the earths. Spec. grav. about 4. Recent discoveries have shown that *baryte* is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium*. It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of *baryte*, the former of which is called *heavy spar*. *Cleaveland. Thomson.*

BARYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to *baryte*; formed of *baryte*, or containing it. *Kirwan.*

BARYTO-CALCITE, *n.* [*baryte* and *calc.* See *Calc.*]

A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of *baryte*, of a dark or light gray color, of various forms. *Kirwan.*

BARYTONE, *a.* [Gr. *basus*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.]

Pertaining to or noting a grave deep sound, or male voice. *Walker. Arbuthnot.*

BARYTONE, *n.* In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other.

2. In *Greek Grammar*, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

BASAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say.*

BASALT, *n.* *basalt*. [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found in *Ethiopia*, a species of marble, called *basaltis*, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. Nat. Hist. Lib. 36. Ca. 7. But according to *Da Costa*, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of *basalt*. Hist. of Fossils. p. 263. If named from its color,

BAS

it may be allied to the Fr. *basané*, tawny. Lünier refers it to the *Ethiopic basalt*, iron, a word I cannot find.]

A dark, grayish black mineral or stone, sometimes bluish or brownish black, and when withered, the surface is grayish or reddish brown. It is amorphous, columnar, tabular or globular. The columnar form is straight or curved, perpendicular or inclined, sometimes nearly horizontal; the diameter of the columns from three inches to three feet, sometimes with transverse semi-spherical joints, in which the convex part of one is inserted in the concavity of another. The forms of the columns generally are pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal. It is sometimes found also in rounded masses, either spherical, or compressed and lenticular. These rounded masses are sometimes composed of concentric layers, with a nucleus, and sometimes of prisms radiating from a center. It is heavy and hard. The pillars of the Giant's causey in *Ireland*, composed of this stone and exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves. The English miners call it *cockle*; the German, *short*, or *shert*. It is called by *Kirwan*, *Figurate Trap*, from its prismatic forms. *Kirwan. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

BASALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to *basalt*; formed of or containing *basalt*.

BASALTIFORM, *a.* In the form of *basalt*; columnar.

BASALTINE, *n.* *Basaltic Hornblend*; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in *Basalt*. It is also found in lavas and volcanic scoriae. It is generally in distinct crystals, and its color is a pure black, or slightly tinged with green. It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

2. A column of *basalt*. *Kirwan.*

BASANITE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Gr. *basanos*, the trier. Plin. Lib. 36. Ca. 22. See *Basalt*.]

Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate. Its color is a grayish or bluish black, interspersed with veins of quartz. It is employed to test the purity of gold. *Kirwan. Ure. Cleaveland.*

BASE, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low; W. *bas*; It. *basso*; Sp. *bazo*, low; W. *basu*, to fall, or lower. See *Abase*.]

1. Low in place. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, low in value or estimation; used of things.

3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity or estimation among men; used of persons.

The base shall behave proudly against the honorable. Is. iii.

4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment; as a base and abject multitude.

5. Of little comparative value; applied to metals, and perhaps to all metals, except gold and silver.

6. Deep; grave; applied to sounds; as the base sounds of a viol. *Bacon.*

7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. *Shak.*

8. Not held by honorable tenure. A base estate is an estate held by services not honorable, not in *capite*, or by villenage.

Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant, a *base* tenant. So writers on the laws of England use the terms, a *base* fee, a *base* court. *Encyc.*

BASE, *n.* [Gr. *basis*; L. *basis*; It. *basa*, *base*; Sp. *basa*; Fr. *base*; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as the *base* of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, &c.

In *architecture*, the *base* of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; but when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. Usually it consists of certain spires or circles. The pedestal also has its *base*. *Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it.

3. In *gunnery*, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is 1 1-4 inch. *Encyc.*

4. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. *Sidney.*

5. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone.

6. In *old authors*, stockings; armor for the legs. *Hudibras.*

7. The place from which racers or tilers start; the bottom of the field; the career or starting post. *Dryden.*

9. The lowest or gravest part in music; improperly written *bass*.

10. A rustic play, called also *bays*, or *prison bars*. *Shak.*

11. In *geometry*, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure. Any side of a triangle may be called its *base*, but this term most properly belongs to the side which is parallel to the horizon. In rectangled triangles, the *base*, properly, is the side opposite to the right angle. The *base* of a solid figure is that on which it stands. The *base* of a conic section is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the *base* of the cone. *Encyc.*

12. In *chemistry*, any body which is dissolved by another body, which it receives and fixes. Thus any alkaline, earthy or metallic substance, combining with an acid, forms a compound or neutral salt, of which it is the *base*. Such salts are called salts with alkaline, earthy or metallic *bases*. *Encyc.*

13. *Thorough base*, in music, is the part performed with *base* viols or theorbos, while the voices sing and other instruments perform their parts, or during the intervals when the other parts stop. It is distinguished by figures over the notes.

Counter base is a second or double *base*, when there are several in the same concert. *Encyc.*

BASE, *v. t.* To *embase*; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals. [*Lit. used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To found; to lay the *base* or foundation. To *base* and build the commonwealth of man. *Columbiad.*

BA'SE-BORN, *a.* [*base* and *born*.] Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

2. Born of low parentage. *Milton.*

3. Vile; mean.

BA'SE-COURT, *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour*. See *Court*.] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm yard. *Shak.*

BA'SED, *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.

BA'SELESS, *a.* Without a *base*; having no foundation, or support.

The *baseless* fabric of a vision. *Shak.*

The fame how poor that swells our *baseless* pride. *Trumbull.*

BA'SELY, *adv.* In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonorably. *Dryden.*

2. Illegitimately; in *bastardy*. *Knolles.*

BA'SEMENT, *n.* In *architecture*, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story, are placed. *Encyc.*

BA'SE-MINDED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean. *Camden.*

BA'SE-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit. *Sandys.*

BA'SENESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Dryden.*

2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. *Swift.*

3. *Bastardy*; illegitimacy of birth. *Shak.*

4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

BA'SENET, *n.* A helmet. *Spenser.*

BA'SE-STRING, *n.* The lowest note. *Shak.*

BA'SE-VIOL, *n.* [See *Viol*.] A musical instrument, used for playing the *base* or gravest part.

BASH, *v. t.* [Heb. *בש*, *bosh*, to be cast down, or confounded. Qu. D. *verbaazen*, to confound. See *Abash*.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame. *Spenser.*

BASHAW, *n.* [Ar. *باشا*, *basha*; Pers. *pasha*; Sp. *baza*; It. *bascia*; Turk. *basch*, the head. Qu. D. *baas*, master, and the *bassus* of the *Alemanni* and *Longobards*, in the middle ages. This word is often written most absurdly *pasha*, both by the English and Americans. It should be written and pronounced *pashaw*.]

1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; appropriately, the title of the prime vicer, but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction. The Turkish bashaws exercise an oppressive authority in their provinces. Hence,

2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASH'FUL, *a.* [See *Bash* and *Abash*.]

1. Properly, having a downcast look; hence very modest.

2. Modest to excess; sheepish. *Shak.*

3. Exciting shame.

BASH'FULLY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASH'FULNESS, *n.* Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c.

2. Vicious or rustic shame. *Sidney.*

BASH'LESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

BAS'IL, *n.* *s* as *z.* The slope or angle of a

tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane; usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees. *Encyc.*

BAS'IL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BAS'IL, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Ocimum*, of which there are many species, all natives of warm climates. They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in France.

BAS'IL, *n.* [Orient. *باس* to strip.] The skin of a sheep tanned; written also *basan*.

BAS'IL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil, a plant of the genus *Clinopodium*. *Muhlenburg.*

BAS'ILAR, *a.* *s* as *z.* [See *Basilic*.]

BAS'ILARY, *a.* *s* as *z.* Chief; an anatomical term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain. *Cozz.*

Basilian monks, monks of the order of St. Basil, who founded the order in Pontus. The order still exists, but has less power and celebrity than formerly. *Encyc.*

BAS'ILIC, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Gr. *βασίλειον*; L. *basilica*; Gr. *βασίλειον*, a king.]

Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. It was a large hall, with aisles, porticoes, tribunals, and tribunals. The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence. These edifices, at first, were the palaces of princes, afterwards courts of justice, and finally converted into churches. Hence *basilic* now signifies a church, chapel, cathedral or royal palace. *Encyc. Sp. and It. Dict.*

BAS'ILIC, *n.* [See *Basil*.] The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence. *Encyc. Quincy.*

BAS'ILIC, *a.* Belonging to the middle

BAS'ILICAL, *a.* vein of the arm.

2. Noting a particular nut, the walnut, *basilica nux*.

BAS'ILICON, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Gr. *βασίλειον*, royal.]

An ointment. This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers. At present it is confined to three official ointments, distinguished into black, yellow and green basilicon. *Encyc.*

BAS'ILISK, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Gr. *βασίλισκος*; L. *basiliscus*.]

1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.

2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. This cannon carried a ball of 200 pounds weight, but is not now used. Modern writers give this name to cannon of a smaller size, which the Dutch make 15 feet long, and the French 10, carrying a 48 pound ball. *Encyc.*

BA'SIN, *n.* *basin*. [Fr. *basin*; It. *basin*; Arm. *basin*; It. *bacino*, or *bacile*; Port.

bacia. If the last radical is primarily a palatal letter, this is the German *becken*; *D. becken*.]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.
2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water.
3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a hollow place for liquids, or an inclosed part of water, forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance; a little bay.

4. Among *glass grinders*, a concave piece of metal by which convex glasses are formed.

5. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.

6. In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

8. In *Jewish antiquities*, the laver of the tabernacle.

BASIS, *n. plu. bases*. [L. and Gr.; the same as *base*, which see.]

1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. See a full explanation under *base*.
2. The ground work or first principle; that which supports.

3. Foundation; support.

The basis of public credit is good faith.

Hamilton.

The basis of all excellence is truth.

Johnson.

4. Basis, in chemistry. See *Base*. No. 12.

B'ASK, *v. t.* [The origin of this word is not obvious. Qu. *Ir. basgain*, to rest or repose.]

To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences; as, to *bask* in the blaze of day; to *bask* in the sunshine of royal favor. The word includes the idea of some continuance of exposure.

B'ASK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

Dryden.

B'ASKED, *pp.* Exposed to warmth, or genial heat.

B'ASKET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgaed*; *Ir. bascaid*; probably from weaving or texture; W. *basg*, a netting or plaiting of splinters.]

1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters or other flexible things interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are very various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work-baskets.
2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain; as, a *basket* of medals is two bushels. But in general, this quantity is indefinite.

In *military affairs*, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire. They serve for defense against small shot.

Encyc.

B'ASKET, *v. t.* To put in a basket.

Cowper.

B'ASKET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus *Asterias*, and otherwise called the Magellanic star-fish.

It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches. These when extended form a circle of three feet diameter. [See *Asterias*.] *Encyc.*

B'ASKET-HILT, *n.* [See *Hilt*.] A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury, as of a sword. *Hudibras*.

B'ASKET-HILTED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work. *Warton*.

B'ASKET-SALT, *n.* Salt made from salt-springs, which is purer, whiter and finer, than common brine salt. *Encyc.*

B'ASKET-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket, to and from market.

B'ASKING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

B'ASKING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of *squalus* or shark. This fish is from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See *Squalus*.] *Pennant. Encyc.*

B'ASQUISH, *a. baskish*. Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay. *Brown*.

B'ASS, *n.* [It has no plural.] The name of several species of fish. In *England*, this name is given to a species of perch, called by some the sea-wolf, from its voracity, and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In the *northern states of America*, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; the *perca ocellata*.

A species of striped fish, of a darker color, with a large head, is called sea-bass, as it is never found in fresh water. This fish grows to two or three pounds weight. Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food.

Prince. Belknap.

B'ASS, *n.* The linden, lime or tiel tree; called also *bass-wood*. [See *Bast*.]

2. [pron. *bas*.] A mat to kneel on in churches.

BASS, *n.* In *music*, the *base*; the deepest or gravest part of a tune. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian *basso*, which is the Eng. *base*, low; yet with the pronunciation of *base* and plural *bases*, a gross error that ought to be corrected; as the word used in pronunciation is the English word *base*.

BASS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone.

Shak.

BASS-RELIEF, *n.* In English, *base-relief*. [From *It. basso*, low, and *rilevare*, to raise; whence *rilievo*, raised work. See *Left and Relief*.]

Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protrude so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in *relief*; and when they are low, flat or little raised

from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief*. When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be *bold, strong, or high, alto rilievo*. [See *Relief*.] *Encyc.*

BASS-VIOL, *n.* [See *Base-viol*.]

BAS/SA. [See *Bashaw*.]

BAS/SET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette*.] A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game being introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador, Justiniani, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts. *Encyc.*

BAS/SET, *v. t.* [See *Basil*.] Among coal diggers, to incline upwards. Thus a vein of coal *bassets*, when it takes a direction towards the surface of the earth. This is called *cropping*, and is opposed to *dipping*. *Encyc.*

BAS/SETTING, *ppr.* Having a direction upwards.

BAS/SETTING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BASSO-CONCERTANTE, in *music*, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece. *Bailey*.

BASSO-CONTINUO, thorough base, which see under *base*. *Bailey*.

BASSO-REPIENO, is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts. *Bailey*.

BASSO-RELIEVO. [See *Bass-relief*.]

BASSO-VIOLINO, is the base of the base-viol. *Bailey*.

BAS/SOCK, *n.* The same as *bass*, a mat.

BASSOON, *n.* [Fr. *basson*; *It. bassone*, from *basso*, low.]

A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes. Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a *fagot*. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, &c.

Johnson. Encyc. Busby.

BASSOON/IST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon. *Busby*.

B'AST, *n.* [Qu. D. and Dan. *bast*, bark, or from twisting.]

A rope or cord, made of the bark of the lime tree, bass-wood or linden; or the bark made into ropes and mats. *Ash. Bailey*.

B'ASTARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; *Ir. basdard*; Fr. *batard*; D. *bastard*; G. *bastart*; *It. and Sp. bastardo*; W. *bastarz*; *basu*, to fall, whence *base*, and *tarz*, growth, issue, a sprout.]

A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child, by the intermarriage of the parents, at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage. *Blackstone*.

Bastard eigne', or bastard elder, in law, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterward marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier puise*, or younger. *Blackstone*.

B'ASTARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

B'ASTARD, *a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as a *bastard* hope, *bastard* honors.

Shak. Temple.

In military affairs, *bastard* is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary.

Encyc.

Bastard-Flower-fence, a plant, a species of *Adenantha*.

Bastard-hemp, a plant, a species of *Datisca*, false hemp.

Bastard-Rocket, dyers-weed, or wild woad, a species of *Reseda*.

Bastard-Star of Bethlehem, a plant, a species of *Albica*.

Bastard-Scarlet, a red color dyed with bale-madder.

B'ASTARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard. *Bacon.*

B'ASTARDISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

B'ASTARDIZE, *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget a bastard. *Shak.*

B'ASTARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriiously. *Donne.*

B'ASTARDS, an appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance.

Mezeray.

B'ASTARDY, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate. *Blackstone.*

BASTARN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains. *D'Anville.*

Bastarnic Alps, the Carpathian mountains, between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants, the Bastarnæ. *D'Anville.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton*, for *baston*; Sp. *baston*; It. *bastone*, a stick or club.]

1. To beat with a stick.

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid. *Swift.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear*; It. *imbastire*, to baste; It. *bastia*, a long stitch.]

To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

BASTED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

BAS'TILE, *n.* [Fr., from *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build.]

An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs.

It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BASTINA'DE, } [Fr. *bastonnade*; Sp. *bastonada*; It. *bastonata*, from *bastone*, a stick or staff. See *Baste*.]

A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BASTINA'DE, } *v. t.* To beat with a stick

BASTINA'DO, } or cudgel.

BASTING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BASTING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BAS'TION, *n.* *bas'chun*. [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*; It. *bastione*; probably from *bastir*, *bâtir*, to build, to set or found.]

A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a *bulwark*. Bastions are solid or hollow. A *flat* bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions in its extremes. A *cut* bastion has its point cut off and instead of it a re-entering angle, or an angle inwards, with two points outward. A *composed* bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A *demibastion* is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A *double* bastion is one raised on the plane of another. *Encyc.*

BAS'TO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BAS'TON, or **BATOON'**, *n.* [Sp. See *Baste*.]

In architecture, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *torus*. *Encyc.*

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Ir. *bat*, *bata*; Russ. *bat*; allied to *beat*.]

1. A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other.

2. Bat or bate, a small copper coin of Germany, with a small mixture of silver, worth four cruzers. Also a coin of Switzerland, worth five livres. *Encyc.*

3. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*

BAT, *v. t.* To manage a bat, or play with one. *Mason.*

BAT, *n.* [Rab. and Tal. *בַּאֲטָה*, or *בַּאֲטָה*, *Buxtorf*. I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.]

A race of quadrupeds, technically called *Vespertilio*, of the order *primates*, in Linne's system. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous. Of these, the vampire or Ternate bat inhabits Africa and the Oriental Isles. These animals fly in flocks from isle to isle, obscuring the sun by their numbers. Their wings when extended measure five or six feet. They live on fruits; but are said sometimes to draw blood from persons when asleep. The bats of the northern

latitudes are small; they are viviparous and suckle their young. Their skin resembles that of a mouse. They enter houses in pleasant summer evenings, feed upon moths, flies, flesh, and oily substances, and are torpid during the winter.

Encyc.

BAT'-FOWLER, *n.* One who practices, or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BAT'-FOWLING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise.

Cowel. Encyc.

BA'TABLE, *a.* [See *Bate* and *Debate*.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called *batable* ground. *Cowel. Encyc.*

BATA'TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also the Peruvian name of the *sweet potato*.

Encyc.

BATA'VIAN, *a.* [from *Batavi*, the people who inhabited the isle.]

Pertaining to the isle of Betaw in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. But more generally, the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general.

BATA'VIAN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or of the Low Countries.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakzel*; G. *gebäck*; from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities. *B. Jonson.*

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate*, contention. It is probably from the root of *beat*. See *Debate*.]

Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate*.

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat, to batter; but perhaps from *abattre*, to beat down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See *Beat*.]

To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing; as, to *bate* the wages of the laborer; to *bate* good cheer. *Locke. Dryden.*

[We now use *abate*.]

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with *of*.

Abate thy speed and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

Spenser uses *bate* in the sense of sinking, driving in, penetrating; a sense regularly deducible from that of *beat*, to thrust.

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate* Deep in the flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.

BATE-BREEDING, *a.* Breeding strife. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BA'TEFUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. *Sidney.*

BA'TELESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BA'TEMENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

[*Bate*, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.]

BATEAU, *n.* *batto'*. [Fr. from L. *batillum*.]

A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

B A T

BAT'ENITES, BAT'ENISTS, or BATE'NIANS, *n.* A sect of apostates from Mohammedism, who professed the abominable practices of the Ismaelians and Kirmatians. The word signifies *esoteric*, or persons of inward light. [See *Assassins*.]

BAT'FUL, *a.* [See *Batten*.] Rich, fertile, as land. [Not in use.] *Mason*.

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bath*, *batho*, a bath; *bathian*, to bathe; W. *badh*, or *baz*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *bad*, a bath; Ir. *bath*, the sea; Old Phrygian *bedu*, water. Qu. W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

1. A place for bathing; a convenient vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in. Baths are warm or tepid, hot or cold, more generally called *warm* and *cold*. They are also *natural* or *artificial*. *Natural* baths are those which consist of spring water, either hot or cold, which is often impregnated with iron, and called *chalybeate*, or with sulphur, carbonic acid, and other mineral qualities. These waters are often very efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, dyspeptic and other complaints.

2. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance. Thus, A *dry bath* is made of hot sand, ashes, salt, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them. A *vapor bath* is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapor, in which the body sweats copiously, as in Russia; or the term is used for the application of hot steam to a diseased part of the body. *Encyc. Tooke*.

A *metalline bath* is water impregnated with iron or other metallic substance, and applied to a diseased part. *Encyc.* In *chemistry*, a *wet bath* is formed by hot water in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire.

In *medicine*, the *animal bath* is made by wrapping the part affected in a warm skin just taken from an animal. *Coze*.

3. A house for bathing. In some eastern countries, baths are very magnificent edifices.

4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure. *Calmet*.

BATH-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing. *Tooke*.

BATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian*, to wash. See *Bath*. Qu. W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath; it often differs from ordinary washing in a longer application of water, to the body or to a particular part, as for the purpose of cleansing or stimulating the skin.

2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound.

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as, to bathe in tears or blood.

BATHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to bathe in fiery floods. *Shak*.

BAT'HED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

B A T

BATHER, *n.* One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another. *Tooke*.

BAT'HING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BAT'HING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water. *Mason*.

BAT'HING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin. In the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bathing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and exquisite workmanship.

BATHOS, *n.* [Gr. *βαθος*; allied to Eng. *bottom*, and perhaps to W. *bozi*, to immerse.]

The art of sinking in poetry. *Arbuthnot*.

BAT'ING, *ppr.* [from *bate*.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke*.

BAT'INIST. [See *Batenites*.]

BAT'IST, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses. *Encyc.*

BAT'LET, *n.* [from *bat*.] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck. *Johnson*.

BAT'MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna, of six oke, each of 400 drams; equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.

BATOON or **BAT'ON**, *n.* [Fr. *bâton* from *baston*. See *Baste*.]

A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a truncheon; a badge of military honors. *Johnson*.

BAT'RACHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog.] A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog. *Ash*.

BAT'RACHOMYOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog, *μυς*, a mouse, and *μαχη*, a battle.]

The battle between the frogs and mice; a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BATRA'CIAN, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog.] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads and similar animals. *Barnes*.

BATRA'CIAN, *n.* An animal of the order above mentioned.

BAT'TABLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation. [Not in use.] *Burton*.

BAT'TAILANT, *n.* [See *Battle*.] A combatant. [Not used.] *Shelton*.

BAT'TAILOUS, *a.* [See *Battle*.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle; marshaled, as for an attack. *Milton*. *Fairfax*.

BATTAL'IA, *n.* [Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*, battle. See *Battle*.]

1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings. *Johnson*.

BATTAL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See *Battle*.]

A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle. A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment. Sometimes a battalion composes a regiment; more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions. *Johnson*. *Encyc.*

B A T

Shakspeare uses the word for an army. **BATTAL'IONED**, *a.* Formed into battalions. *Barlow*.

BAT'TEL, *n.* [See *Battle*.]

In *law*, *wager of battle*, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England, by William, the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only; in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is no longer in use. *Blackstone*.

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* To grow fat. [Not in use.] [See *batten*.]

2. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink, from the buttery. Hence a *batteler* answers to a *sixer* at Cambridge.

BAT'TEL, *n.* An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford.

BAT'TEL, *a.* [See *Batten*.] Fertile; fruitful. [Not used.] *Hooker*.

BAT'TELER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

BAT'TLEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse. [Not in use.] *Darwin*. *Zoon*.

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* *bat'n*. [Russ. *botiayn*. Qu. Ar. *بَدَن* *badana*, to be fat; or *بَدَن* *faddana*, to fatten. See *Fat*.]

1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. *Milton*.
2. To fertilize or enrich land. *Philips*.

BAT'TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. *Dryden*.
The pampered monarch *battening* in ease. *Garth*.

BAT'TEN, *n.* A piece of board or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used in making doors and windows. It is not as broad as a pannel. *Encyc.*

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* To form with battens.

BAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*; Sp. *batir*; It. *battere*; L. *batuo*, to beat. See *Beat*.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; as, to *batter* a wall.

2. To wear or impair with beating; as a *battered* pavement; a *battered* jade. *Dryden*. *Pope*.

3. To attack with a battering ram.

4. To attack with heavy artillery, for the purpose of making a breach in a wall or rampart.

BAT'TER, *v. i.* To swell, bulge or stand out, as a timber or side of a wall from its foundation. *Moxon*.

BAT'TER, *n.* [from *beat* or *batter*.]

A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery. *King*.

BAT'TERED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised, broken, impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT'TERER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT'TERING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT

BATTERING-RAM, *n.* In antiquity, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backwards and forwards, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels.

BATTERY, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*; Sp. *bateria*; It. *batteria*. See *Beat*.]

1. The act of battering, or beating.
2. The instrument of battering.
3. In the military art, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed. Thus, to erect a battery, is to form the parapet and mount the guns. The term is applied also to a number of guns ranged in order for battering, and to mortars used for a like purpose. Cross batteries are two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.

Battery d'enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.

Battery en echarpe, is that which plays obliquely.

Battery de revers, is that which plays upon the enemy's back.

Camerade battery, is when several guns play at the same time upon one place.

Encyc.

1. In law, the unlawful beating of another. The least violence or the touching of another in anger is a battery. *Blackstone.*
5. In electrical apparatus and experiments, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner. This is called an electrical battery.
6. Galvanic battery, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT'TING, *n.* The management of a bat play. *Mason.*

BAT'TISH, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.] Resembling a bat; as a battish humor. *Vernon.*

BAT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; W. *batel*, a drawing of the bow, a battle; Sp. *batala*; It. *battaglia*, from *beating*. See *Beat*.] Owen supposes the Welsh *batel*, to be from *tel*, tight, stretched, compact, and the word primarily to have expressed the drawing of the bow. This is probably an error. The first battles of men were with clubs, or some weapons used in beating, striking. Hence the club of Hercules. And although the moderns use different weapons, still a battle is some mode of beating or striking.]

1. A fight, or encounter between enemies, or opposing armies; an engagement. It is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men; but in popular language, the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies, between individuals, or inferior animals. It is also more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships; the encounters of the latter being called *engagements*. But *battle* is applicable to any combat of enemies.

BAU

2. A body of forces, or division of an army. *Becon.*

The main body, as distinct from the van and rear. *Obs.* *Hayward.*

To give battle, is to attack an enemy; to join battle, is properly to meet the attack; but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

A pitched battle is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

To turn the battle to the gate, is to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city, back to the gate. *Is. xxviii.*

BAT'TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *batailler*; Sp. *batallar*.] To join in battle; to contend in fight; sometimes with it; as, to battle it. *Addison.*

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force. *Fairfax.*

BATTLE-ARRA'Y, *n.* [battle and array.] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT'TLE-AX, *n.* An ax anciently used as a weapon of war.

BAT'TLE-AXE, *n.* It has been used till of late years by the highlanders in Scotland; and is still used by the city guards in Edinburg, in quelling mobs, &c. *Encyc.*

BAT'TLE-DOOR, *n.* bat'tl-dore. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. *Locke.*

2. A child's horn book. [Not in use in U. S.]

BAT'TLEMENT, *n.* [This is said to have been *bastillement*, from *bastille*, a fortification, from Fr. *batir*, *bastir*, to build. *Qu.*] A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself. *Encyc.*

BAT'TLEMENTED, *a.* Secured by battlements. *Herbert.*

BAT'TLING, *n.* Conflict. *Thomson.*

BATTOL'OGIST, *n.* [See *Battology*.] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [Little used.] *Whitlock.*

BATTOL'OGIZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. [Little used.] *Herbert.*

BATTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογία*, from *βαττος*, a garrulous person, and *λογος*, discourse.] A needless repetition of words in speaking. *Ash. Encyc.*

BAT'TON, *n.* [from *bat*.] In commerce, pieces of wood or deal for flooring, or other purposes. *Encyc.*

BAT'TORY, *n.* Among the *Hans-Towns*, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries. *Encyc.*

BAT'TULATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce. [A word used by the Levant company.] *Eton.*

BATTULA'TION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce. *Eton.*

BAT'TY, *a.* [from *bat*, an animal.] Belonging to a bat. *Shak.*

BATZ, *n.* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. *Encyc.*

BAUBEE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *bas-billon*.] In Scotland and the North of England, a half penny. *Johnson.*

BAUGE, *n.* A drugget manufactured in Bur-gundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool. *Encyc.*

BAW

BAULK. [See *Balk*.]

BAW'AROY, *n.* A kind of cloke or surtout. *Johnson.*

BAV'IN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood. In war, brush, faggots. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAW'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, a toy, or baby-thing; according to Spelman, *baubella* are gems or jewels.]

A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw; that which is gay or showy without real value. *Dryden.*

BAWBL'ING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Shak.*

BAW'-COCK, *n.* A fine fellow. [Qu. beau-cock.] *Shak.*

BAWD, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but in French, *baudir* is a term in hunting, signifying to excite or encourage dogs to the chase; formed, according to Lunier, from the Low Latin, *baldire*, or *exbaldire*, to enliven, to quicken; which, from the Italian, *baldo*, *balanza*, appears to be from the root of Eng. *bold*, the primary sense of which is, to project, to push or rush forward. In W. *puad* is what tends to allure. But one author quotes Hesychius, as giving Gr. *βοδός*, a procurer or procuress.]

A procurer or procuress. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues. [Usually applied to females.]

BAWD, *v. i.* To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes.

2. To foul or dirty. [Not in use.] *Skellton.*

BAWD'-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd. *Shak.*

BAWD'ILY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWD'INESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

BAWD'RICK, *n.* [See *Baldrick*.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BAWD'RY, *n.* [See *Bawd*.] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.

2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.

BAWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste; applied to language.

BAWD'Y-HOUSE, *a.* A house of lewdness and prostitution.

BAWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan*; Sw. *bola*, to low or bellow; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*, to bark; D. *balderen*, to roar; L. *balo*, to bleat; Fr. *piailer*, to bawl, to pule; Heb. *בָּלַל*, the blast of a trumpet; Per. *bala*, a cry or clamor; and Ar. and Heb. *בָּלַל*, to weep, to wail. These all coincide in elements with L. *pello*, *appello*, Eng. *peal*, and the primary sense is the same.]

1. To cry out with a loud full sound; to hoot; to cry with vehemence, as in calling, or in pain or exultation.

2. To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation.

BAWL, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier. *Swift.*

BAWL'ED, *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.

BAWL'ING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.

BAWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.

BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

BAW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Todd.*

BAW'SIN, *n.* A badger. *B. Jonson.*

B A Y

BAXTERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as the *Baxterian* scheme. *Encyc.*

BAY, *a.* [Fr. *baie* or *baie*; It. *baio*; Sp. *bayo*; L. *baduus*. Class Bd.]

Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called *light bay*, *dark bay*, *dappled bay*, *gilded bay*, *chestnut bay*. In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called *brown*. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie*; Sp. Port. *bahia*; It. *baia*; D. *baai*; contracted from the root of Sax. *byge*, an angle, *bygan*, D. *boogen*, to bend, whence *bow*.]

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. The name however is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's Bay. Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as the bay of Biscay.

2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. [*I believe not used in U. S.*]

3. In a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place, for depositing hay.

In England, says Johnson, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of *two bays*. These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

4. In ships of war, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bits. *Mar. Dict.*

5. Any kind of opening in walls. *Chambers.*

BAY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *baion*, a branch of the palm tree. In Sp. *bayia* is a berry, the fruit of the laurel.]

1. The laurel tree. Hence,
2. Bays, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors, and the poet's bays. *Trumbull.*

3. In some parts of the U. States, a tract of land covered with bay trees. *Drayton, S. Carolina.*

BAY, *n.* [Goth. *beidan*, to expect; It. *bada*; "tenere a bada," to keep at bay; "star a bada," to stand trifling; *badare*, to stand trifling, to amuse one's self, to take care, to watch, to covet; *abbadare*, to mind; Fr. *bayer*, to gape or stand gaping. Qu. *abayer*.]

A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man at bay. So a stag at bay is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence *abeyance*, in law, or a state of expectancy.

BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *abayer*; It. *baiare*, to bark.]

1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.*

2. To encompass, or inclose, from bay. We now use *embay*. *Shak.*

BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking. *Shak.*

B E

BAY-SALT, is salt which crystalizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystalization is perfected, which takes place, in eight, ten or fifteen days. *Encyc. Chambers.*

BAY-WINDOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD, *n.* [*bay* and *ard*, kind.]

1. A bay horse. *Philips.*

2. An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*

BA'YARDLY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Taylor.*

BA'YED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BA'YONET, *n.* [Fr. *baionette*; Sp. *bayoneta*; It. *baionetta*; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. *Vieyra's Portuguese Dict.*]

A short pointed instrument of iron or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed. *Encyc.*

BA'YONET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*

BAYS, or **BAYZE**. [See *Baize*.]

BAZ'AR, *n.* [Pers. بازار *bazar*; Russ. *bazari*, a market.]

Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men. *Encyc.*

BAZ'AT, } *n.* A long, fine spun cotton from BAZ'A, } *n.* Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton*. *Encyc.*

BDEL'LIUM, *n.* *dell'yum*. [L.; Gr. *βδέλλιον*; Syr. Ch. Heb. *כרלון*. Bochart and Parkhurst translate it, pearl. Gen. ii. But it is doubtful whether the bdellium of the scriptures is that now used.]

A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the E. Indies and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally, clear and not unlike to glue. To the taste, it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odor is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft and sticks to the teeth; on a red hot iron, it readily catches flame and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent. *Encyc.*

BE, *v. i.* *substantive*; *ppr. being*; *pp. been*. [Sax. *beon*, to be. G. *bin*, *bist*; D. *ben*;

Indic. pres. tense. Qu. Pers. بودن

bodan, to be, and W. *bod*, *byzu*, *bydiaw*.

B E A

The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *am*, *is*, *was*, *were*, which have no radical connection with *be*. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.

Let this mind *be* in you, which was in Christ Jesus. Phil. ii.

To *be*, contents his natural desire. *Pope.*

2. To be made to be; to become.

And they twain shall *be* one flesh. Math.

xix. Jer. xxxii.

3. To remain. Let the garment *be* as it was made.

4. To be present in a place. Where *was* I at the time? When will you *be* at my house?

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how *is* this affair? how *was* it? what *were* the circumstances?

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form; as, he has *been* disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity or purpose; as, government *is* to *be* supported; we *are* to *pay* our just debts.

Let *be* is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Let *be*, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE, a prefix, as in *because*, *before*, *beset*, *bedeck*, is the same word as *by*; Sax. *be*, *big*; Goth. *bi*. It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written *po*, as it is in *possideo* and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See *By*.]

That this word is the Shemitic *ב*, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Heb. for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme being in swearing. Hence we find that *ב* is not from *בה* nor from *בית*, as Parkhurst supposes, but is a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, *big-spell*, a proverb, a *by-word*; *bigstandan*, to stand *by*.

BEACH, *n.* [Qu. Russ. *bok*, coast.]

The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BE'ACHED, *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves. *Shak.*

BE'ACHY, *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*

BE'ACON, *n.* *beekn*. [W. *pigron*, a beacon, cone, or turret, from *pig*, a point. See *Pike*. Sax. *beacen*, *becen*, a signal; D. *baak*, *baaken*; Ger. *bake*.]

1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy.

2. A light-house; a house erected on a point

of land, or other place on the sea-coast, with lamps which burn at night, to direct navigators, and preserve vessels from running upon rocks, sand banks, or the shore. In general, a *beacon* may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger.

3. *Figuratively*, that which gives notice of danger.

BE/ACONAGE, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Encyc. Ash.*

BEAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe*, a bead; supposed from *beten*, *biddan*, to pray, from the use of beads in Catholic countries; Sax. *bead*, a praying. In Spanish and Portuguese, the word answering to *count* is used for a bead.]

1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a necklace. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, pastes, glasses, &c. The Romanists use strings of beads in rehearsing their prayers. Hence the phrase, *to tell beads*, and *to be at one's beads*, is to be at prayer. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. Any small globular body; hence the glass globules, used in traffick with savages, and sold in strings, are called beads; also a bubble on spirit.

3. In *architecture*, a round molding, commonly made upon the edge of a piece of stuff, in the Corinthian and Roman orders, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces. *Encyc.*

Bidding of beads, is a charge given by a priest to his parishioners, to repeat certain pater-nosters upon their beads for a departed soul. *Bailey.*

BE/AD-MAKER, *n.* One who makes beads. In French, *paternostrier* is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal; one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, &c. *Encyc.*

BE/AD-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof*, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength. *Encyc.*

BE/AD-ROLL, *n.* Among Catholics, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls, they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads. *Encyc.*

BE/AD-TREE, *n.* The azedarach, a species of Melia, a native of the Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or winged leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers. *Encyc.*

BE/ADS-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. *Johnson.*

BE/ADS-WOMAN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house. *Ash.*

BE/ADLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel*, or *badel*; Fr. *bedeau*; Sp. *bedel*; It. *bidello*; Ger. *büttel*, *pedell*; Sw. *bodel*, a beadle, or lictor; from the root of *bid*, Sax. *beodan*, to order or command. See *Bid*.]

1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer; called also an apparitor or summoner. *Encyc.*

2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or as in America, before the president, trustees, faculty and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements. *Encyc.*

3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders. *Johnson.*

BE/ADLESHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle. *Wood.*

BE/AGLE, *n.* [Fr. *bagle*, so named from littleness; W. *bac*, little; Ir. *pig*; It. *piccolo*. We have from the same root *boy*, and the Danes *pige*, a little girl, and probably *pug* is the same word. Qu. Gr. *πυγμαίος*, a pygmy.]

A small hound, or hunting dog. Beagles are of different sorts; as the *southern beagle*, shorter and less, but thicker, than the deep-mouthed hound; the *fleet northern*, or *cat beagle*, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern. From these species united, is bred a third, still preferable; and a smaller sort is little larger than the lap-dog. *Encyc.*

BEAK, *n.* [D. *bek*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*; Arm. *bek*; Fr. *bec*; Sp. *pico*; It. *becco*; Dan. *pig*, *pik*; Sw. *pigg*, *pik*; Sax. *piic*; Fr. *pique*; Eng. *peak*, *pique*, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See *Class Bg*.]

1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point.

2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. In modern ships, the *beak-head* is a name given to the forepart of a ship, whose fore-castle is square, or oblong; a circumstance common to all ships of war, which have two or more tiers of guns. *Mar. Dict.*

Beak or beak-head, that part of a ship, before the fore-castle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee. *Encyc.*

3. In *farriery*, a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This in America is more generally pronounced *peak*.

BEAK, *v. t.* Among cock fighters, to take hold with the beak. *Ash.*

BE/AKED, *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.

BE/AKER, *n.* [Ger. *becher*.] A cup or glass. *Johnson.*

BE/AKIRON, *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths. *Ash.*

BEAL, *n.* [See *Boil*. W. *bal*, a prominence.] A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. *Johnson.*

BEAL, *v. i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. *Johnson.*

BEAM, *n.* [Goth. *bagms*, a tree; Sax. *beam*; G. *baum*; D. *boom*, a tree; Dan. *bom*, a bar or rail; Ir. *beim*, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Class

Bg. It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree; that is, the fixed, firm part.]

1. The largest, or a principal piece in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. *Encyc.*

2. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness, and squared, or hewed for use.

3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; sometimes used for the whole apparatus for weighing. *Encyc.*

4. The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals and tops.

5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. *Dryden.*

6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove.

7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.

8. In *ships*, a great main cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. The beams support the decks and orlops. The main beam is next the mainmast. *Mar. Dict.*

9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.

10. *Beam compass*, an instrument consisting of a square wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points; used for describing large circles, and in large projections for drawing the furniture on wall-dials. *Encyc. Johnson.*

On the beam, in navigation, signifies any distance from the ship, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

Before the beam, is an arch of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or the line of the beam, and that point of the compass which she steers. *Mar. Dict.*

Beam ends. A vessel is said to be on her beam ends, when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position. *Mar. Dict.*

Beam-feathers, in falconry, the long feathers of a hawk's wing. *Bailey.*

BE/AM-BIRD, *n.* In Yorkshire, England, the petty chaps, a species of Motacilla, called in Dorsetshire, the *hay-bird*. *Encyc.*

The spotted fly-catcher, a species of Muscivora. *Ed. Encyc.*

BE/AM-TREE, *n.* A species of wild service. *Johnson.*

The Cratægus Aria. *Cyc.*

BEAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam*, a ray of the sun; *beamian*, to shine or send forth beams; Sam. *bahmah*, splendor; Ir. *beim*, a stroke, and *solbheim*, a thunderbolt.]

A ray of light, emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.

BEAM, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit.

BEAM, *v. i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.

He *beam'd*, the day star of the rising age. *Trumbull.*

BE/AMING, *ppr.* Emitting rays of light or beams.

BE/AMING, *n.* Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays.

2. The issuing of intellectual light; dawn; prophetic intimation; first indication. Such were the *beamings* of an original and gifted mind. *T. Davies.*

BE/AMLESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.
BE/AMY, *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.

2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. *Dryden.*

3. Having horns, or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN, *n.* [*Sax.* *bean*; *Dan.* *bønne*; *Sw.* *böna*; *Gr.* *νανος*; *D.* *boon*; *Ger.* *bohne*; *Ch.* *בן*, *apun*, a vetch. *Qu.* *Arm.* *favon*; *Corn.* *id.*; *W.* *faen*.]

A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly *Vicia*, *Phaseolus* and *Dolichos*. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazzagan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit generally roundish, oval or flat, and of various colors.

Malacca-beans. *Anacardium*, the fruit of a tree growing in Malabar, and other parts of the Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other, adhering to a wrinkled stalk. It contains, within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste; and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick acrid juice. *Encyc.*

BEAN-CAPER, *n.* A plant, a species of *zygophyllum*, a native of warm climates. *Encyc.*

BEAN-COD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron. *Encyc.*

BEAN-FED, *a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*

BEAN-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *mida*. *Encyc.*

BEAN-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *Anas*; a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean. *Encyc.*

Bean-tree of America, a name given to the *Erythrina*.

Kidney-Bean-tree, a name given to the *Glycine*.

Binding-bean-tree, a name given to the *Mimosa*.

Bean-trefoil, the *Cytisus*. *Fam. of Plants.*

BEAR, *v. t.* pret. *bore*; pp. *born*, *borne*. [*Sax.* *beran*, *beran*, *beoran*, *byran*, *gebaran*, *gebran*, *gebyran*, *aberan*, *aberan*, to bear, carry, bring, sustain, produce, bring forth; *gebyrian*, *gebyrgan*, to pertain to, to belong to, to happen, to become, or be suitable; answering to the Latin *fero*, *porto*, *pario* and *oporto*. Hence, probably, *Sax.* *barn*, *bearn*, a son, coinciding with *born*. *Goth.* *beiran*, to bear, or carry; *gabairan*, to bear; *G.* *führen*, to carry, and *gebären*, to bring forth; *D.* *beuren*, to lift; *voeren*, to carry or bear; *baeren*, to bring forth; *Sw.* *bära*, to carry; *bära fram*, to bring forth;

barn, a son; *Dan.* *bærer*, to carry, bear, produce; *L.* *fero*, *pario*, *porto*; *Gr.* *φέρω*, *φορῶ*; *Sp. Port.* *parir*, to bring forth; *portar*, to carry; *It.* *portare*, to carry; *Ir.* *beairadh*, *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, to tell or relate, whence *Fr.* *parler*; *Russ.* *beru*, to take, to carry; *Sans.* *bharadi*, to bear. This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Shemitic *בָּרַא* to produce; *L.* *pario*. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along. It includes the proper significations, both of *L. fero* and *pario*; Shemitic *בָּרַא* and *בָּרַא*. Hence, probably, *Gr.* *ἄπορ*, *ἄπορ*, and a great family of words. See *Class Br.* No. 15, 22, 33, 35.]

1. To support; to sustain; as, to bear a weight or burden.

2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, "they bear him upon the shoulder;" "the eagle beareth them on her wings." *Isaiah. Deuteronomy.*

3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to bear a sword, a badge, a name; to bear arms in a coat.

4. To keep afloat; as, the water bears a ship.

5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can bear severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may bear stronger food or drink.

6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to bear a great love for a friend; to bear inveterate hatred to gaming.

7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to bear punishment.

8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to bear neglect or indignities.

9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will bear.

10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to bear apples; to bear children.

11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. Here dwelt the man divine whom *Samos bore*. *Dryden.*

12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as, to bear sway.

13. To gain or win. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*

[Not now used. The phrase now used is, to bear away.]

14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to bear a part in conversation.

15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to bear testimony or witness. This seems to imply utterance, like the Latin *fero*, to relate or utter.

16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to bear the blame.

17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to bear the charges, that is, to pay the expenses.

18. To be the object of. Let me but bear your love, and I'll bear your cares. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

19. To behave; to act in any character; as, "hath he borne himself penitent?" [Not usual.] *Shak.*

20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence to give satisfaction for.

He shall bear their iniquities. *Is. liii. Heb. ix.*

To bear the infirmities of the weak, to bear one another's burdens, is to be charitable towards their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress. *Brown.*

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to bear off a blow; to bear off a boat; also, to carry away; as, to bear off stolen goods.

To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to bear down an enemy.

To bear down upon, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.

To bear hard, is to press or urge. *Cesar doth bear me hard. Shak.*

To bear on, is to press against; also to carry forward, to press, incite or animate. *Confidence hath borne thee on. Milton.*

To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, "to bear through the consulship." *B. Jonson.* Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will bear us through the evils of life.

To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last. Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*

To bear up, to support; to keep from falling. Religious hope bears up the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*

To bear up, to keep afloat.

To bear a body. A color is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Johnson.*

To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond bears date, Jan. 6, 1811.

To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies, to bear a good or high price.

To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Bacon. South. Shak.*

I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.

To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be quick.

BEAR, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain.

But man is born to bear. *Pope.*

This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of pain, or other word expressive of evil.

2. To be patient; to endure. I cannot, cannot bear. *Dryden.*

This also seems to be elliptical.

3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.

This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*

Here fruit must be understood.

4. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to bear. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character. Instruct me how I may bear like a true friar [Unusual.] *Shak.*

6. To be situated as to the point of compass,

with respect to something else; as, the land bore E. N. E. from the ship.

7. *To bear away*, in navigation, is to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. *To bear up*, is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*

Hence, perhaps, in other cases, the expression may be used to denote *tending* or *moving from*.

8. *To bear down*, is to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet bore down upon the enemy.

9. *To bear in*, is to run or tend towards; as, a ship bears in with the land; opposed to *bear off*, or keeping at a greater distance.

10. *To bear up*, is to tend or move towards; as, to *bear up* to one another: also, to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions.

11. *To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon or against; to act on as weight or force, in any direction, as a column upon its base, or the sides of two inclining objects against each other.

12. *To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure; as, "a lion bears against his prey." *Dryden.*

13. *To bear upon*, to act upon; as, the artillery bore upon the center: or to be pointed or situated so as to affect; as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort, or a ship.

14. *To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasant; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would I should bear with you. *Acts xviii.*

Shall not God avenge his elect, though he bear long with them? *Luke xviii.*

BEAR CLOTH, *n.* A cloth in which **BEARING-CLOTH**, *n.* a new born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEAR, *n.* [*Sax. bera*; *Ger. bär*; *D. beer*; *Sw. Dan. and Ice. björn*; *Ir. bear*; allied perhaps to *fierce*, *L. ferus, fera*, or to *barbarus*.]

1. A wild quadruped, of the genus *Ursus*. The marks of the genus are, six fore teeth in the upper jaw, alternately hollow on the inside; and six in the under jaw, the two lateral ones lobated; the dog teeth are solitary and conical; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and the nose is prominent.

The *arctos*, or black bear, has his body covered with long shaggy hair. Some are found in Tartary, of a pure white color. The polar, or white bear, has a long head and neck; short, round ears; the hair long, soft, and white, tinged in some parts with yellow. He grows to a great size, the skins of some being 13 feet long. This bear lives in cold climates only, and frequently swims from one isle of ice to another. *Encyc.*

2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the greater and lesser bear. In the tail of the lesser bear is the pole star.

BEAR-BAITING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs. *Shak.*

BEAR-BERRY, *n.* A plant, a species of *Arbutus*.

BEAR-BIND, *n.* A species of bind weed, or *Convolvulus*.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *n.* *Brank-ursine* or *Acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S-EAR, *n.* The trivial name of *primula auricula*.

BEAR'S EAR SANICLE, *n.* A species of *Cortusa*.

BEAR-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore.

BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for diversion. *Ash.*

BEAR-GARDEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent; as *bear-garden sport*. *Todd.*

BEAR-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear. *Shak.*

BEAR'S WÖRT, *n.* A plant. *Shak.*

BEARD, *n.* *berd*. [*Sax. beard*; *D. baard*; *Ger. bart*; *Dan. bart*; *L. barba*; *Russ. boroda*, the beard and the chin; probably from *beard*.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. A *gray beard*, *long beard* and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age.

2. Beard is sometimes used for the face, and to do a thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face. *Johnson.*

3. The awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. But more technically, parallel hairs or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants, a species of pubescence. By some authors the name is given to the lower lip of a ringent corol. *Martyn.*

4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward from the end to prevent its being easily drawn out.

5. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. *Farrier's Dict. Encyc.*

6. The rays of a comet, emitted towards that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. *Encyc.*

7. The threads or hairs of an oyster, muscle or similar shell-fish, by which they fasten themselves to stones. *Encyc.*

8. In insects, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies, placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths and butterflies. *Encyc.*

BEARD, *v. t. berd*. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck or pull the beard, in contempt or anger.

2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance. I have been bearded by boys. *More.*

BEARD'ED, *a. berd'ed*. Having a beard, as a man. Having parallel hairs or tufts of hair, as the leaves of plants. *Martyn.*

2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow. *Dryden.*

BEARD'ED, *pp. berd'ed*. Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *Andropogon*.

BEARD'ING, *pp. berd'ing*. Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

BEARD'LESS, *a. berd'less*. Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood. In botany, not having a tuft of hairs.

BEARD'LESSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard. *Lawrence, Lect.*

BEARER, *n.* [See *Bear*.] One who bears,

sustains, or carries; a carrier, especially of a corpse to the grave.

2. One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword.

3. A tree or plant that yields its fruit; as a good bearer.

4. In architecture, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it. In general, any thing that supports another thing.

5. In heraldry, a figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; generally the figure of a beast. The figure of a human creature for a like purpose is called a *tenant*. *Encyc.*

BEARHERD, *n.* [*bear* and *herd*.] A man that tends bears. *Shak.*

BEARING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEARING, *n.* Gesture; mien; behavior. I know him by his bearing. [*Unusual*.] *Shak.*

2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it. But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties. *Pope.*

3. In architecture, the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter. *Builder's Dict.*

4. In navigation, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c. Also, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the nearest meridian and any distant object, either discovered by the eye and referred to a point on the compass, or resulting from sinical proportion. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In heraldry, bearings are the coats of arms or figures of armorics, by which the nobility and gentry are distinguished from common persons. *Encyc.*

BEARISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear. *Harris.*

BEARLIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shak.*

BEARN, *n.* [*Sax. bearn*; *Goth. barn*; from *bear*; *Goth. gabaurans*, born.]

A child. In Scotland, *bairn*. *Shak.*

BEARWARD, *n.* A keeper of bears. *Shak.*

BEAST, *n.* [*Ir. biast, piast*; *Corn. best*; *D. beest*; *L. bestia*; *Fr. bête*, from *beste*; *Dan. bæst, beest*; *W. byyst*, wild, savage, ferocious. See *Boisterous*.]

1. Any four footed animal, which may be used for labor, food or sport; distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes and man; as *beasts of burden*, *beasts of the chase*, *beasts of the forest*. It is usually applied to large animals.

2. Opposed to man, it signifies any irrational animal, as in the phrase "*man and beast*." So *wild beast*.

3. Figuratively, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature. *Johnson.*

4. A game at cards. Hence to *beast*. *Encyc.*

BE'ASTLIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal. *Titus Andronicus.*

BE'ASTLINESS, *n.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BEASTLY, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

2. Having the form or nature of a beast.

BEAT, *v. t.* pret. *beat*; pp. *beat, beaten*.

[Sax. *beatan*, *gebeotan*, to beat; *gebeaten*, beaten; W. *bazu*; Fr. *battre*, or *batre*; Sp. *batair*; Port. *bater*; It. *battere*; L. *batuo*;

Russ. *batayu*; Ar. *ḡabata*, and

ḡabata; Heb. Ch. Syr. *ḡabata*. Perhaps, Hindoo, *pata*, to kill; Burman, *po-tai*, id.; as we say, to smite and to slay. Hence, the *oir-pata*, nian killers, in Herodotus. Class Bd. No. 20. 23. 33. See *Abate*.]

1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows, with a stick, with the hand or fist, or with any instrument, and for any cause, just or unjust, or for punishment. Luke xii. Deut. xxv.

2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on, as a drum. *Shak.*

3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices. Ex. xxx.

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. Ex. xxxix.

5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. *Prior.*

6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. *Ruth.*

7. To break, mix or agitate by heating; as, to beat an egg with any other thing. *Boyle.*

8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. *Milton.*

9. To tread, as a path. *Blackmore.*

10. To overcome in a battle, contest or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one beats another at play.

Pyrrhus beat the Carthaginians at sea.

11. To harass; to exercise severely; to over-labor; as, to beat the brains about logic. *Arbuthnot.*

To beat down, to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall. *Hakewill.*

Also, to press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c. *Shak.*

Also, to lower the price by importunity or argument.

Also, to depress or crush; as, to beat down opposition.

Also, to sink or lessen the price or value. *Bacon.*

Usury beats down the price of land. *To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.

To beat into, to teach or instill, by repetition of instruction.

To beat up, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to beat up an enemy's quarters.

To beat the wing, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.

To beat off, to repel or drive back.

To beat the hoof, to walk; to go on foot.

To beat time, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.

In the manege, a horse beats the dust, when at each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs; and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, or

too low. He beats upon a walk, when he walks too short. *Encyc.*

To beat out, to extend by hammering. In popular use, to be beat out, is to be extremely fatigued; to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion.

BEAT, *v. i.* To move with pulsation, as the pulse beats; or to throb, as the heart beats.

2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest beats against the house.

3. To knock at a door. Judges xix.

4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation. *Shak.*

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. *Addison.*

To beat upon, to act upon with violence. *Jonah.*

Also, to speak frequently; to enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

To beat up for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.

In seamanship, *to beat*, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse. *Mar. Dict.*

With hunters, a stag beats up and down, when he runs first one way and then another. *Encyc.*

BEAT, *n.* A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand, or with a weapon.

2. A pulsation; as the beat of the pulse.

3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music.

4. A transient grace-note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament. *Busby.*

In the military art, the beat of drum, is a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes; as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, &c.

The beat of a watch or clock, is the stroke made by the fangs or pallets of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads in a royal pendulum. *Encyc.*

BEAT, *v. t.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BEATER, *n.* One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals.

2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BEATER-UP, *n.* One who beats for game; a sportsman's term. *Butler.*

BEATH, *v. t.* To bathe. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

BEATIFIC, *a.* [L. *beatus*, blessed, from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make. See *Beatify*.]

That has the power to bless or make happy, or the power to complete blissful enjoyment; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as *beatific vision*. *Milton.*

BEATIFICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BEATIFICATION, *n.* In the Romish church, an act of the Pope by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. This is the first step towards canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be be-

atified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years; after which his Holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good christians. *Encyc.*

BEATIFY, *v. t.* [L. *beatus*, happy, from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

2. In the Romish church, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be revered as blessed, though not canonized.

BEATING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind; &c.

BEATING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows.

The beating of flax and hemp is an operation which renders them more soft and pliable. For this purpose, they are made into rolls and laid in a trough, where they are beat, till no roughness or hardness can be felt. *Encyc.*

In book binding, beating is performed by laying the book in quires or sheets folded, on a block, and beating it with a heavy broad-faced hammer. On this operation the elegance of the binding and the easy opening of the book chiefly depend. *Encyc.*

Beating the wind, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat. If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to beat the wind, by making flourishes with his weapons; by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror.

Beatings, in music, the regular pulsative swellings of sound, produced in an organ by pipes of the same key, when not in unison, and their vibrations not simultaneous or coincident. *Busby.*

BEATITUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, *beo*. See *Beatify*.]

1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; used of the joys of heaven.

2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.

BEAU, *n. bo. plu. beaux, boze.* [Fr. *beau*, contracted from *bel*, L. *bellus*, Sp. It. *bello*, fine, gay, handsome.]

A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In familiar language, a man who attends a lady.

BEAUSH, *a. bo'ish.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU-MONDE, *n. bomond'.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.]

The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUS, *a. bu'teous.* [See *Beauty*.] Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than handsome, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, *adv. bu'teously.* In a

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beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS, *n.* *bu'teousness*. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAU'TIFIER, *n.* *bu'tifier*. He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAU'TIFUL, *a.* *bu'tiful*. [*beauty* and *full*.]

1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome*.

A beautiful woman is one of the most attractive objects in all nature's works. *Anon.*

A circle is more beautiful than a square; a square is more beautiful than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as a beautiful sound. *Encyc.*

BEAU'TIFULLY, *adv.* *bu'tifully*. In a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, *n.* *bu'tifulness*. Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAU'TIFY, *v. t.* *bu'tify*. [*beauty* and *L. facio*.]

To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish. *Hayward.*

BEAU'TIFY, *v. i.* *bu'tify*. To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY, *n.* *bu'ty*. [*Fr. beauté*, from *beau*. See *Beau*.]

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye. In the person, due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term *beauty*. In the face, the regularity and symmetry of the features, the color of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute *beauty*. But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute beauty, we may observe in general, that beauty consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.

Beauty is *intrinsic*, and perceived by the eye at first view, or *relative*, to perceive which the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived, till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called the beauty of utility. By an easy transition, the word beauty is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the *beauty* of a thought, of a remark, of sound, &c.

So beauty, armed with virtue, bows the soul With a commanding, but a sweet control. *Percival.*

2. A particular grace, feature or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; as the *beauties* of nature.

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as the *beauties* of an author.

4. A beautiful person. In *scripture*, the chief dignity or ornament. 2 Sam. i.

5. In the *arts*, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. *Encyc.*

B E C

6. Joy and gladness. Is. lxi. Order, prosperity, peace, holiness. Ezek. xvi.

BEAU'TY, *v. t.* *bu'ty*. To adorn; to beautify or embellish. *Obs.* *Shak.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT, *n.* *bu'ty-spot*. A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAU'TY-WANING, *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BE'AVÉR, *n.* [*Sax. befor*, *biofor*; *Fr. bièvre*; *L. fiber*; *Ir. beabhar*; *Sw. bafver*; *Dan. bæver*; *Ger. biber*; *D. bever*; *Russ.*

bobr; *Pers. بابر*; *babir*.]

1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus *Castor*. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large hind feet, with a flat ovate tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations, and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cods or bags in the groin. Its fur, which is mostly of a chesnut brown, is the material of the best hats.

2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur; also, a part of a helmet that covers the face.

BE'AVÉRED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

BEBLEE'D, *v. t.* [*be* and *bleed*.] To make bloody. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

BEBLOOD', } *v. t.* [*be* and *blood*.] To } make bloody. *Obs.*

BEBLOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *blot*.] To blot; to stain. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

BEBLUB'BERED, *a.* [*be* and *blubber*.] Foul or swelled with weeping. *Shelton.*

BECABUN'GA, *n.* [*Sax. becc*; *G. bach*, a brook.]

Brooklime speedwell; veronica becabunga; a plant common in ditches and shallow streams. *Hooper.*

BECAF'CO, *n.* [*It.* from the root of *pica*, *peck*, *beck*, and *fico*, a fig. See *Beak*.]

A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes. *Johnson. Prior. Bailey.*

BECALM, *v. t.* *becalm*. [*be* and *calm*. See *Calm*.]

1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body; used of the elements and of the passions; as, to *becalm* the ocean, or the mind. But *calm* is generally used.

2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion; to keep from motion for want of wind; as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

BECALMED, *pp.* *becamed*. Quieted; appeased.

2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm; as a ship *becalmed*.

BECALMING, *ppr.* *becaming*. Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BECALMING, *n.* *becaming*. A calm at sea. *Herbert.*

BECAME, *pret.* of *become*. [See *Become*.]

BECAUSE, *because'*, a compound word. [*Sax. be* for *by* and *cause*. See *By* and *Cause*.]

By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved; I fled, by

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the cause, for the cause, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz. I was afraid. Hence, cause being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of*.

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness. *Because of* these cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.

BECH'ARM, *v. t.* [*be* and *charm*.] To charm; to captivate. *Beaum.*

BECH'ANCE, *v. i.* [*be*, *by*, and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BE'CHIC, *n.* [*Gr. βήχισ*, from *βήξ*, a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral*, which is now the term mostly used. *Quincy.*

BECK, *n.* A small brook. *Gray.* This word, *Sax. becc*, *Ger. bach*, *D. beck*, *Dan.*

bæk, *Sw. back*, *Pers. بک*, a brook or rivulet, is found in the *Ir. Ar. Ch. Syr. Sam. Heb.* and *Eth.*, in the sense of *flowing*, as tears, weeping. *Gen. xxxii. 22* It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in *Walbeck*; but is more frequent in names on the continent, as in *Griesbach*, &c.

BECK, *n.* [*Sax. beacan*, a sign; *beacnian*, *bycnian*, to beckon. The *Sw. peka*, *Dan. peger*, signifies to point with the finger.]

A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. t.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head. *Shak.*

BECK'ED, *pp.* Called or notified by a nod.

BECK'ET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars; as a large hook, a rope, with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. *Mar. Dict.*

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod.

BECK'ON, *v. i.* *bek'n*. [See *Beck*.]

To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix.

BECK'ON, *v. t.* *bek'n*. To make a significant sign to. *Dryden.*

BECK'ONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK'ONING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign, as a hint.

BECLIP', *v. t.* [*Sax. bedclippan*.] To embrace. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

BECLOUD', *v. t.* [See *Cloud*.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. *Sidney.*

BECÔME, *v. i.* *becum'*. *pret.* *became*, *pp.* *become*. [*Sax. becuman*, to fall out or happen; *D. bekoomen*; *G. bekommen*, to get or obtain; *Sw. bekomma*; *Dan. bekommer*, to obtain; *be* and *come*. These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is, to come to, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [See *Come*.] Hence the sense of suiting, agreeing with. In *Sax. cuman*; *Goth. kuman*, is to come, and *Sax. cueman*, is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.]

1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a cion *becomes* a tree.

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The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul.
To the Jew, I became a Jew.

2. To become of, usually with what preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, what will become of our commerce? what will become of us?

In the present tense, it applies to place as well as condition. What has become of my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition? Where is he become? used by Shakespeare and Spenser, is obsolete; but this is the sense in Saxon, where has he fallen?

BECOME, *v. t.* In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.

If I become not a cart as well as another man.

This use of the word however is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitability of things, to persons or to other things; as, a robe becomes a prince.

It becomes me so to speak of an excellent poet.

BECOMING, *ppr.*, but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with becoming boldness; a dress is very becoming.

Some writers formerly used of, after this word.

Such discourses as are becoming of them.

But this use is inelegant or improper.
BECOMING, *a.* Ornament. *Obs.*
BECOMINGLY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOMINGNESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.

BECRIPPLE, *v. t.* [See *Cripple*.] To make lame; to cripple. [Little used.]

BECURL, *v. t.* To curl. [Not used.]

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed*; *D. bed*; *G. bett* or *beet*; Goth. *bedi*. The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.]

1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; in modern times, and among civilized men, a sack or tick filled with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word *bed* includes often the bedstead.

2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep.

3. Marriage; matrimonial connection.
George, the eldest son of his second bed.

4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground.

5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows.

6. Any hollow place, especially in the arts; a hollow place, in which any thing rests; as the bed of a mortar.

7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it; as a bed of sulphur; a bed of sand or clay.

8. Pain, torment. Rev. ii. The grave. Is. lvi. The lawful use of wedlock. Heb. xiii.

B E D

The bed of the carriage of a gun is a thick plank which lies under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

The bed of a mortar is a solid piece of oak, hollow in the middle, to receive the britch and half the trunnions.

In masonry, bed is a range of stones, and the joint of the bed is the mortar between two stones placed over each other.

Bed of justice, in France, was a throne on which the king was seated when he went to parliament. Hence the phrase, to hold a bed of justice.

To make a bed, is to put it in order after it has been used.

To bring to bed, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, to be brought to bed, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common. It is often followed by of; as, to be brought to bed of a son.

To put to bed, in midwifery, is to deliver of a child.

Dining bed, or discubitory bed, among the ancients, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open, and accessible to the waiters. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, *triclinium*, or three beds.

From bed and board. In law, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from bed and board, *a mensa et thoro*. In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called alimony.

BED, *v. t.* To place in a bed.

2. To go to bed with. [Unusual.]

3. To make partaker of the bed.

4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to bed the roots of a plant in soft mold.

5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; as, to bed a stone.

6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded or inclosed; as a fish bedded in sand, or under a bank.

7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat; as bedded clay, bedded hairs.

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed. If he be married and bed with his wife.

BEDABBLE, *v. t.* [be and dabble.] To wet; to sprinkle.
Bedabbled with the dew.

BEDABLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BEDABLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

BEDAFF, *v. t.* To make a fool of. [Not in use.]

BEDAGGLE, *v. t.* [be and doggle.] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BEDAGLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

BEDARE, *v. t.* [be and dare.] To dare; to defy. [Not used.]

BEDARK, *v. t.* [be and dark.] To darken. [Not used.]

BEDASH, *v. t.* [be and dash.] To wet, by throwing water, or other liquor upon; to bespatter, with water or mud.

BEDASH'ED, *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

B E D

BEDASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BEDAUB, *v. t.* [be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDAUB'ED, *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared.

BEDAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BEDAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.

BEDAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BEDAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.

BED'CHAMBER, *n.* [bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED'-CLOTHES, *n. plu.* [bed and clothes.] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds.

BED'DED, *pp.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BED'DER, } *n.* [from *bed*.] The nether

BEDET'TER, } stone of an oil mill.

BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BEDECK, *v. t.* [be and deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

BEDECK'ED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

BEDECK'ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.

BE'DEHOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *bead*, a prayer, and house.]

Formerly, a hospital or alms house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL, *n.* An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of *beadle*.]

BE'DELRY, *n.* The extent of a bedel's office.

BEDEW, *v. t.* [be and dew.] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears bedew her face.

BEDEW'ED, *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.

BEDEW'ER, *n.* That which bedews.

BEDEW'ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.

BEDEW'Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [Little used.]

BED'FELLOW, *n.* [bed and fellow.] One who lies in the same bed.

BED-HANGINGS, *n.* Curtains.

BED'GHT, *v. t.* *bedi'te*. [be and dight.] To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornaments. [Little used.]

BED'GHTED, *pp.* Adorned; set off with ornaments.

BED'GHTING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BEDIM, *v. t.* [be and dim.] To make dim; to obscure or darken.

BEDIM'MED, *pp.* Made dim; obscured.

BEDIM'MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.

BEDIZ'EN, *v. t.* *bediz'n*. [be and dizen.] To adorn; to deck; a low word.

BEDIZ'ENED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.

B E D

BEDIZ'ENING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BED'LAM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.]

1. A mad house; a place appropriated for lunatics. *Spelman.*
2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam*. *Shak.*
3. A place of uproar.

BED'LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad house; fit for a mad house. *Shak.*

BED'LAMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman. *B. Jonson.*

BED'MAKER, *n.* [*bed* and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university. *Spectator.*

BED'MATE, *n.* [*bed* and *mate*.] A bed-fellow. *Shak.*

BED'MOLDING, *n.* [*bed* and *molding*.] In architecture, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boutine, and another list under the coronet. *Encyc.*

BEDO'TE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dote*.] To make to dote. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BED'POST, *n.* [*bed* and *post*.] The post of a bedstead.

BED'PRESSER, *n.* [*bed* and *press*.] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*

BEDRAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dragg*.] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud. *Swift.*

BEDRAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking.

BEDRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.

BEDRENCH, *v. t.* [*be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture: *applied to things which imbibe moisture.* *Shak.*

BEDRENCH'ED, *pp.* Drenched; soaked.

BEDRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.

BEDRID, *a.* [*bed* and *ride*; *Sax. bed-rida*.]

BED'RIDDEN, *a.* [*bed* and *ride*; *Sax. bed-rida*.] Confined to the bed, by age or infirmity. *Shak.*

BED'RITE, *n.* [*bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

BED'ROOM, *n.* [*bed* and *room*.] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.

2. Room in a bed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

BEDROP, *v. t.* [*be* and *drop*.] To sprinkle, as with drops. *Chaucer.*

BEDROP'PED, *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.

BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*

BED'STAFF, *n.* [*bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side. *Johnson.*

BED'STEAD, *n.* *bed'sted*. [*bed* and *stead*.] A frame for supporting a bed.

BED'STRAW, *n.* [*bed* and *straw*.] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also the name of a plant, a species of *galium*.

BED'SWERVER, *n.* [*bed* and *swerve*.] One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow. *Shak.*

B E E

BED'TIME, *n.* [*bed* and *time*.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed. *Shak.*

BEDUCK, *v. t.* [*be* and *duck*.] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse. *Spenser.*

BEDUST, *v. t.* [*be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle, soil or cover with dust. *Sherwood.*

BED'WARD, *adv.* [*bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed. *Shak.*

BEDWARF, *v. t.* [*be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth. *Donne.*

BED'WORK, *n.* [*bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands or with ease. *Shak.*

BEDY'E, *v. t.* [*be* and *dye*.] To dye; to stain. *Spenser.*

BEDY'ED, *pp.* Dyed; stained.

BEE, *n.* [*Sax. beo*; *D. byc*; *Ger. biene*; *Sw. bij*; *Dan. bie*; *Ir. beach*; *It. pecchia*; *Sp. abeja*. Class Bg.]

An insect of the genus *Apis*. [See *Apis*.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees, the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets, by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee bread*, and is the food of the larvæ or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*. *Cyc. Ed. Ency.*

BEE'-BREAD, *n.* [*bee* and *bread*.] The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [See *Bee*.]

BEE'-EATER, *n.* [*bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds on bees. There are several species included in the genus *merops*, of which the *apiaster* of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage. *Encyc.*

BEE'-FLOWER, *n.* [*bee* and *flower*.] A plant; a species of *Ophrys* or *tuyblade*, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies and other insects. *Encyc.*

B E E

BEE'-GARDEN, *n.* [*bee* and *garden*.] A garden, or inclosure to set bee-hives in. *Johnson.*

BEE'-GLUE, *n.* [*bee* and *glue*.] A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis*. *Encyc.*

BEE'-HIVE, *n.* [*bee* and *hive*.] A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, and withes of straw, or of glass.

BEE'-MASTER, *n.* [*bee* and *master*.] One who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEECH, *n.* [*Sax. bece, boc*; *D. beuke, or beukenboom*; *Ger. buche, or buchbaum*; *Slav. boku*; *Russ. buk*; *Gr. φαγος*; *L. fagus*; *It. faggio*; *Sp. haya*; *Port. fava*. In Saxon *bec* and *boc* is a book. It is probable that *beech* is properly the name of bark, and this being used, by our rude ancestors, as the material for writing, the word came to signify a book.]

A tree arranged by Linne under the genus *fagus*, with the chestnut. The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headach. *Encyc.*

BEECH-COAL, *n.* [*beech* and *coal*.] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEECHEN, *a.* *bee'chn*. Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as a *beechen* vessel. *Dryden.*

BEECHMAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEECH-OIL, *n.* [*beech* and *oil*.] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy, and in other parts of France, instead of butter; but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach. *Encyc.*

BEECH-TREE, *n.* [*beech* and *tree*.] The beech.

BEEF, *n.* [*Fr. bœuf, beuf*, an ox; *Arm. bevin*; *It. bue*; *Sp. buey*; *Port. boy*; *W. buw*; *Corn. byuh*, an ox; *Ir. bo*, a cow, plu. *buaih*; *L. bos, bovis*; *Gr. βovς*.]

1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull or cow; but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*.
2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed. In popular language, the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox is good *beef*; that is, is well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.

BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or bovine kind; as a *beef-steak*. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER, *n.* [*beef* and *eat*.] One that eats beef.

2. A yeoman of the guards, in England.
3. The Buphaga, an African bird that feeds on the larvæ which nestle under the hides of oxen.
4. In popular use, a stout fleshy man.

BEEF-STEAK, *n.* [*beef* and *steak*.] A steak or slice of beef for broiling.

BEEF-WITTED, *a.* [*beef* and *wit*.] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed. *Shak.*

BEE

BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *behlydan*, to cover.] Protection; refuge. [Not in use.] *Fairfax.*

BEEN, [Sax. *beon*.] Part. perf. of *be*; pronounced *bin*. In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of *be*.

BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets; used in India. *As. Researches.*

BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere*; Arm. *byer*, *bir*, *ber*; D. and Ger. *bier*; It. *birra*.]

1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats. *Beer* is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated *small beer*, *ale*, *porter*, *brown stout*, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities. *Encyc.*

2. *Beer* is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; and when a decoction of the roots of plants forms a part of the composition, it is called *spring-beer*, from the season in which it is made.

BEER-BARREL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale house.

BEESTINGS, [See *Biestings*.]

BEET, *n.* [D. *biet*; Ger. *beete*; It. *bietola*; W. *betyen*; L. *beta*; Fr. *bette*.]

A plant of the genus *Beta*. The species cultivated in gardens are the *cicla* and *vulgaris*, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turneps. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a great scale. *Cyc.*

BEE/TLE, *n.* [Sax. *biil*, or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, beetle.]

1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, &c.; called also a stamper, or rammer.

2. In *zoology*, a genus of insects, the scarabæus, of many species. The generic characters are, clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases, or sheaths. The bones of these insects are placed externally, and their muscles within. They are of different sizes, from that of a pin's head, to that of a man's fist. Some are produced in a month, and go through their existence in a year; in others, four years are required to produce them, and they live as winged insects a year more. They have various names, as the may-bug, the dorr-beetle, the cock-chaffer, the tumble-dung, the elephant-beetle, &c. The latter, found in South America, is the largest species, being four inches long. *Encyc.*

BEE/TLE, *v. i.* *bee'tle*. To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out; as, a cliff that *beetles* over its base. *Shak.*

BEE/TLE-BROW, *n.* [beetle and brow.] A prominent brow. *Shak.*

BEE/TLE-BROWED, *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift.*

BEF

BEE/TLE-HEAD, *n.* [beetle and head.] A stupid fellow. *Scot.*

BEE/TLE-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid. *Shak.*

BEE/TLE-STOCK, *n.* [beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle. *Spenser.*

BEE/TLING, *ppr.* Jutting; being prominent; standing out from the main body. *Thomson.*

BEET-RAVE, } A kind of beet, used
BEE/T-RADISH, } for sallad. *Ash.*

BEEVES, *n.* plu. of *beef*. Cattle; quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England, *black cattle*.

BEFALL, *v. t.* pret. *befell*; part. *befallen*. [Sax. *befellan*, of *be* and *fall*.]

To happen to; to occur to; as, let me know the worst that can *befall* me. It usually denotes ill. It is generally transitive in form, but there seems to be an ellipsis of *to*, and *to* sometimes follows it.

BEFALL, *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

I have reveal'd this discord which *befell*. *Milton.*

To *befall* of is not legitimate.

BEFALL'ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass.

BEFELL, pret. of *befall*.

BEFIT, *v. t.* [be and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become. *Milton.*

That name best *befits* thee.

BEFIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting; becoming.

BEFOAM, *v. t.* [be and *foam*.] To cover with foam. [Little used.]

BEFOOL, *v. t.* [be and *fool*.] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error. Men *befool* themselves. *South.*

BEFOOLED, *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.

BEFOOL'ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.

BEFORE, *prep.* [be and *fore*, that is *byfore*, near the fore part. Sax. *before*, or *beforan*, retained by Chaucer in *beforn*.]

1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. *Milton.*

2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect.

Abraham bowed *before* the people of the land. Gen. xxiii.

Wherewithal shall I come *before* the Lord. Micah vi.

3. In sight of; as *before* the face.

4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction.

Both parties shall come *before* the judge. Ex. xxii.

5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice.

The world was all *before* them. *Milton.*

My land is *before* thee. Gen. xx.

6. In front of any object; as *before* the house; *before* the fire.

7. Preceding in time.

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps. cxix.

Before Abraham was, I am. John viii.

Here the preposition has a sentence following for an object.

8. In preference to.

And he set Ephraim *before* Manasseh. Gen. xlviii.

Poverty is desirable *before* torments. *Taylor.*

9. Superior; preceding in dignity.

BEG

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me, for he was before me. John i.

10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to.

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.* [See No. 7.]

12. *Before the wind*, is to move in the direction of the wind by its impulse.

BEFORE, *adv.* In time preceding.

You tell me what I knew *before*. *Dryden.*

2. In time preceding, to the present, or to this time; hitherto; as, tumults then arose which *before* were unknown.

3. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front.

Reaching forth to those things which are *before*. Phil. iii.

4. In front; on the fore part.

The battle was *before* and behind. 2 Chron. xiii.

In some of the examples of the use of *before*, which Johnson places under the adverb, the word is a preposition governing a sentence; as, "*Before* the hills appeared." This is the real construction, however overlooked or misunderstood.

BEFOREHAND, *adv.* [*before* and *hand*.]

In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with*; as, you are *before hand with* me.

2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. Math. xiii. 1 Tim. v.

3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended.

A man is *beforehand*. In this use it is more properly an adjective.

4. At first; before any thing is done. *L'Estrange.*

BEFORE-TIME, *adv.* [*before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time. 1 Sam. 9. Josh. xx.

BEFORTUNE, *v. t.* [be and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide. *Shak.*

BEFOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *befylan*, be and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil.

BEFRIEND, *v. t.* *befrend*. [be and *friend*.] To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid or benefit. *Shak.*

BEFRIEND'ED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BEFRIEND'ING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BEFRINGE, *v. t.* *befrinj*. [be and *fringe*.] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe. *Fuller.*

BEFRING'ED, *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BEG, } [The Turks write this word *begh*
BEY, } or *bek*, but pronounce it *bey*.]

In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or country; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners, each of which qualifies a bey; and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called *begler-beg* or lord of all the beys. Each beg has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse, denominated timariots.

In *Tunis*, the *beg* or bey is the prince or king, answering to the *dey* of Algiers.

In *Egypt*, the *begs* are twelve generals

who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom. *Encyc.*

BEG, *v. t.* [In Italian, *piccaro* is a beggar. This word is from some root in Class Bg, which signifies to make towards or to press, to urge, or to cry out. The Ger. *begehren*, to which Skinner refers this word, is a compound of *be* and *gieren* to desire, D. *begeeren*, Sax. *giernan*, whence *yearn*. With this, *beg* has no connection.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. It implies more urgency than *ask* or *petition*. Joseph begged the body of Jesus. *Math.* xxvii.
2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, we may yet be reduced to *beg* our bread.
3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms. I cannot dig; I am ashamed to *beg*. *Luke* xvi.

BEGET, *v. t.* pret. *begot*, *begat*; pp. *begot*, *begotten*. [Sax. *begetan*, of *be* and *getan*, to get. See *Get*.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to *beget* a son.
2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begets* vice.

BEGETTER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEGGABLE, *a.* That may be begged. *Butler.*

BEGGAR, *n.* [See *Beg*.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity.

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner; but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt. *Johnson.*
3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

BEGGAR, *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Shak.*

2. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust; as, to *beggar* description.

BEGGARED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEGGARING, *ppr.* Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.

BEGGARLINESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Barret.*

BEGGARLY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent. *Shak.*

BEGGARLY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably. *Hooker.*

BEGGAR-MAID, *n.* A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-MAN, *n.* A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGAR-WOMAN, *n.* A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEGGARY, *n.* A state of extreme indigence. *Sidney.*

BEGGED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.

BEGGING, *ppr.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEGGING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by *begging*.

BEGHARDS, } *n.* A religious order of St. Francis in Flanders, es-

tablished at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from *St. Begghe*, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, united in bonds of charity, without any rule; but in 1290, they embraced that of the third order of St. Francis. The name has been transferred to all the other religious of the convent of Antwerp. *Encyc.*

BEGILT, *a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

BEGIN, *v. i.* pret. *begun*; pp. *begun*. [Sax. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *onginnan*, to begin, *ongin*, a beginning; Goth. *du-ginnan*; Sw. *begynna*; Dan. *begynder*; D. and Ger. *beginnen*, to begin; D. and Ger. *beginn*, a beginning, origin; W. *cycwnu*, to begin, *cy*, a prefix, and *cwn*, a head. The radical word is *gin* or *gyn*, to which are prefixed *be*, *on*, and *du* which is *to*. This appears to be the root of the Gr. *γίγναι*, *γίγναι*, L. *genero*, *gigno*, coinciding with Syr. *ܠܝܢܐ* *Kôn*, to begin to be; in Aph. to plant, to confirm, to create; Eth. *ከወሰ* *Kôn*, to be, to become or be made; Ar. *كُن* to be or become, to make, to create, to generate; Heb. Ch. Sam. *בָּרַא*, to make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish; Sam. to create. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, stretch forward, hence to set, or to produce, according to its connection or application.]

1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. As he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, who have been since the world *began*. *Luke* i. Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *1 Pet.* 4. From Nimrod first the savage race *began*. *Pope.* And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*
2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, *begin*, my muse. *Taylor.* *Begin* every day to repent. When I *begin*, I will also make an end. *1 Sam.* iii.

BEGIN, *v. t.* To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence. Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.* And this they *begin* to do. *Gen.* xi.

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation. The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.* To *begin with*, to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, to *begin with* the Latin Grammar; to *begin business with* a small capital.

BEGINNER, *n.* The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author.

2. One who first enters upon any art, science or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner; often implying want of experience.

BEGINNING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BEGINNING, *n.* The first cause; origin. I am the *beginning* and the ending. *Rev.* i.

2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

In the *beginning*, God created the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i.

3. The rudiments, first ground or materials. Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

BEGINNINGLESS, *a.* That hath no beginning. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Barrow.*

BEGIRD, *v. t.* *begurd*. pret. *begirt*, *begirded*; pp. *begirt*. [*be* and *gird*; Sax. *begyrdan*.]

1. To bind with a band or girdle.
2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass. *Begird* the Almighty throne. *Milton.*
3. To besiege. *Clarendon.*

To *begirt*, used by B. Jonson, is a corrupt orthography.

BEGIRDED, } *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded; inclosed; besieged.

BEGIRTING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEGLERBEG, *n.* [See *Beg*.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staves, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a bashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called *beglerbeglik*. *Encyc.*

BEGNAW, *v. t.* *benaw*. [Sax. *begnagan*; *be* and *gnaw*.]

To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble. *Shak.*

BEGONE. Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone*, that of a participle.

BEGORED, *a.* [*be* and *gore*.] Besmeared with gore. *Spenser.*

BEGOT, *BEGOTTEN*, *pp.* of *get*. Procreated; generated.

BEGRAVE, *v. t.* To deposit in the grave; to bury. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

BEGREASE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*be* and *grease*.] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BEGRI-ME, *v. t.* [*be* and *grime*.] To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BEGRI-MED, *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BEGRUDGE, *v. t.* *begrudj*. [See *Grudge*.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BEGUILE, *v. t.* *begyle*. [*be* and *guile*.] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft. The serpent *beguiled* me and I did eat. *Gen.* iii.

2. To elude by craft. When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*
3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasantly; to amuse; as, to *beguile* the tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*

BEGUILED, *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasantly.

BEGUILER, *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BEGUILING, *ppr.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BEGUILTY, *v. t.* To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*] *Sanderson.*

BEGUIN, *n.* The Beguins are a congrega-

tion of nuns in Flanders, so called from their founder, or from their head dress. *Beguin*, in French, is a linen cap. From this order sprung the *Beguines* in Flanders. *Encyc. Mason.*

BEGUN, *pp.* of *begin*. Commenced; originated.

BEHALF, *n.* *behâlf*. [This word is probably a corruption. If composed of *be* and *half*, it is a word of modern origin: but I take it to be the Sax. *behefe*, profit, need, or convenience; *G. behuf*; *D. behoef*, necessities, business; *behoef*, behalf; *Sw. behuf*; *Dan. behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, or what is required, sustenance or support; from the verb *behoove*, *behofva*, *behöva*, to need. The spelling is therefore corrupt: it should be *behof* or *behoof*. See *Behoof*.]

1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication. The advocate pleads in *behalf* of the prisoner. The patriot suffers in *behalf* of his country.

2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another; as, the agent appeared in *behalf* of his constituents, and entered a claim.

BEHAPPEN, *v. i.* [*be* and *happen*.] To happen to. *Spenser.*

BEHAVE, *v. t.* [*G. gehalten*; *Sax. gehabban*, and *habban*; *be* and *have*.]

1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. [The Saxon sense of the word.]

He did *behave* his anger e'er 'twas spent. *Shak.*

This sense is obsolete. Yet it often seems to be implied; for to *behave one's self*, is really, to *govern one's self*; to have in command.

2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *behaves himself* manfully. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit the pronoun; as, he *behaves* well.

BEHAVE, *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He *behaves* well or ill.

BEHAVED, *pp.* Conducted.

BEHAVING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BEHAVIOR, *n.* *behâvûr*. [See *Behave*.]

Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals; deportment. It expresses external appearance or action; sometimes in a particular character; more generally in the common duties of life; as, our future destiny depends on our *behavior* in this life. It may express correct or good manners, but I doubt whether it ever expresses the idea of *elegance of manners*, without another word to qualify it.

To be upon one's *behavior*, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, to be or to be *put, upon one's good behavior*.

BEHEAD, *v. t.* *behead*. [*be* and *head*.]

To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body, with a cutting instrument; appropriately used of the execution of men for crimes.

BEHEADED, *pp.* *behead'ed*. Having the head cut off.

BEHEAD'ING, *ppr.* *behead'ing*. Severing the head from the body.

BEHEAD'ING, *n.* *behead'ing*. The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument: decollation.

BEHELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *behold*, which see.

BEHEMOTH, *n.* [Heb. *בְּהֵמָה*, from *בָּהָם*, a beast or brute; from an Arabic verb, which signifies, to shut, to lie hid, to be dumb. In Eth. dumb.]

Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox, others, an elephant; and Bochart labors to prove it the hippopotamus, or river horse. The latter opinion is most probable. [See *Hippopotamus*.] The original word in Arabic signifies a brute or beast in general, especially a quadruped.

BEHEN, **BEN**, or **BEK'EN**, *n.* A plant. The white behen is a species of *Cucubalus*, called Swedish *Lychnis*, or gum sepungar. The empalement of its flower resembles net-work, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavor of pease.

Family of Plants. Encyc.
The *behen* of the shops, or white *behen*, is spatling poppy. *Red behen* is sea lavender. *Lee. Bailey. Coxe.*

BEHEST, *n.* [*be* and *Sax. hæse*, a command; *Ger. geheiss*, command, from *heissen*, to call, tell, or command. See *Heat*.] Command; precept; mandate. [*Antiquated, except in poetry.*]

BEH'IGHT, *v. t.* *behtë*; *pret.* *behot*. [*Sax. behetan*, to promise.]

To promise; to entrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon. The orthography is corrupt; it should be *behtë*. *Obs.*

Spenser. Chaucer.

BEHIND, *prep.* [*Sax. behindan*, of *be* and *hindan*, behind; *Goth. hindar*, beyond, behind; *hindar-leithan*, to pass, præterire; *Ger. hinter*.]

1. At the back of another; as, to ride *behind* a horseman.

2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear; as, to walk *behind* another.

3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death; as, a man leaves his servant *behind* him, or his estate at his decease.

4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement; as, one student is *behind* another in mathematics.

5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 Cor. xi.

6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side; as *behind* a bed; *behind* a hill; *behind* a house, tree, or rock.

Behind the back, in scripture, signifies, out of notice, or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

They cast thy laws *behind their backs*. Neh. xix. Is. xxxviii.

BEHIND, *adv.* [*be* and *hind*.] Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining; as, we know no what evidence is *behind*.

2. Backwards; on the back-part; as, to look *behind*.

3. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*. Phil. iii.

4. Future, or remaining to be endured.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i.

5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid; as, there is a large sum *behind*.

6. Remaining after the departure of; as, he departed and left us *behind*.

BEHINDHAND, *a.* [*behind* and *hand*.]

In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In *popular use*, a state of poverty, in which the means of living are not adequate to the end. Also, in a state of backwardness, in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it; as, he is *behindhand* in his business.

Behindhand with, is *behind* in progress; not upon equal terms in forwardness; as, to be *behindhand with* the fashionable world.

This word is really an adjective, as it is applied to the *person* rather than to the *verb*; but like *adrift*, *aloft*, *ashamed*, and several other words, never precedes the noun. Shakspeare's "behindhand slackness," therefore, according to present usage, is not a legitimate phrase.

BEHOLD, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *beheld*. [*Sax. behaldan*, *beheoldan*, *gehaldan*, *gehaldan*, from *healdan*, to hold. The sense is, to hold, or rather to reach with the eye, to have in sight, from straining, or extending. In Saxon, the verb signifies not only to look or see, but to guard; so in Latin, *obseruo*, from *servo*, to keep. This explanation leads us to an understanding of the participle *beholden*, which retains the primitive sense of the verb, *bound*, *obliged*. The Germans retain the original sense in *behalten*, to hold or keep; as the Dutch do in *gehouden*, held, bound; and the Danes in *beholder*, to keep, retain; *behold*, a retreat, refuge, reservation. See *Observe* and *Regard*.]

1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care.

Behold the lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. John i.

2. In a *less intensive sense*, to look upon; to see.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. Num. xxi.

BEHOLD, *v. i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb, as it had been slain. Rev. 5.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Rev. iii.

This word is much used in this manner for exciting attention, or admiration. It is in the imperative mode, expressing command, or exhortation; and by no means a mere exclamation.

BEHOLDEN, *pp.* or *a.* *beholdn*. [The participle of *behold*, to keep, guard, or bind. See *Behold*.]

Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

BEHOLDER, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon, or sees.

BEHOLDING, *ppr.* Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing.

2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention.

3. Obligation. [*Not used.*] *Carcw.*

4. Obliged. *Bacon on Love.* A mistaken use of the word for beholden.

BEHOLDINGNESS, *n.* The state of being obliged. *Donne. Sidney.*

[*An error, and not in use.*]

BEHON'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*

BEHOOF, *n.* [*Sax. behofan*, to want, to be necessary, to be expedient; hence, to be a duty; *D. behoeven*, to need; *Ger. behuf*, behoof; *Dan. behøver*, to need, to lack; *behov*, need, necessity, sufficiency, maintenance, that is, things needed; *Sw. behof*, need; *behofira*, to need.]

1. *Rudically*, need, necessity; whence, by an easy analogy, the word came to signify that which supplies want. Hence, in present usage,

2. That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

No mean recompense it brings to your behoof. *Milton.*

BEHOOV'ABLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BEHOOVE, *v. t. behoov'.* [*Sax. behofan*, to want, to be necessary, or expedient. *Supra.*]

To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

And thus it behooved Christ to suffer. *Luke xxiv.*

It may perhaps be used intransitively; as, let him behave as it behooveth; but I believe such use is rare.

BEHOOVEFUL, *a. behoov'ful.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

BEHOOVEFULLY, *adv. behoov'fully.* Usefully; profitably. [*Obs. or nearly so.*]

BEHÖT', *pret. of behight.* *Obs.*

BEHOVE, and its derivatives. [*See Behoove.*]

BEHOWL, *v. i.* [*be and howl.*] To howl at. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BE'ING, *ppr.* [*See Be.*] Existing in a certain state.

Man, being in honor, abideth not. *Ps. xlix.*

BE'ING, *n.* Existence; as, God is the author of our being.

In God we live, and move, and have our being. *Acts xvii.*

2. A particular state or condition. [*This is hardly a different sense.*]

3. A person existing; applied to the human race.

4. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior beings, when of late they saw A mortal man unfold all nature's law— *Pope.*

5. An animal; any living creature.

Animals are such beings, as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

BEJA'DE, *v. t.* [*be and jade.*] To tire. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BEJA'PE, *v. t.* To laugh at; to deceive. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BEKISS, *v. t.* [*be and kiss.*] To kiss or salute. [*Not in use.*] *Jonson.*

BEKNA'VE, *v. t.* [*be and knave.*] To call knave. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

BEKNOW, *v. t.* [*be and know.*] To acknowledge. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

BELA'BOR, *v. t.* [*perhaps from be and labor; but in Russ. bulava is a club.*] To beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax belabors there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

BELA'CE, *v. t.* [*be and lace.*] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.

2. To beat; to whip.

BELA'CED, *a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaumont.*

BEL'AMOUR, *n.* [*Fr. bel-amour.*] A gallant; a consort. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'AMY, *n.* [*Fr. bel-ami.*] A good friend; an intimate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BELA'TE, *v. t.* [*be and late.*] To retard or make too late. [*Not used.*]

BELA'TED, *a.* [*be and lated.*] Benighted; abroad late at night.

2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.

BELA'TEDNESS, *n.* A being too late. *Milton.*

BELA'VE, *v. t.* [*be and lave.*] To wash. [*Not used.*]

BELAW'GIVE, *v. t.* To give a law to. [*Barbarous and not used.*] *Milton.*

BELAY, *v. t.* [*This word is composed of be and lay, to lay to, lay by, or close. See Belaguer.*]

1. To block up, or obstruct. *Dryden. Gower.*

2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*

3. To adorn, surround, or cover. *Spenser.*

4. In seamanship, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin. It is chiefly applied to the running rigging. *Mar. Dict.*

BELAYED, *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BELAYING, *ppr.* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BELCH, *v. t.* [*Sax. bealcan*, to belch, that is, to push out, to swell or heave; *belgan*, to be angry, that is, to swell with passion; *Eng. bulge, bilge, bulk*; allied to *W. balc*, prominent.]

1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence.

2. To eject violently from a deep hollow place; as, a volcano belches flames and lava.

BELCH, *n.* The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place; eructation.

2. A cant name for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELCH'ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach or any deep hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *n.* Eructation. *Barret.*

BEL'DAM, *n.* [*Fr. belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady. It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.]

1. An old woman. *Shak.*

2. A hag. *Dryden. Shak.*

BELE'AGUER, *v. t. bele'ger.* [*Ger. belagern*, from *be*, by, near, and *lagern*, to lay; *D. belegeren*, to besiege, to convene, to belay; *Sw. belagra*, to besiege; *Dan. beligger*; *Russ. oblegayu.*]

To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGUERED, *pp.* Besieged.

BELE'AGUERER, *n.* One who besieges. *Sherwood.*

BELE'AGURING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

BELE'AVE, *v. t.* [*be and leave.*] To leave. [*Not used.*] *May.*

BELEE', *v. t.* [*be and lee.*] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BELEM'NITE, *n.* [*Gr. βελεμων*, a dart, or arrow, from *βελο*, from the root of *βαλλω*, pello, to throw.]

Arrow-head, or finger stone; vulgarly called thunder-bolt, or thunder stone. A genus of fossil shells, common in chalk and limestone. These shells consist of an interior cone, divided into partitions connected by a syphon, as in the nautilus, and surrounded by a number of concentric layers, made up of fibers radiating from the axis. These layers are somewhat transparent, and when burnt, rubbed or scraped, give the odor of rasped horn. The species are now extinct. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

BELEP'ER, *v. t.* To infect with leprosy. [*Not used.*] *Beaumont.*

BEL'FRY, *n.* [*Fr. befroy*; *barb. L. belfredus.*]

1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed to watch the avenues, and to prevent surprise from parties of the enemy, or to give notice of fires, by ringing a bell. *Encyc.*

2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung, and more particularly, the timber work which sustains it. *Encyc.*

BELGARD', *n.* [*Fr. bel and egard.*] A soft look or glance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BEL'GIAN, *a.* [*See Belgic.*] Belonging to Belgica, or the Netherlands.

BEL'GIAN, *n.* A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries.

BEL'GIC, *a.* [*L. belgicus*, from *Belgae*, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their bulk or large stature; *W. balc*, prominent, proud, from *bal*, a shooting out; *Eng. bulge*; *Russ. velikai*, great. See *Pomp. Mela. Lib. 3. 3, and 3. 5*: *Tac. Agric. Joseph. De Bell. Jud. 2. 16*: *Herod. L. 6*: *Strabo. L. 4*. Owen supposes the Welch name, *Belgiad*, to have been given them, from their bursting forth and ravaging Britain and Ireland. But they had the name on the continent, before their irruption into Britain.]

Pertaining to the *Belgae*, who, in Cesar's time, possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and anterior to Cesar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain. The country was called from its inhabitants *Belgica*, not *Belgium*, which was the town of *Beauvais*. See *Cluv. Germ. Ant. 2. 2*.

Belgia is now applied to the Netherlands, called also Flanders, or that part of the Low Countries which formerly belonged to the house of Austria.

BELIAL, *n.* [Heb. *בְּלִיָּא*.] As a noun, unprofitableness; wickedness. As an adjective, worthless; wicked. In a collective sense, wicked men. *Parkhurst.*

BELI/BEL, *v. t.* [be and like.] To like, or traduce. [Not used.]

BELI'E, *v. t.* [be and lie. Sax. *belian*, to lie and *leagan*, to lie; *bel*, or *bel*, to lie; *beligen*; Ger. *beligen*, to belie. See *Encyc.*

1. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to charge with falsehood; as, the heart belies the tongue. It is rarely used of declarations; but of appearances and facts which show that declarations, or certain appearances and pretences are false and hypocritical. Hence,

2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance. With dust, with horse's hoofs, that beat the ground, And martial brass, belie the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

3. To give a false representation. Should I not, I should belie my thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports. Thou dost belie him, Percy. *Shak.*

5. To fill with lies. Slander doth belie all corners of the world. [Not legitimate.] *Shak.*

BELIED, *pp.* Falsely represented either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.

BELIEF, *n.* [Sax. *geleaf*, leave, license, permission, consent, assent, belief, faith or trust; *geleafan*, *geleafan*, *geleafan*, *geleafan*, to believe; *leafan*, to leave and to live. From these words, it appears that *belief* is from the root of *leave*, permission, assent; Sax. *leaf*, leave and *belief*, fides; *leafa*, permission, license; written also *lif* and *lufa*; *lyfan*, to permit; D. *geloof*, G. *glaube*, belief, credit, faith; *gelooven*, *glauben*, to believe; Dan. *belover*, to promise; D. *oorlof*, *verlof*, leave, permission; G. *urlaub*, leave, furlow. The primary sense of *believe* is to throw or put to, or to assent to; to leave with or to rest on; to rely. See *Leave* and *Live*.]

1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; as the *belief* of the gospel; *belief* of a witness. *Belief* may also be founded on internal impressions, or arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds; as the *belief* of our senses; a train of reasoning may result in *belief*. *Belief* is opposed to *knowledge* and *science*.

2. In *theology*, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.

No man can attain [to] belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which christian belief was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

4. In some cases, the word is used for persuasion or opinion, when the evidence is

not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as a *firm*, *full* or *strong belief*.

5. The thing believed; the object of belief. Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Raeon.*

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use *Cred.*

BELIE/VABLE, *a.* That may be believed; credible. *Sherwood.*

BELIE/VE, *v. t.* To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances, than personal knowledge. When we *believe* upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity. When we *believe* upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, &c.

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

I had fainted, unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Ps. xxvii.

BELIE/VE, *v. i.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by *in* or *on*, especially in the scriptures. To *believe in*, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye *believe in* God, *believe* also in me." John xiv. To *believe on*, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name." John i. *Johnson.* But there is no ground for much distinction.

In *theology*, to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel; as in the case of Simon. Acts viii. In others, the word implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation. John i. 12. iii. 15.

In *popular use*, and *familiar discourse*, to *believe* often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to *think* or *suppose*.

BELIE/VED, *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.

BELIE/VER, *n.* One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.

2. In *theology*, one who gives credit to the truth of the scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ, as his Savior.

In the *primitive church*, those who had been instructed in the truths of the gospel and baptized, were called *believers*; in distinction from the *catechumens*, who were

under instruction, as preparatory to baptism and admission to church privileges. *Encyc.*

BELIE/VING, *ppr.* Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BELIE/VINGLY, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BELI/KE, *adv.* [be and like.] Probably; likely; perhaps. [Nearly antiquated.]

BELI/KELY, *adv.* Probably. [Not used.] *Hall.*

BELI/VE, *adv.* [See *Live*.] Speedily; quickly. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

BELL, *n.* [Sax. *bell*, *bella*, *belle*, so named from its sound; Sax. *bellan*, to bawl, or bellow; W. *ballaw*; G. *bellen*; D. *id.*; coinciding with *βαλλω* and *pello*. See *Peal*.]

1. A vessel or hollow body, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. Bells are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish High Priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have the hem of their robe adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. Bells were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen, as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also on the necks of beasts and birds, and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, bells are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly. *Encyc.*

In private houses, bells are used to call servants, either hung and moved by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small bells are also used in electrical experiments.

2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To *bear the bell*, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To *shake the bells*, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELL, *v. i.* To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.

BELL/-FASHIONED, *a.* Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL/-FLOWER, *n.* [bell and flower.] A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the corol or flower which resembles a bell, L. *Campanula*, a genus of monogynian pentanders, comprehending many species.

BELL/-FOUNDER, *n.* [bell and founder.] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

BELL/-MAN, *n.* [bell and man.] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.

BELL/-METAL, *n.* [bell and metal.] A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion

of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, or according to Thomson, three parts to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells.

BELL-PEPPER, *n.* [*bell* and *pepper*.] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of *Capsicum*. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling.

BELL-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL-SHAPED, *a.* [*bell* and *shape*.] Having the form of a bell.

BELL-WETHER, *n.* [*bell* and *wether*.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BELL-WORT, *n.* A plant, the *Uvularia*.

BELLADONNA, *n.* A plant, a species of *Atropa*, or deadly nightshade.

BELLATRIX, *n.* [*L.*] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

BELLE, *n. bel.* [*Fr.*, from *L. bellus*, *It. bello*, *Sp. bello*, handsome, fine, whence to *embellish*; allied perhaps to *Russ. bielo*, white.]

A young lady. In popular use, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

BELLED, *a.* Hung with bells.

BELLES-LETTRES, *n. plu. bel' letter*, or anglicised, *bell-letters*. [*Fr.* See *Belle* and *Letter*.]

Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

BELLIBONE, *n.* [*Fr. belle* and *bonne*.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. [Not in use.]

BELLIGERENT, *a.* [*L. belliger*, warlike; *belligero*, to wage war; from *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage; part. *gerens*, *gerentis*, waging. *Gr. πολεμος*, war; *W. bel*, war, tumult; *bela*, to war, to wrangle.]

Waging war; carrying on war; as a belligerent nation.

BELLIGERENT, *n.* A nation, power or state carrying on war.

BELLIGEROUS, *a.* The same as *belligerent*. [Not used.]

BELLING, *n.* [*Sax. bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting time; a huntsman's term.

2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell*.

BELLIPOTENT, *a.* [*L. bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *bellipotens*.]

Powerful or mighty in war. [Little used.]

BELLIQUE, *a. bellek.* [*Old Fr.*] Warlike. [Not used.]

BELLON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted.

BELLONA, *n.* [*from L. bellum*, war.] The goddess of war.

BEL'LOW, *v. i.* [*Sax. bulgian*, *bylgean*; *W. ballaw*; *L. bala*; *D. bulken*; *Sw. bôla*; *Sax. bellan*, to bawl. See *Bawl*.]

1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull;

to make a loud outcry; to roar. In contempt, to vociferate or clamor.

2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

BEL'LOW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL'LOWING, *ppr.* Making a loud hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL'LOWING, *n.* A loud hollow sound or roar.

BEL'LOWS, *n. sing. and plu.* [*Sax. bilig* or *bylig*, bellows; and *bilg*, *bylg*, a blown bladder, a bottle; *Goth. balgs*, *bylg*, *bylga*, a nail or budget; *L. bulga*; *Ir. bulg*, *bolg*, a bellows; *Ger. balg*, a skin; *blase-balg*, a bellows, that is, a blow-skin; *D. blaasbalg*; *Sw. blåsbalg*; *Dan. blåsebelg*. See *Blaze*. The word is properly in the singular number, *Goth. balgs*, but is used also in the plural. It seems to be the same word as the *L. follis*, and probably from shooting out, swelling or driving, *W. bal*.]

An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces and shops. It is so formed as by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire.

BEL'LOWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name.

BEL'LUINE, *a.* [*L. belluinus*, from *bellua*, a beast.]

Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [Little used.]

BELLY, *n.* [*Ir. bolg*, the belly, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, bellows; *W. boly*, the belly, whence *boliau*, to belly, to gorge; *Arm. boelcu*, bowels. The primary sense is swelled, or a swell.]

1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. It is called also the abdomen or lower belly, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called *bellics*, from their cavity.

2. The part of a beast, corresponding to the human belly.

3. The womb. *Jer. i. 5.*

4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back. Whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.

6. Any hollow inclosed place; as the belly of hell, in *Jonah*.

7. In scripture, belly is used for the heart. *Prov. xviii. 8. xx. 30. John vii. 38.* Carnal lusts, sensual pleasures. *Rom. xvi. 18. Phil. iii. 19.* The whole man. *Tit. i. 12.*

BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out.

BEL'LY, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, *bellying* goblets; *bellying* canvas.

2. To strut.

BEL'LY-ACHE, *n.* [*belly* and *ache*.] Pain in the bowels; the colic. [Vulgar.]

BEL'LY-ACHE BUSH or **WEED**, *n.* A species of *Jatropha*.

BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encom-

passes the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BEL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer. [Not used.]

BEL'LY-FRETTING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore girth.

2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BEL'LYFUL, *n.* [*belly* and *full*.] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In familiar and ludicrous language, a great abundance; more than enough.

BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* [*belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.

BEL'LYING, *ppr.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL'LY-PINCHED, *a.* [See *Pinch*.] Starved; pinched with hunger.

BEL'LY-ROLL, *n.* [See *Roll*.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite.

BEL'LY-TIMBER, *n.* [See *Timber*.] Food; that which supports the belly.

BEL'LY-WORM, *n.* [See *Worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach.

BELOCK, *v. t.* [*Sax. belucan*, from *loc*, a lock, with *be*.]

To lock or fasten as with a lock.

BEL'OMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. βελο*, an arrow, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination, practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen. See *Ezek. xxi. 21*.

BELO'NE, *n.* [*Gr. βελονη*, a needle.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of *Esox*. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.

BELONG, *v. i.* [*D. belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, importance, of *be* and *lang*; *Ger. belangen*, to attain to, or come to; *anlangen*, to arrive, to come to, to concern, touch or belong; *Dan. an-langer*, to arrive at, to belong. In *Sax. gelangian* is to call or bring. The radical sense of *long* is to extend or draw out, and with *be* or *an*, it signifies to extend to, to reach.]

1. To be the property of; as, a field belongs to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to G. Britain.

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it belongs to John Doe to prove his title.

3. To be appendant to.

He went into a desert place belonging to Bethsaida. *Luke ix.*

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter

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belongs to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

3. To have relation to.

And David said, to whom *belongest* thou? 1 Sam. xxx.

6. To be the quality or attribute of.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgiveness. Dan. ix.

7. To be suitable for.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them of full age. Heb. v.

8. To relate to, or be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 Cor. vii.

9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitation, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. Blackstone.

Hence,

10. To be the native of; to have original residence.

There is no other country in the world to which the Gipeys could *belong*. Grellman. Pref. 12.

11. In common language, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BELONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BELONG'ING, *n.* A quality. [Not in use.] Shak.

BELOV'ED, *ppr.* [be and loved, from love. Below, as a verb, is not used.]

Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. Paul.

BELOW, *prep.* [be and low.] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee.

2. Inferior in rank, excellence or dignity. Felton.

3. Unworthy of; unfitting. Dryden.

BELOW, *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth *below*.

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. The fairest child of Jove *below*. Prior.

3. In hell, or the region of the dead; as the realms *below*. Dryden.

4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below*. Wheaton.

BELOWT', *v. t.* [See *Lowt'*.] To treat with contemptuous language. [Not in use.] Camden.

BEL/SWAGGER, *n.* A lewd man. Dryden.

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt*; Sw. *bält*; Dan. *bælte*; L. *balteus*. Qu. Ir. *balt*, a *welt*. Class Bl.]

1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung.

2. A narrow passage, or strait between the isle of Zealand and that of Funen at the entrance of the Baltic, usually called the *Great Belt*. The *Lesser Belt* is the passage between the isle of Funen, and the coast of Jutland.

3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

4. In astronomy, certain girdles or rings, which surround the planet Jupiter, are called *bells*.

5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then cast-

ing mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease. Encyc.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle. Warton.

BELU'GA, *n.* [Russ. signifying white fish.] A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *Delphinus*, from 12 to 18 feet in length.

The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. Pennant.

BEL/VIDERE, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *video*, to see.]

1. A plant, a species of chenopodium, goose-foot or wild orach, called scoparia or annual mock cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and much esteemed in China, as a salad, and for other uses. Encyc.

2. In Italian architecture, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden. Encyc.

BELYE. [See *Belie*.]

BEMA, *n.* [Gr. *βημα*.] A chancel. [Not in use.] Beaumont.

2. In ancient Greece, a stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. Milford.

BEMAD', *v. t.* [be and mad.] To make mad. [Not in use.] Shak.

BEMAN'GLE, *v. t.* [be and mangle.] To mangle; to tear asunder. [Little used.] Beaumont.

BEM'ASK, *v. t.* [be and mask.] To mask; to conceal. Shelton.

BEMA'ZE, *v. t.* To bewilder. [See *Maze*.] [Little used.] Cooper.

BEME'TE, *v. t.* [be and mete.] To measure. [Not in use.] Shak.

BEMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [be and mingle.] To mingle; to mix. [Little used.]

BEMIRE, *v. t.* [be and mire.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places. Swift.

BEMIST', *v. t.* [be and mist.] To cover or involve in mist. [Not used.] Felton.

BEMOAN, *v. t.* [be and moan.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son. Jeremiah.

BEMOANABLE, *a.* That may be lamented. [Not used.] Sherwood.

BEMOANED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.

BEMOANER, *n.* One who laments.

BEMOANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BEMOCK', *v. t.* [be and mock.] To treat with mockery. [Little used.] Shak.

BEMOCK', *v. t.* To laugh at.

BEMOIL', *v. t.* [be and moil. Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.]

To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incumber with mire and dirt. [Not in use.] Shak.

BEMOL, *n.* In music, a half note. Bacon.

BEMON'STER, *v. t.* [be and monster.] To make monstrous. [Not in use.] Shak.

BEMOURN, *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [Little used.]

BEMU'SED, *a.* [be and muse.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt. Johnson. Pope.

BEN or *BEN'-NUT*, *n.* A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil used in pharmacy. Encyc.

BENCH, *n.* [Ir. *binse*; Corn. *benk*; Sax. *benc*; Fr. *banc*. See *Bank*.]

1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence,

3. The persons who sit as judges; the court. Shak. Dryden.

Free bench, in England, the estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.

King's Bench, in England, a court in which the king formerly sat in person, and which accompanied his household. The court consists of the Lord Chief Justice, and three other justices, who have jurisdiction over all matters of a criminal or public nature. It has a crown side and a plea side; the former determining criminal, the latter, civil causes. Blackstone.

BENCH, *v. t.* To furnish with benches.

Dryden.

2. To seat on a bench. Shak.

3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. Shak.

BENCH'ER, *n.* In England, the benchers in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society who have the government of it. They have been readers, and being admitted to plead within the bar, are called inner barristers. They annually elect a treasurer. Encyc. Johnson.

2. The alderman of a corporation.

Ashmole.

3. A judge. Shak.

BEND, *v. t.* pret. *bended* or *bent*; pp. *bended* or *bent*. [Sax. *bandan*, to bend; Fr. *bander*, to bend, bind or tie; Ger. *binden*, to wind, bind or tie; D. *binden*, the same; Sw. *banda*, to bind; Dan. *binder*, to bind; L. *pando*, *pandare*, to bend in; *pando*, *pandere*, to open; *pandus*, bent, crooked; It. *banda*, sidewise; *benda*, a fillet or band; *bendare*, to crown; Sp. *pandear*, to bend or be inclined, to bulge out, to belly; *pandeo*, a bulge or protuberance; *pando*, jutting out. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain. *Bend* and *bind* are radically the same word.]

1. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to *bend* a bow.

2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect; as, to *bend* the arm.

3. To direct to a certain point; as, to *bend* our steps or course to a particular place.

4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to *bend* the mind to study.

5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.

He hath *bent* his bow and made it ready. Ps. vii.

6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch towards, or cause to tend; as, to *bent* on mischief.

It expresses disposition or purpose.

7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to *bend* a man to our will.

8. In seamanship, to fasten, as one rope to another or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor. Mar. Dict.

9. To *bend* the brow, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown. Camden.

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BEND, *v. t.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. *Sandys.*

2. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road *bends* to the west.

3. To jut over; as a *bending* cliff.

4. To resolve, or determine. [See *Bent* on.] *Dryden.*

5. To bow or be submissive. *Is. lx.*

BEND, *n.* A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.

2. In *marine language*, that part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. [See *To bend*. No. 8.]

3. *Bends* of a ship, are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales*. They are reckoned from the water, *first, second* or *third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

4. In *heraldry*, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain. It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief, to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BEND, *n.* A band. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

BENDABLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated. *Sherwood.*

BEND'ED, } *pp.* Strained; incurvated;
BENT, } made crooked; inclined;
subdued.

BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.

BEND'ING, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.

BEND'LET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield. *Bailey.*

BEND'-WITH, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*

BEND'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color. *Encyc. Ash.*

BENE, *n. ben'y.* The popular name of the *sesamum orientale*, called in the West Indies *vangloe*, an African plant. *Mease.*

BENE'APED, *a.* [be and neap.] Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar. *Encyc.*

BENE'ATH, *prep.* [Sax. *beneath*, *beneo* than, *beny* than; of be and *neothan*, below, under. See *Nether*.]

1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on, as to place a cushion *beneath* one; often with the sense of *pressure* or *oppression*, as to sink *beneath* a burden, in a *literal sense*.

2. Under, in a *figurative sense*; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity or excellence; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels, in the scale of beings.

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; as, he will do nothing *beneath* his station or character.

BENE'ATH, *adv.* In a lower place; as, the earth from *beneath* will be barren. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region; as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath*.

BEN'EDICT, *a.* [L. *benedictus*.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

BENEDIC'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.

BENEDIC'TINES, *n.* An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict; an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In the canon law, they are called *black friars*.

BENEDIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio*, from *bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking. See *Boon* and *Diction*.]

1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced; hence grace before and after meals.

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude.

3. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

5. The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony is called the *nuptial benediction*. *Encyc.*

6. In the *Romish Church*, an ecclesiastical ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable. *Encyc.*

BENEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio*, of *bene*, well, and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

More generally,

2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

BENEFAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit. *Delany.*

BEN'EFICE, *n.* [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *benefice*. See *Benefaction*.]

1. *Literally*, a benefit, advantage or kindness. But in *present usage*, an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue, for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself. All church preferments are called *benefices*, except bishoprics, which are called *dignities*. But ordinarily, the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, arch-deaconries, and prebendaries; and *benefice*, to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives. *Encyc.*

2. In the middle ages, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* of the donor. The estate afterwards becoming hereditary, took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings. *Encyc.*

BEN'EFICED, *a.* Possessed of a *benefice* or church preferment. *Ayliffe.*

BEN'EFICELESS, *a.* Having no *benefice*. [Not used.] *Sheldon.*

BENEF'ICENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, from the participle of *benefacio*.]

The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BENEF'ICENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being *benignity* or kindness exerted in action. *Johnson.*

BENEF'ICENTLY, *adv.* In a *beneficent* manner.

BENEFI'CIAL, *a.* Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by *to*; as, industry is *beneficial* to the body, as well as *to* the property.

2. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use or benefit; as the *beneficial* owner of an estate. *Kent.*

BENEFI'CIALLY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness. *Male.*

BENEFI'CIARY, *a.* [L. *beneficiarius*. See *Benefaction*.]

Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY, *n.* One who holds a *benefice*. A *beneficiary* is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them, without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory, or vassal. *Encyc.*

2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity. *Blackstone.*

BENEFI'CIENCY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed. *Brown.*

BENEFI'CIENT, *a.* Doing good. *Adam Smith.*

BEN'EFIT, *n.* [Primarily from L. *beneficium*, or *benefactum*; but perhaps directly from the Fr. *bienfait*, by corruption.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Ps. ciii.*

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or add value to property.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*. *Burke.*

3. In law, *benefit of clergy*. [See *Clergy*.]

BEN'EFIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advance; to advance in health, or prosperity; applied either to persons or things; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

BEN'EFIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has *benefited* by good advice; that is, he has been *benefited*.

BEN'EFITED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.

BEN'EFITTING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.

BEN'EME, *v. t.* [Sax. *be* and *naman*.] To name. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

2. To promise; to give. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

BENEMP'NE, *v. t.* To name. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

BENEPLAC'ITURE, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*, *bene*, well, and *placitum*, from *placere*, to please.]

Will; choice. [Not in use.] *Glanville.*

BEN

BENET', *v. t.* [*be* and *net*.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BENEVOLENCE, *n.* [*L. benevolentia*, of *bene*, well, and *volo*, to will or wish. See *Will*.]

1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness.

The *benevolence* of God is one of his moral attributes; that attribute which delights in the happiness of intelligent beings. "God is love." 1 John iv.

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

3. A species of contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England. *Blackstone.*

BENEVOLENT, *a.* [*L. benevolens*, of *bene* and *volo*.]

Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.

BENEVOLENTLY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.

BENGAL', *n.* A thin stuff made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from Bengal in the E. Indies. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BENGALEE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BENGALESE, *n. sing. and plu.* A native or the natives of Bengal. *As. Res.* vii. 171.

BENIGHT, *v. t.* [*be* and *night*.] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.

The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

2. To overtake with night; as a *benighted* traveler.

3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light; as *benighted* nations, or heathen.

BENIGHTED, *pp.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.

BENIGN, *a. beni'ne.* [*L. benignus*, from the same root, as *bonus*, *bene*, ancient *L. bonus*, Eng. *boon*.]

1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.

Our Creator, bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.*

2. Generous; liberal; as a *benign* benefactor.

3. Favorable; having a salutary influence; as the *benign* aspect of the seasons.

The *benign* light of revelation. *Washington.*

4. Wholesome; not pernicious; as a *benign* medicine. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Favorable; not malignant; as a *benign* disease.

BENIGNANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.

BENIGNITY, *n.* Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness.

2. Actual goodness; beneficence.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health. *Wiseman.*

BENIGNLY, *adv. beni'ne.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.

BENISON, *n. s. as z.* [*Fr. benir*, to bless; *benissant*, blessing; from the root of *bene*, *bonus*, *boon*. See *Boon*.]

Blessing; benediction. [Nearly antiquated.] *Johnson.*

BEN

BENJAMIN, *n.* A tree, the *Laurus Benzoin*, a native of America, called also *spice-bush*. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a very branchy head.

2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See *Benzoin*.] *Encyc.*

BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term *Geum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

BEN'NET FISH, *n.* A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BENT, *pp. of bend.* Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

Bent on, having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.

BENT, *n.* The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

2. Declivity; as the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

2. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people towards an object. This may be natural or artificial, occasional or habitual, with indefinite degrees of strength.

4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as the *bents* and turns of a subject. *Locke.*

5. Application of the mind; a *bending* of the mind in study or investigation. *Locke.*

BENT, *n.* A kind of grass, called *BENT'-GRASS*, *n.* in botany, *Agrostis*, of several species. *Encyc.*

BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Johnson. Dryden.*

BENUM', corruptly **BENUMB'**, *v. t.* [*Sax. beniman, benyman*, *pp. benumen*, to seize, of *be* and *niman*, *Sax.* and *Goth.*, to take or seize. This root is retained in *withernam*. It is to be observed, that *b* after *m*, in *numb*, *thumb*, *dumb*, &c., is an arbitrary addition of modern writers.]

1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.

2. To stupify; to render inactive; as, to *benum* the senses. *Dryden.*

BENUM'MED, *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupified.

BENUM'MING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupifying.

BEN'ZOATE, *n.* [See *Benzoin*.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

BENZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoic.

Benzoic acid, or flowers of Benzoic, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from Benzoic and other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is a fine light white matter in small needles; its taste pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic. *Thomson.*

BENZOIN', *n.* Gum benjamin; a crete resinous juice flowing from the *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c. It is properly a balsam, as it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little

BER

taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes. *Encyc. Thomson.*

BEPA'INT, *v. t.* [*be* and *paint*.] To paint; to cover with paint. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

BEPA'LE, *v. t.* [*be* and *pale*.] To make pale. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

BEPINCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

BEPINCH'ED, *pp.* Marked with pinches.

BEPINCHT', *pp.* Chapman.

BEPOW'DER, *v. t.* [*be* and *powder*.] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.

BEPRA'ISE, *v. t.* [*be* and *praise*.] To praise greatly or extravagantly. *Goldsmith.*

BEPUR'PLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *purple*.] To tinge or dye with a purple color.

BEQUE'ATH, *v. t.* [*Sax. becwethan*; *be* and *cwethan*, to say; *cwid*, a saying, opinion, will, testament; *cythan*, to testify; Eng. *quoth*.]

To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to *bequeath* an estate or a legacy.

BEQUE'ATHED, *pp.* Given or left by will.

BEQUE'ATHING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

BEQUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

BERA'IN, *v. t.* To rain upon. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

BERA'TE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rate*.] To chide vehemently; to scold.

BERAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rattle*.] To fill with rattling sounds or noise. *Shak.*

BERA'Y, *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

BER'BERRY, *n.* [*L. berberis*.] [See *Berberis*.]

BERE', *n.* [*Sax. ber*, barley.] The name of a species of barley in Scotland. *Gray.*

BERE'AVE, *v. t.* pret. *bereaved*, *bereft*: *pp. bereaved*, *bereft*. [*Sax. bereafian*, of *be* and *reafian*, to deprive. See *Rob* and *Reap*.]

1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye *bereaved* of my children. Gen. xlii.

It is sometimes used without *of*, and is particularly applied to express the loss of friends by death.

2. To take away from. *Shak.*

BERE'AVED, *pp.* Deprived; stripped and left destitute.

BERE'AVEMENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.

BERE'AVING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.

BEREFT', *pp. of bereave.* Deprived; made destitute.

BERENGA'RIANISM, *n.* The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. *Encyc.*

BERG, *n.* [*Sax. beorg*, *beork*, a hill, a castle.] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to Parliament; a castle. [See *Burg*.] *Obs.*

BERG'AMOT, *n.* [*Fr. bergamote*; *Sp. bergamota*.]

1. A species of pear.

BER

2. A species of citron, at first casually produced by an Italian, who grafted a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. Hence,
3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.
4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot.
5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy. *Encyc.*
- BERG/ANDER, *n.* [*berg*, a cliff, and *Dan. and, G. ente*, Sax. *ened*, a duck.] A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs. *Thomson.*
- BER/GERET, *n.* [*Fr. berger*, a shepherd.] A song. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BERG/MANITE, *n.* [from *Bergman*, the mineralogist.] A mineral classed with scapolite, in the family of felspath. It occurs massive, with gray and red quartz in Norway. Its colors are greenish and grayish white. *Cyc.*
- BERG/MASTER, *n.* [*Sax. beorg*, a hill or castle, and *master*.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. *Johnson.*
- BERG/MOTE, *n.* [*Sax. beorg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners. *Blount. Johnson.*
- BERHY/ME, *v. t.* [*be* and *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme or verse; used in contempt. *Shak.*
- BER/LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from Berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian *berlina*, a sort of stage or pillory, and a coach. *Encyc.*
- BER/LUC/CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow hammer, but less and more slender. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BER/ME, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground of three, four or five feet in width, fit between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes, it is palisaded, and in Holland, it is generally planted with quick-set hedge. *Encyc.*
- BER/NACLE, [*See Barnacle.*]
- BER/NARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.
- BER/NARDINS, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color. *Encyc.*
- BEROB', *v. t.* [*be* and *rob.*] To rob. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- BER/OE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval or spherical form, nearly an inch in diameter, and divided into longitudinal ribs, like a melon. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BER/RIED, *a.* Furnished with berries.
- BER/RV, *n.* [*Sax. beria*, a grape or cluster of grapes; *berga*, a grape stone, a berry.]

BES

1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or in more technical language, a succulent pulpy pericarp, or seed vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp and rind. It is commonly round or oval. This botanical definition includes the orange and other like fruits. But in popular language, *berry* extends only to the smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules.
2. A mound. [*for barrow.*] *W. Browne.*
- BER/RV, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.
- BER/RV-BEARING, *a.* Producing berries.
- BERT, *Sax. beorht, berht*; *Eng. bright.* This word enters into the name of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as Egbert, Sigbert. The *Bertha* of the northern nations was by the Greeks called *Eudoria*, an equivalent word. Of the same sort were *Phædrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*. *Camden.* [*See Bright.*]
- BERTH, *n.* [from the root of *bear*.] 1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.
2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.
3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammoc, or a repository for chests, &c.
- To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammoc.
- BER/TRAM, *n.* [*L. pyrethrum*, said to be from *rup*, fire, from its acrid quality.] Bastard pellitory, a plant.
- BER/YL, *n.* [*L. beryllus*; *Gr. βερύλλος*; *Ch. Syr. Eth.* a gem, beryl, and in *Syr.* crystal, and a *pearl*; the latter word being a different orthography of *beryl*; probably from the root of the *Fr. brillor*, to shine, *Eng. brilliant*, *Eth. Ἀἰῶν* bareah, to shine.] A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a subspecies of Emerald. Its prevailing color is green of various shades, but always pale. Its crystals are usually longer and larger than those of the precious emerald, and its structure more distinctly foliated. It is harder than the apatite, with which it has been confounded; harder and less heavy than the pycnite. The best beryls are found in Brazil, in Siberia and Ceylon, and in Dauria, on the frontiers of China. They are found in many parts of the United States. *Silliman. Cleaveland.*
- BER/YL-CRYSTAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal, of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and tapering at the top. Its color is a pale brown, of a fine transparency. *Encyc.*
- BER/YLLINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.
- BESA/INT, *v. t.* [*be* and *saint*.] To make a saint. [*Not in use.*]
- BESA/YLE, *n.* [*Norm. ayle*; *Fr. aïeul*, a grandfather.] A great grandfather.

BES

- If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of *ayle* lieth; if on the death of the great grandfather, then a writ of *besayle*; but if it mounts one degree higher, to the *tresayle*, or grandfather's grandfather, &c., the writ is called a writ of *cosinage*, or *de consanguineo*. *Blackstone.*
- BESCAT/TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter*.] To scatter over. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- BESCORN', *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn*.] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESCRATCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch*.] To scratch; to tear with the nails. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESCRAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl*.] To scrawl; to scribble over. *Milton.*
- BESCREE/N, *v. t.* [*be* and *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*
- BESCREE/NED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.
- BESCRIB/BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*
- BESCUM/BER, *v. t.* [from *cumber*.] To encumber. [*Not legitimate nor used.*] *B. Jonson.*
- BESEE', *v. i.* [*be* and *see*.] To look; to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*
- BESEE/CH, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. besought*. [*Sax. be and secan*, to seek, enquire, follow; *D. verzoeken*; *Ger. ersuchen*; from *seek*, *seguor*, to follow, with *be*, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. *See Seek and Essay.* The Saxon has *gesecan*.] To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by a person; as, "I Paul beseech you by the meekness of Christ," 2 Cor. x.; or by a thing; as, I beseech your patience.
- BESEE/CHER, *n.* One who beseeches.
- BESEE/CHING, *ppr.* Entreating.
- BESEE/K, *v. t.* To beseech. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESEE/M, *v. t.* [*be* and *seem*.] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for. What form of speech or behavior *beseeemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*
- BESEE/MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.
- BESEE/MING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barrel.*
- BESEE/MLY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.
- BESEEN, *a.* Adapted; adjusted. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- BESET', *v. t.* pret. and *pp. beset*. [*Sax. besettan*, to place, of *be* and *settan*, to set; *D. bezetten*; *Ger. besetzen*. *See Set.*]
1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are beset with enemies; a city is beset with troops. Hence,
2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. Adam sore beset replied. *Milton.*
3. To waylay. *Shak.*
4. To fall upon. *Spenser.*
- BESETTING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.
- BESETTING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing; as a besetting sin.
- BESH/INE, *v. t.* To shine upon. [*Not used.*]
- BESHREW', *v. t.* [*be* and *shrew*.] To wish a curse to; to execrate. *Dryden.*

B E S

2. To happen ill to. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
BESHUT', *v. t.* To shut up. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
BESIDE, *prep.* [*be and side, by the side.*]
 1. At the side of a person or thing; near; as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.
 2. Over and above; distinct from.
Beside all this, between us and you, there is a great gulf fixed. *Luke xvi.*
 3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary.
It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*
 4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one *beside* his patience. Hence,
 5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self* is out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings.
Paul, thou art beside thyself. *Acts xxvi.*
BESIDES, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.
And there was a famine in the land, besides the first famine. *Gen. xxi.*
 Note. This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it, for it is never used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the second.
BESIDE, *adv.* Moreover; more than
BESIDES, *adv.* that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.
Besides, you know not what is the fate of your friend.
The men said to Lot, hast thou here any besides? *Gen. xix.*
To all beside, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cesar dead. *Pope.*
 These sentences may be considered as elliptical.
BESID'ERY, *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson.*
BESIEGE, *v. t.* [*be and siege*; Fr. *siege*, and *assiéger*, to besiege. See *Siege*.]
 1. To lay siege to; to beleague; to beset, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to *besiege* a castle or city.
 2. To beset; to throng round.
BESIEGED, *pp.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.
BESIEGER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.
BESIEGING, *pp.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.
BESIEGING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as a *besieging* army.
BESIT', *v. t.* [*be and sit.*] To suit; to become. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
BESLAVE, *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*
BESLIME, *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*
BESLUBBER, *v. t.* [*be and stubber, slubber.*] To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]
BESMEAR, *v. t.* [*be and smear.*] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.
BESMEARED, *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.
BESMEARER, *n.* One that besmears.

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BESMEARING, *pp.* Bedaubing; soiling.
BESMIRCH', *v. t.* [*be and smirch.*] To soil; to foul; to discolor. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
BESMOK'KE, *v. t.* [*be and smoke.*] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Little used.*]
BESMOK'ED, *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.
BESMUT', *v. t.* [*be and smut.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.
BESMUT'TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.
BESNOW, *v. t.* [*be and snow.* Sax. *besniwed*, participle.] To scatter like snow. [*Little used.*] *Gower.*
BESNÓWED, *a.* or *pp.* [*be and snow.*] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. *Hanbury.*
BESNUFF', *v. t.* To befoul with snuff.
BESNUFF'ED, *pp.* Foul with snuff. *Young.*
BE'SOM, *n.* *s* as *z.* (Sax. *besm*, a brush or broom; *besman*, twigs. *Orosius*, 2. 3. Ger. *besen*; D. *bezem*; Arm. *bezo*, birch. The *besom* was a little bundle of twigs used for sweeping.)
 A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.
I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Is. xiv.*
BESOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom.
Rolls back all Greece, and besoms wide the plain. *Barlow.*
BESORT', *v. t.* [*be and sort.*] To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*
BESORT', *n.* Company; attendance; train. *Obs.* *Shak.*
BESOT', *v. t.* [*be and sot.*] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupify; to make dull or senseless. *Milton.*
 2. To make to dote. *Shak.*
BESOT'TED, *pp.* Made sottish or stupid.
Besotted on, infatuated with foolish affection. *Dryden.*
BESOT'TEDLY, *adv.* In a foolish manner. *Milton.*
BESOT'TEDNESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation. *Milton.*
BESOT'TING, *pp.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.
BESOUGHT', *besaut'*, *pp.* of *beseech*. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.
BESPAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be and spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens *bespangled* with stars.
BESPAN'GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles or something shining.
BESPAN'GLING, *pp.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.
BESPAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be and spatter.*] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water.
 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*
BESPAT'TERED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.
BESPAT'TERING, *pp.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.
BESPAWL', *v. t.* [*be and spawl.*] To soil or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*
BESPEAK, *v. t.* pret. *bespoke*; pp. *bespoke, bespoken.* [*be and speak.*]
 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or en-

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gage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.
My lady is bespoken. *Shak.*
 2. To forebode; to foretell.
They started fears, and bespoken dangers, to scare the allies. *Swift.*
 3. To speak to; to address. This sense is mostly poetical.
He thus the queen bespoke. *Dryden.*
 4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his manners *bespeak* him a gentleman.
BESPEAKER, *n.* One who bespeaks.
BESPEAKING, *pp.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.
BESPEAKING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor. *Dryden.*
BESPECKLE, *v. t.* [*be and speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots. *Milton.*
BESPI'CE, *v. t.* [*be and spice.*] To season with spices. *Shak.*
BESPIRT', *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to
BESPURT, *v. t.* throw out in a stream or streams. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
BESPI'T, *v. t.* pret. *bespit*; pp. *bespit, bespitten.* [*be and spit.*] To daub or soil with spittle. *Johnson.*
BESPO'KE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bespeak*.
BESPOT', *v. t.* [*be and spot.*] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
BESPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots.
BESPOT'TING, *pp.* Marking with spots.
BESPREAD', *v. t.* *bespred'*, pret. and pp. *bespread.* [*be and spread.*] To spread over; to cover over; as, to *bespread* with flowers.
BESPRINKLE, *v. t.* [*be and sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.
BESPRINK'LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
BESPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles over.
BESPRINK'LING, *pp.* Sprinkling over.
BEST, *a.* superlative. [Sax. *best*, contracted from *betest*, from *bet*, more, or better; *betre* is also used; *betan*, to amend, or restore, correct, heal; *bote*, reparation, compensation; Eng. *boot*, to *boot*; Goth. *botyan*, to profit, aid, assist; Eng. *but*; G. *bass*, good, *besser*, better, *beste*, best; D. *beter*, *best*; Dan. *beste*; Sw. *bäst*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See *Better*.]
 Literally, most advanced. Hence,
 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities. This, like *most*, and other attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fail in the performance of duty.
 2. Most advanced; most accurate; as the *best* scholar.
 3. Most correct or complete; as the *best* view of a landscape, or of a subject.
 4. The *best*. This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best*; let him do a thing to the *best* of his power.
 5. At *best*, in the best manner; in the utmost

degree or extent, applicable to the case; as, life is *at best* very short.

To make the best of, to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, to make the best of a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to permit the least possible inconvenience; as, to make the best of ill fortune or a bad bargain.

The best of the way. We had made the best of our way to the city; that is, the most, the greatest part of the distance. [This is the primary sense of the word.]

BEST, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one best; to like this best; to please best.

2. To the most advantage; with the most ease; as, "which instrument can you best use?"

3. With most profit or success; as, money is best employed in manufactures; this medicine will answer best in the present case.

4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly; as, what is expedient is best known to himself.

BEST-TEMPERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.

BESTA'IN, *v. t.* [*be* and *stain*.] To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots. *Shak.*

BESTEAD', *v. t.* *bested'*. *pret.* and *pp.* *bested*. [*be* and *stead*.] To profit. *Milton.*

2. To accommodate. They shall pass through it, hardly *bestead*. *Is. 8.*

3. To dispose. That is, distressed; perplexed. *Spenser.*

BES'TIAL, *a.* [from *beast*.] 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as a *bestial* appetite. *Shak.*

BESTIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes.

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BES'TIALIZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.

BES'TIALLY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

BESTICK', *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *bestuck*. [*be* and *stick*.] To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark, by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts. *Milton.*

BESTIR', *v. t.* *bestur'*. [*be* and *stir*.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and *bestir* yourselves.

BESTIR'RED, *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.

BESTIR'RING, *pp.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.

BEST'NESS, *n.* The state of being best. [Not used.] *Morton.*

BESTORM', *v. t.* [*be* and *storm*.] To storm; to rage. [Not used.] *Young.*

BESTOW, *v. t.* [*be* and *stow*, a place. See *Stow*.] Literally, to set or place.]

1. To give; to confer; to impart; with the sense of gratuity, and followed by *on* or *upon*.

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may bestow on you a blessing. *Ex. xxxii.*

Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor. *1 Cor. xiii. 3.*

This word should never be followed by *to*.

2. To give in marriage; to dispose of. I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman. *Tailor.*

3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to bestow our whole force upon an object.

4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to bestow money for what we desire. *Deut. xiv. 26.*

5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place. I have no room where to bestow my fruits. *Luke xii.*

BESTOWAL, *n.* A conferring; disposal. [Little used.]

BESTOWED, *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.

BESTOWER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

BESTOWING, *pp.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.

BESTOWMENT, *n.* The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.

God the father had committed the bestowment of the blessings purchased, to his son. *Edwards on Redemp. 372.*

If we consider this bestowment of gifts in this view. *Chauncey, U. Sal. 155.*

Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own bestowment of saving grace. *Smalley, Sermon. p. 37.*

2. That which is conferred, or given; donation. They strengthened his hands by their liberal bestowments on him and his family. *Christ. Mag. iii. 665.*

The free and munificent bestowment of the Sovereign Judge. *Thodey.*

BESTRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride. [See *Straddle*.]

BESTRAUGHT', *a.* Distracted; mad. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BESTREW', *v. t.* *pret.* *bestrewed*; *pp.* *bestrewed*, *bestrown*. [*be* and *strew*.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow. *Milton.*

BESTREW'ED, *pp.* of *bestrew*.

BESTRI'DE, *v. t.* *pret.* *bestrid*; *pp.* *bestrid*, *bestridden*. [*be* and *stride*.]

1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to bestride the world, like a colossus; to bestride a horse. *Shak.*

2. To step over; as, to bestride a threshold. *Shak.*

Bestriding sometimes includes riding, or defending, as Johnson remarks; but the particular purposes of the act, which depend on the circumstances of the case, can hardly be reduced to definition.

BESTRI'DING, *pp.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.

BESTROWN, *pp.* of *bestrew*. Sprinkled over.

BESTUCK', *pp.* of *bestick*. Pierced in various places with sharp points.

BESTUD', *v. t.* [*be* and *stud*.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to bestud with stars. *Milton.*

BESTUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

BESTUD'DING, *pp.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.

BESWIKE, *v. t.* *beswik'*. [*Sax. beswican*.] To allure. [Not used.] *Gower.*

BET, *n.* [*Sax. bad*, a pledge; *badian*, to give or take a pledge.]

A wager; that which is laid, staked or pledged in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a bet on his own horse, or on the horse of another man.

BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.

BET, the old participle of *beaz*, is obsolete or vulgar.

BETA'KE, *v. t.* *pret.* *betook*; *pp.* *betaken*. [*be* and *take*. *Sax. betaccan*.]

1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to betake ourselves to arms, or to action. It generally implies a motion towards an object, as to betake ourselves to a shady grove; or an application of the mind or faculties, corresponding with such motion, as to betake ourselves to study or to vice.

2. Formerly, to take or seize. *Obe. Spenser.*

BETA'KEN, *part.* of *betake*.

BETA'KING, *pp.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting.

BETAUGHT', *pret.* of *betake*. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

BETEE'M, *v. t.* [*be* and *teem*.] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow. [Not used.] *Spenser. Shak.*

BE'TEL, *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals; during a visit, it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little *areca* is wrapped in them with the *chinam*, a kind of burnt lime made of shells. *Encyc.*

BETHINK', *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *bethought*. [*be* and *think*.]

To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with *of* before the subject of thought.

I have bethought myself of another fault. *Shak.*

BETHINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider. *Spenser.*

BETH'LEHEM, *n.* [*Heb. the house of food or bread*.]

1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem; famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.

2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into *bedlam*.

BETH'LEMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.

2. In church history, the Bethlehemites were a sort of Monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or

BEV

1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *bettors* land; discipline may *better* the morals.
2. To surpass; to exceed.
The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker*.
Qu. is not the sense, *made better*?
3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to; as, to *better* a party; to *better* a cause.
- BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your *bettors*. It is generally or always used in the plural.
- BET'TERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.
- BET'TERING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.
- BET'TOR, *n.* [from *bet*.] One who bets or lays a wager. *Addison*.
- BET'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of *beat* or *L. peto*?] An instrument to break open doors. *Arbutnot*.
- BETUM'LED, *a.* [be and *tumble*.] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered. *Shak*.
- BETWEEN, *prep.* [Sax. *betweenan*, *betwinnan*; of *be* and *twain*, two, Sax. *twegen*, *twoegen*. The Saxons used, in the same sense, *betuh* and *betweoh*, *betwo*. See *Twain*, *Twin*.]
1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance; as, New-York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia; the Delaware river runs *between* Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.
2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse; as, things go well *between* the parties.
3. Belonging to two or more, in common or partnership; as, two friends have but one soul *between* them; twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them. We observe that *between* is not restricted to two.
4. Having mutual relation to two or more; as, discords exist *between* the families.
5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.
- BETWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwyr*, *betwyrt*, *betweoz*, *betweoh*; *be* and *tweg*, two.]
1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things; as, *betwixt* two oaks.
2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse. [See *Between*.]
- BEVEL, *n.* [Fr. *biveau*. Qu. It. *bicca livella*, oblique level.]
Among masons, carpenters, joiners, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or center, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. *Bailey*. *Johnson*. *Encyc.*
2. A curve or inclination of a surface from a right line; as, the proper *bevel* of a piece of timber. *Encyc.*
- BEVEL, *a.* Crooked; awry; oblique. *Bailey*.
- BEVEL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Mozon*.

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- BEVEL, *v. i.* To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line.
- BEVELED, *pp.* Formed to a bevel angle. *Kirwan*.
- BEVELING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.
- BEVELING, *a.* Curving; bending from a right line.
- BEVELING, *n.* A hewing of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface.
2. The curve or bevel of timber. *Encyc.*
- BEVELMENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle and forming an edge. *Cleveland*.
- BEVER, *n.* [It. *bevere*, to drink.] A collation or small repast between meals. [Not used.] *Morison*.
- BEVER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals. *Wallis*.
- BEVERAGE, *n.* [It. *bevere*, or *bere*, to drink; *beveraggio*, drink; Sp. *beber*, from *L. bibo*; Fr. *buveur*, a tippler; *buvette*, a tavern; *buvette*, to sip, to tipple; Arm. *beuvrauh*, beverage.]
Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a mixed liquor. Nectar is called the *beverage* of the gods.
In the middle ages, *beverage*, *beveragium*, or *biberagium* was money for drink given to an artificer or other person over and above his hire or wages. The practice has existed, to a certain extent, in America, within my memory, and I know not but it still exists in some parts of this country. A person who had a new garment, was called on to *pay beverage*, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence,
2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also a treat on first coming into prison; a garish.
3. In *England*, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water, made by putting water into pumice before it is pressed. *Mortimer*. *Johnson*.
- BEVILE, *n.* [See *Bevel*.] In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel. *Encyc.*
- BEVY, *n.* [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen are not worth notice.]
A flock of birds; hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; usually applied to females.
- BEWA'IL, *v. t.* [be and *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorrow; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.
The true penitent *bewails* his ingratitude to God. *Anon*.
- BEWA'IL, *v. i.* To express grief. *Shak*.
- BEWA'ILABLE, *a.* That may be lamented. *Sherwood*.
- BEWA'ILED, *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.
- BEWA'ILING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.
- BEWA'ILING, *n.* Lamentation. *Raleigh*.
- BEWA'KE, *v. t.* [be and *wake*.] To keep awake. [Not used.] *Gower*.
- BEWA'RE, *v. i.* [Sax. *beowerian*, *bevarian*, *gevarian*, to guard, defend, restrain, pro-

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- hibit, fortify, be cautious; Sw. *bevara*; D. *bevaaren*; Ger. *bewahren*; Dan. *bevarer*, to keep, guard, preserve. See *Wary*, *Wary*.]
1. Literally, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to restrain one's self from any thing that may be dangerous, injurious or improper; to avoid; to take care; followed by *of* before the thing that is to be avoided.
Beware of all, but most *beware* of man. *Pope*.
Beware of false prophets; *beware* of the leaven of the Pharisees; *beware* of the concision. *Scripture*.
2. To have a special regard to.
Behold, I send an angel before thee—*beware* of him, and obey his voice. Ex. xxiii.
[This is unusual and hardly legitimate.]
This word though here admitted as a verb, from the Saxon, is rarely used as a verb in fact; or if a verb, is now never used except in the imperative mode. It is a compound of *be* and the Old Eng. *wary*, now *wary*. *Be wary* of danger. Hence it cannot be used with *did*, like a regular verb, nor with *be*, in any of its inflections, he is *beware*; for this would be to use the substantive verb twice before *wary* and *wary*, is and *be*. Ben Jonson however has used the word in the third person. He *bewares* to act. But it has no past tense or participle, and therefore, if admitted as a verb, it is defective, and used only in the imperative mode, or after an auxiliary.
We must *beware* of excess.
- BEWEE'P, *v. t.* [be and *weep*.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- BEWEE'P, *v. i.* To make lamentation. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- BEWEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [Little used.]
- BEWET', *v. t.* [be and *wet*.] To wet; to moisten. [Not used.]
- BEWIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilder*, *vilder*; D. *vervildern*; G. *verwildern*; from *wild*.]
To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex.
Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search. *Addison*.
- BEWIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.
- BEWIL'DERING, *ppr.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.
- BEWIN'TER, *v. t.* To make like winter. [Not used.] *Cowley*.
- BEWITCH', *v. t.* [be and *witch*.] To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange unaccountable manner; ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for.
Look, how I am *bewitched*; behold, mine arm is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak*.
2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.
The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden*.

BEY

To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture. Acts viii. 9.

EWITCH'ED, *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.

EWITCH'ER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates. *Stafford.*

EWITCH'ERY, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases. *South.*

EWITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating. *Milton.*

EWITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming. *Encyc.*

EWITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.

EWITCH'INGLY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner. *Hallywell.*

EWITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming. *Shak.*

BEWON'DERED, *a.* [be and wonder.] Amazed. [Not used.] *Fairfax.*

BEWRAP, *v. t.* *berap'*. [be and wrap.] To wrap up.

BEWRA'Y, *v. t.* *beray'*. [Chaucer has *wraie*, *ureye*, *wray*, and in the infinitive, *beurien*, to discover, as if from Sax. *wrecan*, to tell. In Sax. *wæron*, *onwæron*, signify to reveal, as if the negative of *wrgan*, to cover.]

To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thy speech *beurayeth* thee. Matt. xxiii.

[This word is nearly antiquated.]

BEWRA'YED, *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.

BEWRA'YER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.

BEWRA'YING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.

BWRECK, *v. t.* *berack'*. [be and wreck.] To ruin; to destroy. [Not used.]

BEWROUGHT, *a.* *beraut'*. [be and work.] Worked. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

BEY, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *Beg*. [See *Beg*.] *Eton. Encyc.*

BEYOND, *prep.* [Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan*, of be and *geond*, yond, yonder. This is the participle of the verb *gan*, to go, to pass. It coincides with the D. *gaande*, the participle of the present tense of the same verb *gan*, to go; Dan. *gaacide*. Literally, then, it signifies *by-passing*, or *by-past*; or as we now say, *past by*, *gone by*.]

1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as *beyond* a river, or the sea, either a mile *beyond*, or a hundred miles *beyond* the river.

2. Before; at a place not yet reached.

A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute; *beyond* our care.

4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good *beyond* another.

To go *beyond* is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to ex-

BEZ

ceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

Let no man go *beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. *St. Paul.*

BEYOND, *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*

BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. *Encyc.*

BEZ'ANT, *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. [See *Byzant*.]

BEZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. *Encyc.*

BEZ'EL, *n.* [Qu. Ch. *בזל*, limits, confines; Sw. *betzel*, a rein; *betzla*, to curb.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone. *Bailey.*

BE'ZOAR, *n.* [Pers. *بادزهر* *badzhar*, which Castle interprets "ventus, i. e. dissipator veneni, alexipharmacum omne, quod venenum pellit, et spirituum facultates retinet," from *باد* wind, breath, spirit, and *زهر* poison. Others make it *pazahar*, against poison, an antidote for poison.]

1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; the *oriental*, from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive color, with a smooth surface; and the *occidental*, from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green, much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger, and sometimes as large as a goose egg.

The oriental bezoars are generally of a resinous composition and combustible. *Thomson.*

2. In a more general sense, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals. *Encyc.*

This name is also given to the *biliary calculi* of certain animals. *Cyc.*

Fossil-bezoar is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple color, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of bole armenian, and is called Sicilian earth. *Encyc.*

Bezoar-mineral. This preparation is an oxyd of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony. *Nicholson.*

BEZOAR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.

BEZOAR'DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar. *Johnson.*

BEZ'OLA, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind,

BIB

of a dusky blue color, nearly of the size of of a herring. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot. [Not used.] [See *Embezzle*.] *Milton.*

BHUCHAMP'AC, *n.* [Hindu, *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.]

A beautiful plant of India, known in Linne's system, under the name of *Kempferia rotunda*. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. *As. Res.* iii. 254.

BI'A, *n.* In commerce, a small shell called a *cowry*, much valued in the East Indies. *Encyc.*

BIAN'GULATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle.]

BIAN'GULATED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle.]

BIAN'GULOUS, *a.* Having two angles or corners. [Little used.]

BIARM'IAN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Perme, in the north of Europe, on the Dvina, and about the White Sea; written also *Permian*. The Biarmians or Permi-ans are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes. *Tooke.*

BI'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays* or *vies*; Fr. *biais*, a slope; *biaisier*, to use shifts, evasions or tricks.]

1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity towards an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a *bias* to the mind.

3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference, to a particular object or course.

BI'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often *biased* by interest.

This word is used by Shakspeare as an adverb, *bias* and thwart, i. e. *aslope*; and as an adjective.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outswell the cholic of puffed Aquilon.

BI'AS-DRAWING, *n.* Partiality. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BI'ASED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BI'ASING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BIB, *v. t.* [L. *bibo*; Sp. *beber*; It. *bevere*; Gypsey, *piava*, to drink; Slav. *pibo*, *piba*, drink.]

To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.] *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *bibax*. See *Bib*.] Ad-dicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

BIBAC'ITY, *n.* The quality of drinking much. [Not used.]

BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition, as *winebibber*.

BIB'BLE-BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [A low word, and not used.] *Shak.*

BIB'IO, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BI'BLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, *biblos*, a book.]

B I C

THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments.

The Bible should be the standard of language as well as of faith. *Anon.*

BIB'LER, *n.* [See *Bib.*] A tippler; a great drinker.

BIB'LICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as *biblical* criticism.

BIBLIOGRAPH'ER, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *γραφω*, to write.]

One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber. *Bailey. Johnson. Ash.*

BIBLIOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **BIBLIOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* the history of books. *Kett.*

BIBLIOGRAPH'Y, *n.* A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature. *Encyc. Pinkerton.*

BIB'LIOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *λιθος*, a stone; called also *phytobiblia* and *lithobiblia*.]

Bookstone; a species of shistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their lamens, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.

BIBLIOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *μαντια*, divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the bible; consisting in selecting passages of scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future. *Encyc. Southey.*

BIBLIOMA'NIA, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον*, book, and *μανια*, madness.]

Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMA'NIAC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIBLIOP'OLIST, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον*, book, and *πωλεω*, to sell.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTH'EAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*, a library; *βιβλος*, and *θησαυρος*, a repository.]

Belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTH'EARY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*

BIBLIOTHE'KE, *n.* A library. *Bale.*

BIB'LIST, *n.* [from *bible*.] With the Romanists, one who makes the scriptures the sole rule of faith. *Encyc.*

2. One who is conversant with the bible. *Ash.*

BIBRAE'TEATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*

BIB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.]

Spungy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture. *Thomson.*

BICAP'SULAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest, from *capsa*, a chest. See *Capsular*.]

In *botany*, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower; as a *bicapsular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BICARBONATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid. *Ure.*

BICAU'DA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind,

about five feet in length; its back and sides of a brown color, and its belly white.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BICE or **BISE**, *n.* Among painters, a blue color prepared from the *lapis armenus*, Armenian stone. *Encyc.*

Bice is small reduced to a fine powder by levigation. *Cyc.*

BICIP'ITAL, *a.* [L. *biceps*, of *bis*, twice, *caput*, head.]

Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps*.

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, to bicker; Scot. *bicker*, to fight by throwing stones, to move quickly, to skirmish; allied perhaps to It. *picchiare*, to beat; *picchiarsi*, to fight; *picchiere*, a soldier armed with a pike; *picchio*, a blow or stroke, a wood-pecker; *beccare*, to peck. This verb is from the root of *beak*, *peck*, *pike*, and primarily signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [But in this sense I believe rarely used.]

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [This is the usual signification.]

3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as the *bickering* flame; the *bickering* stream. *Milton. Thomson.*

BICK'ERER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICK'ERING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quivering.

BICK'ERMENT, *n.* Contention. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

BICK'ERN, *n.* [of W. *pig*, a beak, or *beak* and *iron*.]

An iron ending in a beak or point.

BI'CORN, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn, *bicornis*.]

A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns. *Milne.*

BI'CORN, *a.* Having two horns.

BICORN'OUS, *a.* Having two horns. *Browne.*

BID, *v. t.* pret. *bid*, or *bade*; pp. *bid*, *bidden*.

[Sax. *biddan*; Goth. *bidjan*, to ask, request or pray; Sax. *beodan*, to command; *bead*, one who persuades or exhorts; Sw. *bidia*, to ask or entreat; D. *bieden*, to offer, or bid; *gebieden*, to command; G. *bielen*, to offer; *gebieten*, *entbieten*, to command; Dan. *beder*, to pray, or desire; *byder*, to command, to bid, to offer, to invite; L. *pelo*, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently *beto*; Ir. *impidhim*, to beseech; Sp. Port. *pedir*, to ask or beg; Sans. *badi*, *padi*, *petir*, *bolli*, a commander; Ch. *ṣṣ*, to pray or beseech; Eth. *ፈተ* *fato*, or *futho*, to desire. The primary sense is, to press forward, to drive, to urge; hence, L. *impetus*. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.]

1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. Math. xxii.

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in *invile*, [in and *bid*.]

2. To command; to order or direct.

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And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come to thee on the water. Mat. xiv.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price at an auction.

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. *Obs.*

Our bans thrice bid. *Shak.*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to bid a welcome.

6. To denounce, or threaten; as, to bid defiance.

7. To wish or pray, Neither bid him good speed. 2 John 10.

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. *Johnson.*

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters. *Encyc.*

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID or **BID'DEN**, *pp.* of *bid*. Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions.

BID'ALE, *n.* [bid and *ale*.] In England, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom. *Encyc.*

BID'DER, *n.* One who offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan*. See *Abide*.] To dwell; to inhabit. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent, in a place or state. [Nearly antiquated.] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer. [See *Abide*.] *Shak.*

BID'DENS, *n.* A plant, bur marigold. *Muhlenberg.*

BIDENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens*, of *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BIDET', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage. *B. Jonson. Encyc.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See *Abiding*.]

BID'DING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BID'ON, *n.* A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen. *Encyc.*

BIEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *biennis*, of *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place once in two years; as a biennial election.

2. In *botany*, continuing for two years and then perishing; as plants, whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second. *Martyn.*

BIEN'NIALY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* [Sax. *ber*; D. *baar*; Ger. *bahre*; Dan. *baare*; Ir. *fer*; from the same root as *bear*; L. *feretrum*, from *fero*. See *Bear*.]

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

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B I L

blaauwbes, blue-berry; the Ger. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.]
The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of *Vaccinium* or whortle-berry. The name with us is given to the taller shrub and its fruit which is of a bluish color.
BIL/BO, *n.* [from *Bilboa*, in Spain.]
A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from *Bilboa* in Spain, where the best are made. *Ash. Johnson.*
BIL/BOES, *n. plu.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*
BILD, *v. t. pret. bilded, bilt; pp. id. [G. bilden; Dan. biler; Sw. bilda.]*
To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; as, to *bild* a house or ship; to *bild* a wall. [This is the true orthography; the common spelling is incorrect. See *Build*.]
BILD/STEIN, *n.* [G. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.]
Agalmatolite, or figure-stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure; of a color gray, brown, flesh red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It fuses into a transparent glass. Brongniart calls it steatite pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures. *Ure.*
This mineral resembles steatite in its physical characters, but differs from it essentially in its composition. It is soft, easily cut with a knife, and reducible to a fine unctuous powder. *Cleveland.*
BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile*.] A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the *pori biliarii* and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum. *Encyc.*
BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See *Boil*, the correct orthography.]
BILEDUCT, *n.* [*bile* and L. *ductus*, a conduit.] A vessel or canal to convey bile. *Darwin.*
BILESTONE, *n.* [*bile* and *stone*.] A concretion of viscid bile. *Darwin.*
BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.]
1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.
2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest, if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
BILG'ED, *pp. or a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.
BILGE-PUMP, *n.* A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.
BILGE-WATER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.
BIL/IARY, *a.* [from L. *bilis*.] Belonging

B I L

to the bile; conveying the bile; as a *biliary* duct.
BIL/INGSGATE, *n.* [from a place of this name in London frequented by low people who use foul language.]
Foul language; ribaldry. *Pope.*
BILIN'GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.]
Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.
BIL/IOUS, *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.]
Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile; as a *bilious* fever.
BILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of two letters; as a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones.*
BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaihan*, to mock or deride. This Gothic word appears to be compound, *bi* and *laikan*, to leap or exult.]
To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement; as, to *bilk* a creditor. *Dryden.*
BILK'ED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.
BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.
BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile*, a beak, that is, a shoot.]
1. The beak of a fowl.
2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers and gardeners, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle. When short, it is called a *hand-bill*; when long, a *hedge-bill*. It is used for pruning trees, &c.
BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil*; G. *beil*, an ax or hatchet; D. *byl*; Dan. *bile*; W. *beyell*; Pers. *بیل*, *bil*, a mattock, or pick-ax, and a shovel.]
A pick-ax, or mattock; a battle-ax; an ax or hatchet with a crooked point.
BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille*, a label or note; Fr. *billet*, *bil*; Arm. *bilke*; Sp. *billete*; It. *biglietto*, *bulletta*, *bollettino*. The primary sense probably is a roll or folded paper, Sp. *bolleta*, a *billet*, a ticket, and a paper of tobacco, coinciding with *bola*, a ball; or it is from cutting off, and signifies a piece.]
1. In law, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases.
In Scots law, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a *bill*. *Encyc.*
2. In law and in commerce, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a note, a note of hand, or a promissory note.
3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some ca-

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ses, *statutes* are called *bills*; but usually they are qualified by some description, as a *bill of attainder*.
4. A paper written or printed, and posted in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods, or particular things; an advertisement posted.
5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.
6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a physician's *bill* of prescriptions; a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c.
7. A *bill of exchange* is an order drawn on a person, in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign* or *inland*; *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the *payee*.
8. A *bill of entry* is a written account of goods entered at the custom house, whether imported or intended for exportation.
9. A *bill of lading* is a written account of goods shipped by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.
10. A *bill of parcels* is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.
11. A *bill of sale* is when a person borrows money and delivers goods to the lender as security, and at the same time, gives him a bill, empowering him to sell the goods, if the money is not repaid at the appointed time with interest. *Encyc.*
In the United States, a *bill of sale* is a writing given by the seller of personal property, to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.
12. A *bill of mortality* is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.
13. *Bank-bill*. [See *Bank*.]
14. A *bill of rights* is a summary of rights and privileges, claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a *bill* or declaration of rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.
15. A *bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife,

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B I N

B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line.

Encyc.

2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

Ash.

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *bin*, or *binne*.] A wooden box or chest used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

BIN'ACLE, *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, supposed to be a corruption of Fr. *habitable*; but more probably, *boite d'aiguille*, needle box.]

A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division, a lamp or candle.

BI'NARY, *a.* [L. *binus*, two and two.]

Binary arithmetic, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cypher multiplying every thing by two, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111, is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this species of arithmetic has been used by the Chinese for 4000 years, being left in *enigma* by Fohi.

Encyc.

Binary measure, in music, is that used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating, is equal to the time of falling.

Encyc.

Binary number is that which is composed of two units.

Encyc.

BI'NARY, *n.* The constitution of two.

Folherby.

BI'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus*. See *Binary*.] Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A *binate* leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of digitate leaf.

Martyn.

BIND, *v. t.* pret. *bound*; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden*. [Sax. *bindan*, *gebindan*, pret. *band*, *bund*, or *bunden*; Goth. *bindan*, *gabindan*; D. *binden*, *verbinden*; Ger. the same; Sw. *binda*, *förbinda*; Dan. *binder*, to bind, and *bind*, a band; also *baand*, a band; Hindu, *bandna*; Gypsey, *bandopen*;

Pers. باندان bandan, and باند باندان bandan.

bandidan, to bind; the former signifies also, to apply, to *bend* the mind; and the latter, to shut, close, make fast. The sense is, to strain.]

1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten as with a band, fillet or ligature.

2. To gird, inwrap or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover or bandage; sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound.

3. To confine or restrain, as with a chain, fetters or cord; as, *bind him* hand and foot.

4. To restrain in any manner.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii.

5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty or any other moral tie; to engage.

If a man shall swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond. Numbers xxx.

We are *bound* by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, &c.

6. To confirm or ratify.

Whatsoever thou shalt *bind* on earth, shall be *bound* in heaven. Matth. xvi.

7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity.

Whom Satan hath *bound* these eighteen years. Luke xiii.

8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion.

I go *bound* in the spirit to Jerusalem. Acts xx.

9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food *bind* the body or bowels.

10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, ribin, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a garment or carpet.

11. To cover with leather or any thing firm; to sew together and cover; as, to *bind* a book.

12. To cover or secure by a band; as, to *bind* a wheel with tire.

13. To oblige to serve, by contract; as, to *bind* an apprentice; often with *out*; as, to *bind out* a servant.

14. To make hard or firm; as, certain substances *bind* the earth.

The uses of this word are too various and numerous to be reduced to exact definitions.

To *bind to* is to contract; as, to *bind* one's self to a wife.

To *bind over* is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

BIND, *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by heat. *Mortimer.*

2. To grow or become costive.

3. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

2. A *bind of eels*, is a quantity consisting of 10 strikes, each containing 25 eels, or 250 in the whole. *Encyc.*

3. Among *miners*, indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxyd of iron.

Kirwan.

BI'NDER, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves.

2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band.

BI'NDERY, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BI'NDING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff.

BI'NDING, *a.* That obliges; obligatory; as the *binding* force of a moral duty or of a command.

BI'NDING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

2. In the *art of defense*, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. *Encyc.*

Binding-joists, in *architecture*, are the joists of a floor into which the trimmers of stair-

BIP

cases, or well holes of the stairs and chimney ways, are framed. *Encyc.*

BIND-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, called *Convolvulus*, comprehending many species, as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, &c. The black briony or *Tamus* is called black bind-weed; and the *Smilax* is called rough bind-weed. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. *Encyc.*

BINOËCLE, *n.* [*binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once. *Harris.*

BINOËULAR, *a.* [See *Binocle*.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as a *binocular telescope*. *Encyc.*

BINOËMIAL, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members connected by the sign plus or minus; as $a + b$, or $7 - 3$. *Encyc.*

BINOMINOUS, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] Having two names. *Johnson.*

BINOTONOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *note*.] Consisting of two notes; as a *binotonous cry*. *Montague.*

BIOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Biography*.] One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as *Plutarch*.

BIOGRAPHIC, } Pertaining to biog-
BIOGRAPHICAL, } *a.* raphy, or the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BIOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. βίος*, life, and *γραφω*, to write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BIOTINA, *n.* [from *Biot*, a French naturalist.] A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is that of an obtuse rhomboid. *Journ. of Science.*

BIP'AROUS, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *pario*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTIBLE, } [*L. bis*, twice, and *par-*
BIPARTILE, } *a.* *tio*, to divide.] That may be divided into two parts. *Martyn.*

BIPARTIENT, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *partio*, *partiens*, to divide.] Dividing into two parts. *Ash.*

BIPARTITE, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *partitus*, divided.]

1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party.
2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BIPARTITION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts. *Johnson.*

BIPED, *n.* [*L. bipes*, of *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIPE'DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BIPENNATE, *a.* [*L. bis*, and *penna*, a wing or feather.] Having two wings.

BIR

2. In *botany*, having pinnate leaves on each side of the petiole, as a leaf or frond. *Martyn.*

BIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Gr. πετάλον*, a leaf.] Consisting of two flower leaves; having two petals.

BIPIN'NATIFID, } [*L. bis*, twice, *pinna*,
BIPEN'NATIFID, } *a.* a wing or feather, and *findo*, to divide.] Doubly-pinnatifid; having pinnatifid leaves on each side of the petiole. *Martyn.*

BIQUADRATE, *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadrate of that number.

BIQUADRATIC, *n.* The same as *biquadrate*. *Encyc.*

BIQUADRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Biquadratic equation, in *algebra*, is an equation raised to the fourth power, or where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimensions.

Biquadratic parabola, in *geometry*, is a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.

Biquadratic root of a number, is the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81. *Encyc.*

BIQUIN'TILE, *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *quintus*, fifth.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is 144 degrees or twice 72 degrees.

BIRADIATE, } [*L. bis*, twice, and *radius*,
BIRADIATED, } *a.* *dialus*, set with rays.] Having two rays; as a *biradiate fin*. *Encyc.*

BIRCH, *n. burch.* [*Sax. birce*; *D. berken*, or *berkeboom*; *Ger. birke*; *Dan. birk*.] A genus of trees, the *Betula*, of which there are several species; as the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch.

Birch of Jamaica, a species of the *Pistacia* or turpentine tree. *Fum. of Plants.*

BIRCH, } Made of birch; consisting
BIRCHEN, } *a.* of birch.

BIRD, *n. burd.* [*Sax. bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken; from the root of *bear*, or *W. bridaw*, to break forth.]

1. Properly, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence a small fowl.
2. In *modern use*, any fowl or flying animal. It is remarkable that a nation should lay aside the use of the proper generic name of flying animals, *fowl*, *Sax. fugel*, *D. vogel*, the flyer, and substitute the name of the young of those animals, as the generic term. The fact is precisely what it would be to make *lamb*, the generic name of sheep, or *colt*, that of the equine genus. *Shak.*

Bird of paradise, a genus of birds, found in the Oriental isles, and in New Guinea; some of them remarkably beautiful. The beak is covered with a belt or collar of downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are very long. The lar-

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gest species is two feet four inches in length. The head and back part of the neck are lemon-colored; the neck of the brightest emerald green, soft like velvet; the breast is black; the wings of a chestnut color. The back part of the body is covered with long straight narrow feathers, of a pale brown color, similar to the plumes of the ostrich. These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason he cannot keep long on the wing. From the rump proceed two long stiff shafts, feathered at the extremities. *Encyc.*

BIRD/BOLT, *n.* [*bird* and *bolt*.] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds. *Shak.*

BIRD'-CAGE, *n.* [*bird* and *cage*.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds.

BIRD'-CALL, *n.* [*bird* and *call*.] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lapwings; a leek, that of nightingales; &c. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-CATCHER, *n.* [*bird* and *catch*.] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD'-CATCHING, *n.* [*bird* and *catch*.] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman.

BIRD'-CHERRY, *n.* [*bird* and *cherry*.] A tree, a species of *Prunus*, called *padus*; there are other species called by the same name. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD'-EYE, } [*bird* and *eye*.] Seen from
BIRD'S-EYE, } *a.* above, as if by a flying bird; as a *bird-eye landscape*. *Burke.*

BIRD'EYED, *a.* Of quick sight.

BIRDING-PIECE, *n.* [*bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece. *Shak.*

BIRD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* [*bird* and *lime*.] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third-part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance. *Encyc.*

BIRD'-LIMED, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; spread to ensnare. *Howell.*

BIRD'-MAN, *n.* [*bird* and *man*.] A fowler or bird-catcher.

BIRD'-PEPPER, *n.* [*bird* and *pepper*.] A species of *Capsicum* or Guinea-pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'EYE, *n.* [*bird* and *eye*.] A genus of plants, called also *pheasant's eye*, known in botany by the generic term *Adonis*. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'FOOT, *n.* [*bird* and *foot*.] A plant, the *Ornithopus*, whose legumen is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. *Encyc.*

BIRDSFOOT-TREFOIL, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Lotus*, of several species. *Encyc.*

BIRDS'NEST, *n.* [*bird* and *nest*.] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.

night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH-PLACE, n. [*birth* and *place*.] The town, city or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district.

BIRTH-RIGHT, n. [*birth* and *right*.] Any right or privilege, to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution.

Esau, for a morsel, sold his *birthright*. Heb. xii.

It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.

BIRTH-SONG, n. A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH-STRANGLER, a. [*birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born. *Shak.*

BIRTH-WORT, n. [*birth* and *wort*.] A genus of plants, *Aristolochia*, of many species. Of these are the snake root of America, and the contrayerva of Jamaica.

Encyc.

BISA, } *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half BIZA, } a ducat; also, a weight. *Encyc.*

BIS-COTIN, n. [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmelade and eggs.

BIS-CUIT, n. *bis'kit*. [Fr. compounded of *L. bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked; *It. biscotto*; *Sp. bizcocho*.]

1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen.

2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. The name, in England, is given to a composition of flour, eggs, and sugar. With us the name is given to a composition of flour and butter, made and baked in private families. But the compositions under this denomination are very various.

3. The body of an earthen vessel, in distinction from the glazing. *Thomson.*

BISECT, v. t. [*L. bis*, twice, and *seco, sec-tum*, to cut. See *Section*.]

To cut or divide into two parts. In *geometry*, one line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BISECTED, pp. Divided into two equal parts.

BISECTING, ppr. Dividing into two equal parts.

BISECTION, n. The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BISEGMENT, n. [*bis* and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BISEX-IOUS, a. Consisting of both sexes. *Brown.*

BISH-OP, n. [*L. episcopus*; Gr. *ἐπισκοπος*, of *ἐπι*, over, and *σκοπος*, inspector, or visitor; *σκοπεω*, to view, or inspect; whence *ἐπισκοπεω*, to visit or inspect; also *ἐπισκοπεω*, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of christianity into the west and north of Europe, and has been corrupted into Saxon *biscop*, *biscep*, Sw. and Dan. *biskop*, D. *bisshop*, Ger. *bischof*, *It. vescovo*, Fr. *evêque*, Sp.

obispo, Port. *bispo*, W. *esgob*, and Ir. *easgob*.

In Ar. and Pers. *اسقف* *askof*. This ti-

tle the Athenians gave to those whom they sent into the provinces subject to them, to inspect the state of affairs; and the Romans gave the title to those who were *inspectors* of provisions.]

1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler or director; *applied to Christ*.

Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the shepherd and *bishop* of your souls. 1 Pet. ii.

2. In the *primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or *bishops*.

Scott, Comm. Acts xx.

Till the churches were multiplied, the *bishops* and presbyters were the same. *Id. Phil. i. 1.*

1 Tim. iii. 1. Tit. i. 7.

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare, that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common.

Whitby.

3. In the Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In *Great Britain*, bishops are nominated by the king, who, upon request of the dean and chapter, for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *conge d'elire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the king has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Bishops are consecrated by an archbishop, with two assistant bishops. A bishop must be thirty years of age; and all bishops, except the bishop of Man, are peers of the realm. *Blackstone.*

By the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, no diocese or state shall proceed to the election of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must receive a testimonial of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs not essentially from the practice in England.

Bishop Brownell.

BISH-OP, n. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

BIS

BISH'OP, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Johnson.*

2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse. *Ash. Encyc.*

BISH'OPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. *Fulke.*

BISH'OPRIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*, jurisdiction.]

1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In *England*, are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of *Sodor* and *Man*; in *Ireland*, eighteen.

2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. *Acts* i. 20.

BISH'OPSWEED, *n.* [*bishop* and *weed*.]

A genus of plants, with the generic name *Ammi*.

BISH'OPSWÖRT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [*Fr. bisque*.] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together. *King.*

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n. s. as z.* [*G. wismuth*.] A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476° Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

BIS'MUTHAL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it. *Cleveland.*

BIS'MUTHIC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth; as *bismuthic acid*. *Lavoisier.*

BIS'ON, *n.* [*L.*] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the buffalo. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the Eastern Continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-color, divided into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked, and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. *Pennant.*

Pennant alleges that the bison of America is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the *bonasus* of Aristotle, the *urus* of Cesar, the *bos ferus* or wild ox of Strabo, the *bison* of Pliny, and the *biston* of Oppian.

Cuvier has not separated the bison of America from that of Europe. He considers their identity as doubtful. The former has

the legs and tail shorter, and the hairs of its head and neck longer than in the latter. *Regne Anim.*

BISSEX'TILE, *n.* [*L. bissextilis*, leap year, from *bissexus*, [*bis* and *sextus*] the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day. *Ainsworth.*]

Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4. *Encyc.*

BISSEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

BIS'SON, *a.* [*Sax. bisen*.] Blind. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BIS'TER, *n.* [*Fr. bistre*, from *bis*, brown.] Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is *bister*. *Encyc.*

BIS'TORT, *n.* [*L. bistorta*, *bis* and *tortus*, twisted.]

A plant, a species of *polygonum*, or many-knotted or angled. In popular language, it is called *snake-weed*.

BIS'TOURY, *n.* *bis'tury*. [*Fr. bistouri*, from *Pistoia*, a city.]

A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside. *Encyc.*

BISUL'CIOUS, *a.* [*L. bisulcus*, of *bis* and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven footed, as swine or oxen. *Brown.*

BISUL'PHURET, *n.* [*bis* and *sulphurel*.] In chemistry, a sulphuret, with a double proportion of sulphur. *Silliman.*

BIT, *n.* [*Sax. bitol*, *gebate*, *gebatel*, a bit; *bātan*, to bit or curb.]

The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchevil and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrol, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slaving bit; &c. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bite*. Seized or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* [*Sax. bita*, a bite or mouthful; *bitan*, to bite; *D. bit*; *G. biss*.] A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a bite.

2. A small piece of any substance.
3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half

BIT

BIT

pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling.

4. The point of an auger, or other borer; the *bite*.

This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [*Sax. bicca*, *bicce*, *bice*; *Dan. bikke*. *Qu. Ger. betze*; *Basque, potzoa*. This word probably signifies a female, for the French *biche* is a hind.]

1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.
2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope. Arbuthnot.*

BITE, *v. t.* *pret.* *bit*; *pp.* *bit*, *bitten*. [*Sax. bitan*; *Sw. bita*; *Dan. bider*; *Ger. beissen*, to bite.]

1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog.
2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as a biting north wind; the frost bites.
3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another bites.
4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as a biting faulchion. *Shak.*
5. To make to smart; as, acids bite the mouth.
6. To cheat; to trick.

The rogue was bit. *Pope.*

[*Not elegant, but common.*]

7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*
8. To injure by angry contention.

If ye bite and devour one another. *Gal. 5.*

BITE, *n.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish.

2. The wound made by the teeth.
3. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful.
4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word.*]
5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BIT'ER, *n.* One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.

2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BITERN'ATE, *a.* [*L. bis* and *ternus*, three.] In botany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. *Martyn.*

BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'INGLY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Fanshaw.*

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* [*bit* and *mouth*.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. *Bailey. Ash. Encyc.*

BIT'TACLE, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. boîte d'aiguille*, needle box.]

The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [See *Binnacle*.]

BIT'TEN, *pp.* of *bite*. *bit'ten*. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [*Sax. biter*; *Sw. D. Ger.* and *Dan. bitter*; from *bite*.]

1. Sharp, or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood.
2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as bitter enmity. *Heb. i.*

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schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii.

BITTERS, *n.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, *the bitter cause of intemperance, of disease, and of premature death!*

BITTER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt.

BITTER-SPAR, *n.* Rhombspar, a mineral that crystalizes in rhomboids. It is the crystalized variety of magnesian limestone.

BITTER-SWEET, *n.* [*bitter* and *sweet*.] A species of *Solanum*, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

BITTERTVETCH, *n.* [*bitter* and *vetch*.] A species of *Ervum*, or lentil, cultivated for fodder.

2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *Orobis*, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.

BITTER-WÖRT, *n.* [*bitter* and *wort*.] The plant called gentian, *Gentiana*, which has a remarkably bitter taste.

BITTOUR or **BITTOR**, *n.* The bittern.

BITTS, *n. plu.* [from the same root as *bile*.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. There are also *top-sail sheet bitts*, *paul-bitts*, *carriek-bitts*, &c.

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt the cable*, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away*.

BITU' ME, *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme.

BITUMEN, *n.* [*L.*; *Fr.* *bitume*; *Sp.* *betun*; *It.* *bitume*.]

This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from Naphtha, the most fluid, to Petroleum, a viscid fluid, Maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and Asphalt, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail.

BITU'MINATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATED, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BITUMINIFEROUS, *a.* [*bitumen* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing bitumen.

BITU'MINIZE, *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

Bituminous Limestone is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen, that it may be cut like soap.

BI'VALVE, *n.* [*L.* *bis*, twice, and *valve*, *L.* *valva*.]

An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open and shut. Also a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

BI'VALVE, *n.* Having two shells or **BIVALV'ULAR**, *a.* valves which open and **BIVALV'OUS**, *a.* shut, as the oyster and the seed cases of certain plants.

BIVAULT'ED, *a.* [*L.* *bis*, twice, and *vault*.] Having two vaults or arches.

BIVENT'RAL, *a.* [*L.* *bis* and *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies; as a *biventral* muscle.

BIVIOUS, *a.* [*L.* *bivius*; *bis* and *via*, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

BIVOUAË, *n.* [*Fr.* This word is probably composed of *be* and the Teutonic root of *wake*, *watch*; *Sax.* *wacian*, to wake, to watch; *L.* *vigilo*; *G.* *wache*, a guard; *wachen*, to watch.]

The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack.

BIVOUAË, *v. t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army.

[This word anglicised would be *bewatch*.]

BIX'WÖRT, *n.* A plant.

BIZANTINE. [See *Byzantine*.]

BLAB, *v. t.* [*W.* *llavaru*, to speak; *D.* *labbery*, prattle; *Ir.* *clabaire*, a babbler; *labhairim*, to speak; Chaucer, *labbe*, a blabber.]

1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense.

2. To tell, or utter; in a good sense.

BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales.

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tell things which ought to be kept secret.

BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a tell-tale.

BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [*Sax.* *blac*, and *blac*, black, pale, wan, livid; *blacian*, *blacan*, to become pale, to turn white, to become black, to blacken; *blac*, ink; *Sw.* *blek*, pale, wan, livid; *bleck*, ink; *bleka*, to insolate, to expose to the sun, or to bleach; also to lighten, to flash; *D.* *bleek*, pale; *blecken*, to bleach; *G.* *bleich*, pale, wan, bleak; *bleichen*, to bleach; *Dan.* *blak*, ink; *bleeg*, pale, wan, bleak, sallow; *bleeger*, to bleach. It is remarkable that *black*, *bleak* and *bleach* are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.]

1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark.

2. Darkened by clouds; as the heavens *black* with clouds.

3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance.

4. Atrociously wicked; horrible; as a *black* deed or crime.

5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous.

Black and blue, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* That which is destitute of light

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or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good *black*.

2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black*.

3. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black*.

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil. *Boyle.*

BLACK-ACT, *n.* [*black* and *act*.] The English statute 9. Geo. I. which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blackened* or disguised. *Blackstone.*

BLACK-BALL, *n.* [*black* and *ball*.] A composition for blacking shoes.

BLACK-BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK-BAR, *n.* [*black* and *bar*.] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass. *Ash.*

BLACK-BERRY, *n.* [*Sax. blacberian*, *black* and *berry*.]

The berry of the bramble or *rubus*; a popular name applied, in different places, to different species, or varieties of this fruit.

BLACK-BIRD, *n.* [*black* and *bird*.] In *England*, the *merula*, a species of *turdus*, a singing bird with a fine note, but very loud. In *America*, this name is given to different birds, as to the *gracula quiscalia*, or crow black-bird, and to the *oriolus pheniceus*, or red winged black-bird, [*Sturnus predatorius*, *Wilson*.]

BLACK-BOOK, *n.* [*black* and *book*.] The Black Book of the Exchequer in *England*, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain and cattle. *Encyc.*

2. Any book which treats of necromancy. *Encyc.*

3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *blacken* them and to hasten their dissolution. *Encyc.*

BLACK-BROWED, *a.* [*black* and *brow*.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as a *black-browed* gust. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRY'ONY, *n.* [*black* and *bryony*.] A plant, the *Tamus*. *Encyc.*

BLACK-CAP, *n.* [*black* and *cap*.] A bird, the *Motacilla atricapilla*, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in *Europe*. *Encyc. Pennant.*

2. In *cookery*, an apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custard. *Mason.*

BLACK-CATTLE, *n.* [*black* and *cattle*.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. [*English*.] *Johnson.*

BLACK-CHALK, *n.* A mineral of a bluish black color, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. *Ure.*

BLACK-COCK, *n.* [*black* and *cock*.] A fowl, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*, the *Tetrao tetrix* of *Linne*.

BLACK-EAGLE, *n.* [*black* and *eagle*.] In

Scotland, a name given to the *Falco fulvus*, the white tailed eagle of *Edwards*.

BLACK-EARTH, *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color. *Woodward.*

BLACK'ED, *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACK'EN, *v. t.* [*Sax. blacan*. See *Black*.]

1. To make black.

The importation of slaves that has *blackened* half *America*. *Franklin.*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud.

3. To soil.

4. To sully reputation; to make infamous; as, vice *blackens* the character.

BLACK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black, or dark.

BLACK'ENER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK'EYED, *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

BLACK-FACED, *a.* Having a black face. *Shak.*

BLACK-FISH, *n.* [*black* and *fish*.] A fish in the *Orontes*, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the sheat-fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth on the edge of the lower jaw. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

2. In the U. States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of *New-England*.

BLACK-FOREST, *n.* [*black* and *forest*.] A forest in *Germany*, in *Swabia*; a part of the ancient *Hercynian* forest.

BLACK-FRIAR, *n.* Black-friars is a name given to the *Dominican* Order, called also *Predicants* and *preaching friars*; in *France*, *Jacobins*. *Encyc.*

BLACK-GUARD, *n.* [*said to be of black* and *guard*; but is it not a corruption of *black-ard*, *black-kind* ?]

A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLACK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black. *Encyc. Ash.*

BLACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK-JACK, *n.* A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also *false galena*, and *blend*. It is an ore of *zink*, in combination with *iron* and *sulphur*, sulphuret of *zink*. *Nicholson.*

2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLACK-LEAD, *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of *iron*. This name, *black-lead*, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called *plumbago*, and technically *graphite*, as it is used for pencils. *Cleveland.*

BLACK-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of *England*, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs and sometimes in the neck. *Encyc.*

BLACKLY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK-MAIL, *n.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of *England*, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. *Cowel. Encyc.*

2. Black rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh. *Bailey. Encyc.*

BLACK-MONDAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34. Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback. *Stowe.*

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BLACK-MONKS, a denomination given to the *Benedictines*. *Encyc.*

BLACK-MOOR, *n.* [*black* and *moor*.] A negro; a black man.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. *Killingbeck.*

BLACK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLACK-PUDDING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Johnson.*

BLACK-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod*.] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of *Parliament*. *Cowel.*

Black row grains, a species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about *Dudley* in *Staffordshire*, *England*. *Encyc.*

BLACK' SEA, *n.* [*black* and *sea*.] The *Euxine* Sea, on the eastern border of *Europe*.

BLACK-SHEEP, *n.* [*black* and *sheep*.] In *oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of *Turkmen*s in *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*. *Encyc.*

BLACK-SMITH, *n.* [*black* and *smith*.] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith.

Black-strakes, in a ship, are a range of planks immediately above the *wales* in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black. *Encyc.*

BLACK-TAIL, *n.* [*black* and *tail*.] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a *ruff* or *pope*. *Johnson.*

BLACK-THORN, *n.* [*black* and *thorn*.] A species of *prunus*, called also *sloe*. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges. *Encyc.*

BLACK-TIN, *n.* [*black* and *tin*.] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped and washed ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder, like fine sand. *Encyc.*

BLACK-VISAGED, *a.* Having a dark visage or appearance. *Marston.*

BLACK-WADD, *n.* [*black* and *wadd*.] An ore of *manganese*, found in *Derbyshire*, *England*, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire, when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion. *Encyc.*

BLACK-WORK, *n.* [*black* and *work*.] Iron wrought by black-smiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by white-smiths. *Encyc.*

BLAD-APPLE, *n.* In *botany*, the cactus or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLAD'DER, *n.* [*Sax. blad*, *bledra*, *bledra*, a bladder, and *blad*, a puff of wind, also a goblet, fruit, the branch of a tree; *W. pledren*, a bladder; *Sw. and Dan. blad*, a page, a leaf, *Eng. a blade*; *D. blad*, a leaf, page, sheet, a board, a blade, a plate; *G. blatt*, a leaf; *blatter*, a blister, which is our bladder. The Germans express bladder by *blase*, *D. blaas*, which is our *blaze*. Hence we observe that the sense is taken from swelling, extending, dilating, blowing; *Sax. blawan*, to blow; *W. blot* or *bluth*, a puff or blast; *W. pled*, extension, from *lled*, breadth; *L. latus*.]

- which created **BLA'MABLY**, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.
- BLAME**, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer*, for *blasmer*; It. *biasmare*, to blame; *blasmo*, for *blasmo*, blame. The Greeks have the root of this word in *blasphemē*, to blaspheme, and it seems to be of the same family as Fr. *blesser*, to injure, that is, to strike. See *Blemish*. But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.]
1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and applicable most properly to persons, but applied also to things.
I withstood him, because he was to be blamed. Gal. ii.
I must *blame* your conduct; or I must *blame* you for neglecting business. Legitimately, it cannot be followed by *of*.
 2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [See *Blemish*.]
She had *blamed* her noble blood. [Obs.] Spenser.
- BLAME**, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.
Let me bear the *blame* forever. Gen. xliii.
2. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.
That we should be holy and without *blame* before him in love. Eph. i.
 3. Hurt; injury.
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. Spenser.
- The sense of this word, as used by Spenser, proves that it is a derivative from the root of *blemish*.
- To *blame*, in the phrase, he is to *blame*, signifies *blamable*, to be blamed.
- Blame* is not strictly a *charge* or *accusation* of a fault; but it implies an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. *Blame* is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.
- BLAMED**, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.
- BLAMEFUL**, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.
- BLAMELESS**, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.
A bishop then must be *blameless*. 1 Tim. iii.
Sometimes followed by *of*.
We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. Josh. ii.
- BLAMELESSLY**, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime. Hammond.
- BLAMELESSNESS**, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure. Hammond.
- BLAMER**, *n.* One who blames, finds fault or censures.
- BLAMEWORTHINESS**, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.
- BLAMEWORTHY**, *a.* [blame and worthy.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible. Martin.
- BLAMING**, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.
- BLANCHARD**, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *ard*, kind.]
A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half *blanched* before it is wove. Encyc.
- BLANCH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir*; It. *bianchire*, the *l* suppressed as in *blame*; Sp. *blanquear*; Port. *branquear*, *l* changed into *r*; Eng. *blank*. See *Bleach*.]
1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. Dryden.
 2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty. Obs. Bacon.
 3. To strip or peel; as, to *blanch* almonds. Wiseman.
- BLANCH**, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly. Johnson.
- Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty.
Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. Bacon.
- BLANCHED**, *pp.* Whitenened.
- BLANCHER**, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals, and cleanses money.
- BLANCHIMETER**, *n.* [blanch, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]
An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate [chloride] of lime, and potash. Ure.
- BLANCHING**, *ppr.* Whitenening. In coinage, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterwards boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpellier; then draining off the water in a sieve; sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. Encyc.
- The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called *blanching*. Encyc.
- Blanch-ferm**, or blank farm, in ancient law, a white farm, was one, where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle. Encyc.
- Blanch-holding**, in law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right. Encyc.
- BLANC-MANGER**, pron. *blomonge*. [Fr. white food.] In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with *blanched* almonds. Encyc.
- BLAND**, *a.* [L. *blandus*; Fr. *blond*; G. *linde*, *gelinde*, mild, soft; Sw. *lindra*; G. *lindern*; D. *lindere*; Dan. *lindrer*; to soften or mitigate; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle; L. *lenis*, *lentus*; Ar. *لين* lana, to be mild, soft, gentle, placid, smooth, lenient. See *Relent*.]
Mild; soft; gentle; as *bland* words; *bland* zephyrs. Milton. Thomson.
- BLANDILOQUENCE**, *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.
- BLANDISH**, *v. t.* [L. *blandior*; It. *blandire*; Sp. *blandiar*, *blandir*; Old Eng. *blandise*. Chaucer.]
To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions. Milton.
- BLANDISHER**, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.
- BLANDISHING**, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.
- BLANDISHING**, *n.* Blandishment.
- BLANDISHMENT**, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart. Milton. Dryden.
- BLANK**, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*; It. *bianco*; Sp. *blanco*; D. and Ger. *blank*; Dan. *blank*,

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- shining; Sw. *blanck*, white, shining; *blan-*
kia, to shine. See *Bleach*.]
1. Void; empty; consequently white; as a *blank* paper.
 2. White or pale; as the *blank* moon. *Milton*.
 3. Pale from fear or terror; hence confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected. *Adam*—astonished stood, and *blank*. *Milton*.
 4. Without rhyme; as *blank* verse, verse in which rhyme is wanting. *Beddoes*.
 5. Pure; entire; complete.
 6. Not containing balls or bullets; as *blank* cartridges.
- This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as a *blank* line; a *blank* space, in a book, &c.
- BLANK, n.** Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.
2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.
 3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.
 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, &c.
 5. The point to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*
 6. Aim; shot. *Obs.*
 7. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shak.*
 8. A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois. There were also pieces of three blanks, and of six; but they are now become moneys of account. *Encyc.*
 9. In *coinage*, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped. *Encyc.*
- Blank-bar**, in law, a common bar, or a plea in bar, which, in an action of trespass, is put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the place where the trespass was committed. *Encyc.*
- Point-blank**, in gunnery, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The distance between the piece, and the point where the shot first touches the ground, is called the *point-blank* range; the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving. *Encyc.*
- BLANK, v. t.** To make void; to annul. *Spenser*.
2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse; as, to *blank* the face of joy. *Shak.* *Tillotson*.
- BLANK'ED, pp.** Confused; dispirited.
- BLANK'ET, n.** [Fr. *blanchet*, the blanket of a printing press.]
1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wool loosely woven, and used for securing against cold. Blankets are used also by soldiers, and seamen, for covering.
 2. A kind of pear, sometimes written after the French, *blanquet*.
 3. Among printers, woolen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympan.
- Print. Guide*.
- BLANK'ET, v. t.** To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; an ancient custom. The Emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken

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- man, he administered the discipline of the blanket. *Encyc.*
- BLANK'ETING, ppr.** Tossing in a blanket.
- BLANK'ETING, n.** The punishment of tossing in a blanket.
- 2. Cloth for blankets.**
- BLANK'LY, adv.** In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.
- BLARE, v. i.** [Old Belgic *blaren*; Teut. *blarren*; L. *ploro*, to cry out, to bawl, to weep; Ir. *blor*, or *glor*, a noise, or voice. The radical sense is to shoot or drive forth, or to spread.]
1. To roar; to bellow. [*Little used*.] *Johnson*.
 2. To sweat or melt away, as a candle. *Bailey*.
- This is, I believe, usually called *flare*.
- BLARE, n.** Roar; noise. [*Little used*.] *Barlow*.
- And sigh for battle's *blare*.
- 2. A small copper coin of Bern, nearly of the same value as the ratz. *Encyc.***
- BLASPHEME, v. t.** [Gr. *blasphemo*. The first syllable is the same as in *blame*, *blasme*, denoting injury; probably, Fr. *blesser*, to hurt, that is, to strike; L. *lædo*, *læsus*. Hence in Sp. *blasfemable* is *blamable*. The last syllable is the Gr. *phemi*, to speak.]
1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak reproachfully of God, or the Holy Spirit. 1 Kings xxi. Mark iii.
 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of. *Pope*.
- BLASPHEME, v. i.** To utter blasphemy. He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven. Mark iii.
2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God. This man *blasphemeth*. Who can forgive sins but God? Math. ix. Mark ii.
- BLASPHEMER, n.** One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. 1 Tim. i.
- BLASPHEMING, ppr.** Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.
- BLASPHEMOUS, a.** Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful towards God. *Sidney*.
- BLASPHEMOUSLY, adv.** Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.
- BLASPHEMY, n.** An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah. *Blasphemy* is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood*.
- In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blanning or condemning of a person or thing. Among the Greeks, to *blaspheme* was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid. *Encyc.*
2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God. Mark ii.
- BLAST, n.** [Sax. *blast*, a puff of wind, a blowing; Sw. *bläst*; Dan. *blæst*; Ger. *blasen*; D. *blazen*; Dan. *blæser*; Sw. *blåsa*, to blow; whence Ger. *blase*, D. *blaas*, Sw. *blåsa*, a bladder. Hence Eng. *blaze*, which is primarily a *blowing* or *swelling*. Ice. *blæos*, to blow. Qu. Fr. *blaser*, to burn up, to consume. The primary sense is to rush or drive; hence to strike.]

B L A

1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.
 2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. *Shak.*
 3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants.
 4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.
 5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.
 6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows or the like.
 7. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.
 8. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.
- BL'AST, v. t.** [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.
2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the *blasting* of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to *blast* credit, or reputation; to *blast* designs.
 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. *Shak.*
 4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder. They did not stop to *blast* this ore. *Forster's Kalm's Travels*.
- BL'ASTED, pp.** Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.
- BL'ASTER, n.** He or that which blasts or destroys.
- BL'ASTING, ppr.** Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.
- BL'ASTING, n.** A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.
- BL'ASTMENT, n.** Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by *blast* and *blasting*.] *Shak.*
- BLA'TANT, a.** [See *Bleat*.] Bellowing as a calf. [*Not used*.] *Dryden*.
- BLAT'TER, v. i.** [from the root of *bleat*.] To make a senseless noise.
- BLAT'TERER, n.** A noisy blustering boaster. [*Not used*.] *Spenser*.
- BLAY, n.** [See *Bleak*.] A small river fish, the bleak. *Ainsworth*. *Johnson*.
- BLAZE, n.** [Sw. *blåsa*; G. *blasen*; D. *blazen*; Dan. *blæser*, to blow, and Dan. *blus-ser*, to burn, *blaze*, glisten; Eng. to *blush*; Sax. *blaze*, a lamp or torch; Dan. *blus*; Fr. *blaser*. The word seems primarily to express rushing or flowing, or violent agitation, and expansion.]
1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.
 2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In

blank and *blanch* are this same word, with a nasal sound casually uttered and afterwards written before the final consonant.] To whiten; to make white or whiter; to take out color; applied to many things, but particularly to cloth and thread. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays. Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances. *Cyc.*

BLEACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner. *Shak.*

BLEACHED, *pp.* Whitened; made white.

BLEACHER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLEACHERY, *n.* A place for bleaching; as a wax *bleachery*. *Tooke.*

BLEACHING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLEACHING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLEAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blac*, black, and pale, or wan; *niger*, pallidus, fuscus, pullus. It appears that originally this word did not denote perfect whiteness, but a wan or brown color. This is from the same root as *black* and *bleach*. See *Bleach*.]

1. Pale. [But not often used in this sense, in America, as far as my observations extend.] *Gower.*
2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as a *bleak* hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence cold and cheerless. A *bleak* wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing without interruption, on a wide waste; at least this is the sense in America. So in Addison. "Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects."

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus *Cyprinus*, and is known to the Londoners by the name of *white bait*. It is called also by contraction *blay*. *Encyc.*

BLEAKNESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness. *Addison.*

BLEAKY, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR, *a.* [D. *blaar*; Dan. *blære*, a blister, a bladder or bubble.] Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes; as the *blear-eyed* owl. *L'Estrange.*

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim or partially obscure the sight. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

BLEAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

BLEAR-EYED, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. *Butler.*

BLEAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *blatan*; L. *blatero*; D. *blaeten*; Sw. *bladra*, *pluddra*; Dan. *pludrer*. It coincides in elements with L. *plaudo*.]

To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLEATING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *blab*, *blubber*.] A little tumor, vesicle or blister. Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed*.

BLEED, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *bled*. [Sax. *bledan*; D. *bloeden*; G. *bluten*; to bleed; allied perhaps to Gr. *βλῦω*.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*.
2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day. *Pope.*
3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*. For me the balm shall bleed. *Pope.*

The heart *bleeds*, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEEDING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEEDING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, } *a.* [Ger. *blöde*; D. *bloode*.] Bash-

BLATE, } ful; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BLEMISH, *v. t.* [In Fr. *blemir*, is to grow pale, and *blème*, from the ancient *blesme*, is pale, wan; Arm. *blem*; Norman, *blasme*, blamed; *blemish*, and *blesmys*, broken; *blemishment*, *blemishment*, infringement, prejudice; *blesme*, pale, wan; from *blesser*, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun *blesme*, pale, wan, or black and blue, as we should now say; and the *s* being dropped, *blamer* and *blemir*, were formed. See *Blame*.]

1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind. *Sidney.*
2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame. *Dryden.*

BLEMISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity. *Hooker.*

BLEMISHED, *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEMISHING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEMISHLESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEMISHMENT, *n.* Disgrace. [Little used.] *Morton.*

BLEND, *v. i.* [This evidently is the *blanch* of Bacon [see *Blanch*,] and perhaps the modern *finch*.] To shrink; to start back; to give way. *Shak.*

BLEND, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different man-

uer. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' fight." *Carrow*. That is, to render the combat *blank*; to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot. *Obs*.

BLENCH, *n.* A start. *Shak*.
BLENCH/ER, *n.* That which frustrates.
BLENCH/HOLDING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, *blanch*, that is, white money.

BLEND, *n.* [Ger. *blenden*, to blind; *blende*, a blind or skreen.]

An ore of zink, called also mock-lead, false galena and black jack. Its color is mostly yellow, brown and black. There are several varieties, but in general, this ore contains more than half its weight of zink, about one fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In chemical language, it is a sulphuret of zink.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian*, to blend and to blind; *geblendan*, to mix, to stain or dye; *blindan*, to blind; D. *binden*; Ger. *blenden*, to blind; Dan. *blander*, to blend or mix; *blinder*, to blind.]

1. To mix or mingle together; hence to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. *Obs*. *Spenser*.

3. To blind. *Obs*.
BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving*.

BLEND/ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND/ER, *n.* One that mingles or confounds.

BLEND/ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND/OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

BLEND/WATER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, called also more-hough. *Encyc*.

BLenny, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan*, to cease.] A genus of fishes, of the order of *Jugulars*, in Ichthyology called *Blennius*. There are several species; the size from five inches to a foot in length.

Encyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BLENT, the obsolete participle of *blend*.

BLESS, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *blessed* or *blest*.

[Sax. *bledsian*, *bletsian*, *bletsigan* and *blesian*; whence, *bletsung*, *bledsung*, a blessing or benediction. W. *llad*, a gift, a favor, a blessing.]

1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness.

And Isaac called Jacob and *blessed* him. Gen. xxviii.

2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns; as, we are *blest* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest. Deut. xv.

3. To make happy in a future life.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Rev. xiv.

4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. 2.

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

And Jesus took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them. Luke ix.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me. Ps. ciii.

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellencies. Ps. civ.

8. To esteem or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him. Jer. iv.

9. To pronounce a solemn prophetic benediction upon. Gen. xxvii. Deut. xxxiii.

10. In this line of Spenser, it may signify to throw, for this is nearly the primary sense.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*. Johnson supposes the word to signify to wave or brandish, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it.

Bless in Spenser for *bliss*, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because *bless* and *bliss* are from the same root.

BLESS/ED, *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS/ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSED-THISTLE. A plant of the genus *Cnicus*, sometimes used in decoctions, for a bitter.

BLESS/EDLY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS/EDNESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

2. Sanctity. *Shak*.
BLESS/ER, *n.* One that blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS/ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS/ING, *n.* Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another.

2. A solemn prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked or foretold.

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses—*blessed* the children of Israel. Deut. xxxiii.

3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit or advantage; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare, or secures immortal felicity. A just and pious magistrate is a public *blessing*. The divine favor is the greatest *blessing*.

4. Among the Jews, a present; a gift; either because it was attended with kind wishes for the welfare of the giver, or because it was the means of increasing happiness.

Take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. Gen. xxxiii.

BLEST, *pp.* of *bless*.

BLEST, *a.* Made happy.

2. Making happy; cheering.

While these *blest* sounds my ravish'd ear assail. *Trumbull*.

BLE/TONISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton of France who possessed this faculty. *Encyc*.

BLE/TONIST, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation. *Encyc*.

BLEW, *pret.* of *blow*.

BLEYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLICE/A, *n.* A small fish caught in the German seas, somewhat resembling the English sprat. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BLIGHT, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *blactha*, scurf, leprosy.]

1. A disease incident to plants, affecting them variously. Sometimes the whole plant perishes; sometimes only the leaves and blossoms, which will shrivel, as if scorched.

2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

In *America*, I have often heard a cutaneous eruption on the human skin called by the name of *blights*.

BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth, and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan*.] To stop or cease. *Obs*. *Spenser*.

BLIND, *a.* [Sax. *blind*; Ger. D. Sw. and Dan. *blind*; Sax. *blendan*, to blend and to blind. This is the same word as *blend*, and was so written by Spenser. See *Blend*. Obscurity is from mixture.]

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having sight.

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; as, authors are *blind* to their own defects.

Blind should be followed by *to*; but it is followed by *of*, in the phrase, *blind of an eye*.

3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt or censure; as a *blind* corner. *Hooker*.

4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as a *blind* path.

5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating. This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor *blind* reprobation.

Federalist, Jay.

6. In *scripture*, *blind* implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.

BLIND, *v. t.* To make blind; to deprive of sight.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden*.

3. To darken the understanding; as, to *blind* the mind.

4. To darken or obscure to the understanding.

He endeavored to *blind* and confound the controversy. *Stillington*.

5. To eclipse. *Fletcher*.

BLIND, or **BLINDE**, See *Blend*, an ore.

BLIND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight.

Civility casts a *blind* over the duty. *L'Estrange*.

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.

3. A skreen; a cover; as a *blind* for a window, or for a horse.

BLINDED, *pp.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLINDFOLD, *a.* [blind and fold.] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLINDFOLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

gratulate, to applaud; also *blithsian*, to rejoice. See *Bless* and *Blithe*.]

The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately, of heavenly joys. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLISS'FULLY, *adv.* In a blissful manner. *Sherwood.*

BLISS'FULNESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy. *Barrow.*

BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss. *Hawkins.*

BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [*W. blys, blysiaw*, to crave, that is, to reach forward.]

To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]

BLIS'TER, *n.* [*Ger. blase, and blatter.* It is radically the same word as *bladder*, in a different dialect. See *Bladder*, *Blast*, and *Blaze*.]

1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle.

2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.

2. To raise tumors on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.

BLIS'TERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.

BLIS'TERING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLITE, *n.* [*L. blitum*; *Gr. βίτων*.] A genus of plants, called strawberry spinach. *Encyc.*

2. A species of amaranth, or flower gentle. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLITHE, *a.* [*Sax. blithe and bleatha, bleathe*, gay, joyful. This is probably the same word as *bliss*; *L. letus*; *Eng. glad*. See *Bliss* and *Glad*. The *Ir. lith*, happiness, seems to be the original word without the prefix.]

Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay. *Milton.*

BLITHEFUL, *a.* Gay; full of gaiety.

BLITHELY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHENESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHEsome, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Philips.*

BLITHEsomeNESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLOAT, *v. t.* [*This word may be allied to bladder*, from the sense of inflating, swelling; *W. blath*, a puff, a blast; *blythas*, a fat paunch, a bloated person.]

1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by *up*, but without necessity. To *bloat up* with praise is less elegant than to *bloat* with praise. *Dryden.*

2. To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as a *bloated* limb. It is used to denote a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLOAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid. [*Not used.*]

BLOATED, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLOATEDNESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOATING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLOBER, *n.* [*Ir. plub, or pluibin*, from swelling, pushing out, as in *bleb*, *blubber*; *W. llwb*, a bulging out. *Qu. bulb*, by transposition. See *Blubber*.]

A bubble: pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber*. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant. *Carew.*

BLOBBERLIP, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLOBBERLIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK, *n.* [*D. blok*; *Ger. block*; *Fr. bloc*; *W. ploc*, from *lloc*, a mound; *plociau*, to block, to plug; *Russ. placha*, a block. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.]

1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as a *block* of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hindrance; obstacle.

6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself and the sheaves, or wheels.

7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

8. Among *cutters in wood*, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. *Encyc.*

9. In *fulconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept. *Encyc.*

BLOCK, *v. t.* [*Fr. bloquer*; *Port. and Sp. bloquear*; *It. bloccare*.]

To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct, by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*; as, to *block up* a town, or a road.

BLOCKADE, *n.* [*It. bloccato*; *Port. bloqueado*, blocked up; *Sp. bloqueo*; *Fr. blocus*.]

The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks. To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port, where its force cannot be brought to bear.

Kent's Commentaries.

BLOCKADE, *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabi-

- tants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.
- BLOCKA'DED**, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.
- BLOCKA'DING**, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.
- BLOCK/HEAD**, *n.* [*block* and *head.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.
- BLOCK/HEADED**, *a.* Stupid; dull. *Shak.*
- BLOCK/HEADLY**, *a.* Like a blockhead.
- BLOCK/HOUSE**, *n.* [*block* and *house.*] A house or fortress, erected to block up a pass, and defend against the entrance of an enemy.
- BLOCK/ISH**, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. *Shak.*
- BLOCK/ISHLY**, *adv.* In a stupid manner. *Harmar.*
- BLOCK/ISHNESS**, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.
- BLOCK/LIKE**, *a.* Like a block; stupid. *Hakewill.*
- BLOCK/TIN**, *n.* [*block* and *tin.*] Tin which is pure, unmixed, and unwrought. *Johnson. Ash.*
- BLÖ/MARY**, *n.* [See *Bloom*, a mass of iron.] The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.
- BLONK/ET**, *a.* Gray. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- BLOOD**, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. and Dan. blod;* Ger. *blut*, blood; *bluten*, to bleed; D. *bloed*, blood; *bloeden*, to bleed; allied perhaps to Gr. *βαῖμα*.]
- The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called *exsanguinous*, or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue.
 - Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity. God hath made of one blood, all nations of the earth. Acts xvii. Hence the word is used for a child; a family; a kindred; descent; lineage; progeny; descendants; &c.
 - Royal lineage; blood royal; as a prince of the blood.
 - Honorable birth; high extraction; as a gentleman of blood. *Shak.*
 - Life. Shall I not require his blood at your hands? 2 Sam. iv. I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hosea i. The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from the ground. Gen. iv.
 - Guilt, and punishment. Your blood be upon your own heads. Acts xviii.
 - Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man; as opposed to spiritual nature, or divine life. Who were born, not of flesh and blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. John i.
 - Man, or human wisdom, or reason. Flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. Matt. xvi.
10. A sacramental symbol of the blood of Christ. This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission of sins. Matt. xxvi.
11. The death and sufferings of Christ. Being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through him. Rom. v. iii. Eph. i.
12. The price of blood; that which is obtained by shedding blood, and seizing goods. Wo to him that buildeth a town with blood. Hab. ii. Acts i.
13. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but in this sense, accompanied with cold or warm, or other qualifying word. Thus to commit an act in cold blood, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. Warm blood denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to warm or heat the blood, is to excite the passions.
14. A hot spark; a man of fire or spirit; a rake.
15. The juice of any thing, especially if red: as, "the blood of grapes." Gen. xlix. Whole blood. In law, a kinsman of the whole blood is one who descends from the same couple of ancestors; of the half blood, one who descends from either of them singly, by a second marriage. *Encyc.*
- BLOOD**, *v. t.* To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein.
- To stain with blood. Addison. Dryden.
 - To enter; to inure to blood; as a hound. *Spenser.*
 - To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*] Bacon.
- BLOOD-BESPOTTED**, *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shak.*
- BLOOD-BOLTERED**, *a.* [*blood* and *bolter.*] Sprinkled with blood. [*Not used.*] *Macbeth.*
- BLOOD-CONSUMING**, *a.* Wasting the blood. *Shak.*
- BLOOD'ED**, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.
- BLOOD-FLOWER**, *n.* [*blood* and *flower.*] Hemanthus, a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Encyc.*
- BLOOD-FROZEN**, *a.* Having the blood chilled. *Spenser.*
- BLOOD-GUILTINESS**, *n.* [*blood* and *guilt.*] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Ps. li.
- BLOOD-HOT**, *a.* [*blood* and *hot.*] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.
- BLOOD-HOUND**, *n.* [*blood* and *hound.*] A species of canis or dog, with long, smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which had escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it had spilt; whence the name of the dog. *Encyc.*
- BLOOD'ILY**, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. *Shak.*
- BLOOD'INESS**, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.
- BLOOD'ING**, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.
- BLOOD'LESS**, *a.* Without blood; dead.
- Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as a bloodless victory. *Shak. Waller.*
 - Without spirit or activity. *Shak.*
- BLOOD-LET**, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood. *Arbuthnot.*
- BLOOD-LETTER**, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*
- BLOOD'LETTING**, *n.* [*blood* and *let.*] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.
- BLOOD'PUDDING**, *n.* [*blood* and *pudding.*] A pudding made with blood and other materials.
- BLOOD'RED**, *n.* Red as blood.
- BLOOD-ROOT**, *n.* A plant so named from its color; a species of sanguinaria, called also puccoon, turmeric and red root. *Bigelow.*
- BLOOD'SHED**, *n.* [*blood* and *shed.*] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood. *Spenser.*
- BLOOD'SHEDDER**, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.
- BLOOD'SHEDDING**, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood. *Homilies.*
- BLOOD'SHOT**, *a.* [*blood* and *shoot.*] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels, as in diseases of the eye. *Garth.*
- BLOOD/SNAKE**, *n.* A species of snake, the hemorrhus. *Ash.*
- BLOOD'SPAVIN**, *n.* [*blood* and *spavin.*] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling. *Encyc.*
- BLOOD-STAINED**, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.
- BLOOD-STONE**, *n.* [*blood* and *stone.*] A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose. [See *Hematite.*]
- BLOOD-SUCKER**, *n.* [*blood* and *suck.*] Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c. A cruel man; a murderer.
- BLOOD-SUCKING**, *a.* That sucks or draws blood. *Shak.*
- BLOOD-THIRSTY**, *a.* [*blood* and *thirst.*] Desirous to shed blood; murderous.
- BLOOD-VESSEL**, *n.* [*blood* and *vessel.*] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.
- BLOOD-WARM**, *a.* Warm as blood; luke warm. *Addison.*
- BLOOD-WITE**, *n.* [*blood* and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] In ancient law, a fine or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.
- BLOOD-WOOD**, *n.* [*blood* and *wood.*] A name given to log-wood, from its color.
- BLOOD-WÖRT**, *n.* [*blood* and *wort.*] A plant, a species of Rumex.
- BLOOD'Y**, *a.* Stained with blood.
- Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; applied to animals.
 - Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; applied to things; as a bloody battle.
- BLOOD'Y**, *v. t.* To stain with blood. *Overbury.*
- BLOODY'**, *adv.* Very; as bloody sick, bloody drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]
- BLOOD/Y-EYED**, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.
- BLOOD/Y-FACED**, *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

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blotmian, to blossom; D. *bloessem*, a blossom; G. *blüthe*, a blossom; allied perhaps to G. *bloss*, Dan. *blot*, naked; G. *blößen*, Dan. *blotter*, to uncover; W. *bloden*, a flower, *blodeuaw*, to blossom, from *blawed*, meal, bloom; Gr. *βλαστημα*, a bud, probably from the same root; Syr. *ܒܠܝܬܐ* to germinate, to flourish, to put forth leaves.]

1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than flower or bloom, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers*, when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and *bloom*, in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.

2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; otherwise, *peach-colored*. *Encyc.*

BLOS/SOM, v. i. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

2. To flourish and prosper.

The desert shall blossom as the rose. Is. xxxv.

BLOS/SOMING, ppr. Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS/SOMING, n. The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOT, v. t. [Goth. *blauthjan*; Sw. *plottra*; Dan. *plet*, a spot, stain, blot; *pletter*, to blot or stain; L. *litura*, [whence *lituro*, *oblittero*,] without the prefix; and D. *kladden*, with a different one.]

1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to blot a paper.

2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable; generally with *out*; as, to blot out a word or a sentence.

3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy; as, to blot out a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.

4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. In scripture, to blot one out of the book of life, is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To blot out a name, a person or a nation, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To blot out sins, is to forgive them. Sins are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and when paid, are crossed or cancelled.

BLOT, n. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.

2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden.*

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. *Shak.*

4. Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a blot. Prov. ix.

5. In backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up. *Johnson.*

BLOTCH, n. [Sax. *blæcþa*, a scab or leprous affection.]

A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, v. t. To blacken. *Harmer.*

BLOTE, v. t. [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained. In Sax. *blotan* is to sacrifice; in Goth. to serve or worship; in Arm. *bloda* is to soften; W. *plyz*, soft; *plyzaw*, to soften; Dan *blöder*, Sw. *blöta*, to soften.]

To dry and smoke; as, to blote herrings.

BLOT/TED, pp. Smoked and dried.

BLOT/TED, pp. Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOT/TER, n. In counting houses, a waste book.

BLOT/TING, ppr. Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOW, n. [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If *g* or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. *plaga*, Gr. *πληγή*, L. *stigo*, Eng. *flog*. But *blow*, a stroke, is written like the verb to blow, the Latin *flo*, and *blow*, to blossom. The letter lost is probably a dental, and the original was *blod* or *bloth*, in which case, the word has the elements of *loud*, *laudo*, *claudio*, *lad*, &c.]

1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument to an object.

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first blow. Hence, to come to blows, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets or nations; and when by nations, it is war.

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, *plaga* in Latin gives rise to the Eng. *plague*.

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a blow, or by one blow.

At a stroke is used in like manner.

6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly, on flesh or other substance, called a fly-blow.

BLOW, v. i. pret. *blew*; pp. *blown*. [Sax. *blawen*, *blowan*, to blow as wind; *blowan*, to blossom or blow, as a flower; D. *bloeyen*, to blossom; G. *blähen*, to swell or inflate; L. *flo*, to blow. This word probably is from the same root as *bloom*, *blossom*, *blow*, a flower; W. *bloden*. See *Blossom*.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind blows. Often used with *it*; as, *it blows* a gale.

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing. *Shak.*

3. To breathe; as, to blow hot and cold. *L'Estrange.*

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. *Milton.*

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How blows the citron grove. *Milton.*

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are blown over.

To blow up, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLOW, v. t. To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to blow the fire; also, to fan.

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2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.
3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to *blow* the fingers in a cold day. *Shak.*
4. To sound a wind instrument; as, *blow* the trumpet.
5. To spread by report.
And through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
6. To deposit eggs, as flies.
7. To form bubbles by blowing.
8. To swell and inflate, as veal; *a practice of butchers.*
9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories.
10. To melt tin, after being first burnt to destroy the mundic. *Encyc.*
- To blow away*, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.
- To blow down*, to prostrate by wind.
- To blow off*, to shake down by wind, as to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land, as to *blow off* a ship.
- To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.
- To blow up*, to fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.
2. To inflate; to puff up; as, to *blow up* one with flattery.
3. To kindle; as, to *blow up* a contention.
4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly; as, to *blow up* a scheme.
- To blow upon*, to make stale; as, to *blow upon* an author's works. *Addison.*
- BLOW**, *n.* A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the U. States, and legitimate. In the Tatler, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use *blowth*.
2. Among seamen, a gale of wind. This also is a legitimate word, in general use in the U. States.
- BLOW-BALL**, *n.* [*blow* and *ball*.] The flower of the dandelion. *B. Jonson.*
- BLOWER**, *n.* One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.
2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney. *Mason.*
- BLOWING**, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind; melting tin.
- BLOWING**, *n.* The motion of wind or act of blowing.
- BLOWN**, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded as a blossom.
- BLOW-PIPE**, *n.* [*blow* and *pipe*.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.
- Blow-pipe of the artist*, a conical tube of brass, glass or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and capillary or nearly so at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to propel a jet of air from the lungs, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon the substance to be fused.
- Blow-pipe of the mineralogist*, the same instrument substantially as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several movable

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- jets to produce flames of different sizes. Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platina forceps, &c.
- Compound Blow-pipe of Dr. Hare*, invented in 1821, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt every thing but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.
- The blow-pipe of Newman, Clarke, &c., is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some unimportant modifications. *Silliman.*
- BLOW-POINT**, *n.* [*blow* and *point*.] A kind of play among children. *Johnson.*
- BLOWTH**, *n.* [*Ir. blath, blath, a flower or blossom; D. bloeizel; Ger. blüthe.*]
- Bloom, or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their *blowth*, or they have a full *blowth*.
- BLOWZE**, *n.* *blowz*. [From the same root as *blush*, which see.]
- A ruddy fat-faced woman. *Hall.*
- BLOWZ'Y**, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high colored.
- BLUB**, *v. t.* To swell. [Not in use. See *Bleb*.]
- BLUB'BER**, *n.* [See *Blobber, Blob* and *Bleb*.]
1. A blobber, or bubble; *a common vulgar word, but legitimate.*
2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.
3. Sea nettle, or sea blubber, the medusa. *Encyc.*
- BLUB'BER**, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Johnson.*
- If I mistake not, this word carries with it the idea of weeping, so as to slaver.
- BLUB'BER**, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks or disfigure the face with weeping.
- BLUB'BERED**, *pp.* Swelled; big; turgid; as a *blubbered* lip.
- BLUB'BERING**, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.
- BLUD'GEON**, *n.* [Goth. *bluggwan*, to strike.] A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons.
- BLUE**, *a.* *blu*. [Sax. *bleo, bleoh, bleow*, color; *D. blaauw*; *Ger. blau*; *Dan. blaæ*; *Sw. blå, blue*; *Sw. bly, Dan. blye, Ger. blei*, lead, so named from its color; *Slav. plavu*; *Fr. bleu*; *Corn. blow*.]
- One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky-blue*, or *azure*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo blue*, *smalt blue*, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*
- Prussian blue*, a combination of the oxyd of iron with an acid called *ferro-prussic*. *Ure.*
- BLU'E**, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue

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- color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.
- BLU'E-BIRD**, *n.* [*blue* and *bird*.] A small bird, a species of *Motacilla*, very common in the U. States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast, of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree.
- BLU'E-BONNET**, *n.* [*blue* and *bonnet*.] A plant, a species of *Centaurea*. *Fam. of Plants.*
- BLU'E-BOTTLE**, *n.* [*blue* and *bottle*.] A plant, a species of *Centaurea*, called *Cyanus*, which grows among corn. This and the former plant receive their names from their blue funnel-shaped flowers.
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Johnson.*
- BLU'E-CAP**, *n.* [*blue* and *cap*.] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BLU'E-EYED**, *a.* Having blue eyes. *Dryden.*
- BLU'E-FISH**, *n.* [*blue* and *fish*.] A fish, a species of *Coryphæna*, of the order of *thoracics*, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba. *Encyc.*
- BLU'E-HAIRED**, *a.* Having hair of a blue color. *Milton.*
- BLU'E-JOHN**, *n.* Among miners, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures. *Encyc.*
- BLU'ELY**, *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*
- BLU'ENESS**, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color. *Boyle.*
- BLU'E-THROAT**, *n.* [*blue* and *throat*.] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia.
- BLU'E-VEINED**, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks. *Shak.*
- BLUFF**, *a.* [Perhaps allied to *W. lluf*, Eng. *leap*, from shooting forward.] Big; surly; blustering. *Dryden.*
- BLUFF**, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front. *Belknap. Mar. Dict.*
- BLUFF'-BOWED**, *a.* [*bluff* and *bow*.] Having broad and flat bows. *Mar. Dict.*
- BLUFF'-HEADED**, *a.* [*bluff* and *head*.] Having an upright stem. *Mar. Dict.*
- BLUFF'NESS**, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness. *World.*
- BLU'ISH**, *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Pope.*
- BLU'ISHNESS**, *n.* A small degree of blue color. *Boyle.*
- BLUN'DER**, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to the Gr. *πλανω*, to err, and to *flounder*. The sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions. In Dan. *blunder* is to wink, twinkle or dissemble; allied to *Fr. loin*.]
1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. *Johnson.*
2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to *blunder* upon a reason; to *blunder* round a meaning. *Pope.*
3. To stumble, as a horse; *a common use of the word.*
- BLUN'DER**, *n.* A mistake through precipi-

blushing; D. *blos*, a blush; Sw. *bloss*; Dan. *blus*, a torch; Dan. *blues ved*, to blush or be ashamed; Ir. *loise*, *loisi*, flame. It implies a throwing out, or spreading. *Flash* may be from the same root. See *Blaze*.]

1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence or surprise; followed by *at* or *for*, before the cause of blushing; as, *blush at your vices*; *blush for your degraded country*.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to *blush*.

Buckminster.

2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft bright color; as the *blushing rose*.

He bears his *blushing* honors thick upon him.

Shak.

Shakspeare has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red*, and it may be allowable in poetry.

BLUSH, *n.* A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence or surprise.

The rosy *blush* of love.

Trumbull.

2. A red or reddish color.
3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at first *blush*.

Locke.

BLUSH'ET, *n.* A young modest girl. [*Not used*.]

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright color.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

Marston.

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

Harvey.

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* [Probably allied to *blaze*, *blast*; Dan. *blusser*, to blaze, to rage.]

1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger; as a turbulent or boasting person.

2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUS'TERER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TERING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TERING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

Hudibras.

BO, *exclam.* [W. *bw*.] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BO'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *constrictor*, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long.

Cyc.

BOAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; Corn. *bora*, a boar; D. *beer*, a bear or boar; Ger. *eber*, a boar, and a gimlet or auger; also, *eherschwain*, boar-swine. Qu. L. *aper*, and *verres*; Sans. *varaha*.]

The male of swine not castrated.

BOAR-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

Spenser.

BOAR, *v. i.* In the *manege*, a horse is said to *boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

Encyc.

BOARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord* and *bred*, a board, or table; Goth. *baurd*; Sw. *bord*, and *bråde*; D. *boord*, a board, a hem, border, margin; Ger. *bord*, a board, a brim, bank, border; and *bret*, a board, or plank; Dan. *bord*, a board, a table; *bræde*, a board, or plank; and *bred*, a border; W. *burz*, a board or table; Ir. *bord*, a table, a border. This word and *broad* seem to be allied in origin, and the primary sense is to open or spread, whence *broad*, dilated.]

1. A piece of timber sawed thin and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.

2. A table. The table of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lauti cibum capitunt; separata singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa." The Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table. *Tacitus. De Mor. Germ. 22.*

3. Entertainment; food; diet; as, the price of *board* is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting; as a *board of directors*.

5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; used in the phrase, *on board*, *aboard*. In this phrase however the sense is primarily the side of the ship. *To go aboard* is to go over the side.

6. The side of a ship. [Fr. *bord*; Sp. *borda*.]

Now *board to board*, the rival vessels row.

Dryden.

To fall *over board*, that is, over the side; the mast went by the *board*.

Board and board, side by side.

7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. *To make a good board*, is to sail in a straight line, when close hauled. *To make short boards*, is to tack frequently.

Mar. Dict.

8. A table for artificers to sit or work on.

9. A table or frame for a game; as a *chess board*, &c.

10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council; as a *board of trustees*; a *board of officers*.

BOARD, *v. t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.

2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land.

3. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In *Spenser*, to accost. [Fr. *aborder*.] *Obs.* *Bacon. Shak.*

4. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger.

5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, a man *boards* ten students.

BOARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he *boards* at the moderate price of two dollars a week.

BOARDABLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BOA

BOARDED, *pp.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BOARDER, *n.* One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward.

2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BOARDING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

BOARD-WAGES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BOARISH, *a.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shak.*

BOAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostian*, to boast, to toss or throw; G. *pausen*, to blow, swell, bounce; Sw. *pösa*, Dan. *puster*, id. Qu. Gr. *φυσω*, to inflate; Russ. *chvastayu*, to boast; L. *fastus*.]

1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

Not of works, lest any man should boast. *Eph. ii. 9.*

2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.

I boast of you to them of Macedonia. *St. Paul. 2 Cor. ix.*

Usually, it is followed by *of*; sometimes by *in*.

3. To exalt one's self. With your mouth you have boasted against me. *Ezek.*

BOAST, *v. t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

Lest men should boast their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To magnify or exalt. They boast themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Ps. xlix.*

3. To exult in confident expectation. Boast not thyself of to-morrow. *Prov. xxvii.*

BOAST, *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; a vaunting.

Thou makest thy boast of the law. *Rom. ii.*

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

Trial by peers is the boast of the British nation.

BOASTER, *n.* One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously. *Boyle.*

BOASTFUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions. *Shak.*

BOASTING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BOASTING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

Where is boasting then? *Rom. iii.*

BOASTINGLY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BOASTIVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [Unusual.] *Shenstone.*

BOASTLESS, *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BOAT, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bat*; Dan. *baad*; W. *bid*; Ir. *bad*; D. *boot*; G. *bot*, a boat; It. dim. *battello*, a little boat, whence Fr. *bateau*; Sp. *bote*, a boat.]

BOB

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. The forms, dimensions and uses of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The different kinds of boats have different names; as, *long-boat*, *launch*, *barge*, *pinnace*, *jolly-boat*, *cutter*, *yawl*, *ferry-boat*, *wherry*, *Moses-boat*, *punt*, *felucca*, *fishing-boat*, *perogue*, &c.

2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as a *packet-boat*, *passage-boat*, *advice-boat*, &c. *Johnson.*

BOAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods across a lake. *Report on Canals. Ash.*

BOATABLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. *Ramsay.*

BOAT-BILL, *n.* [boat and bill.] A genus of birds, the *Cancroma*, of two species, the crested and the brown; but by some ornithologists, they are considered as varieties of the same species. They are of the grallac order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, with the hollow parts placed together. *Encyc.*

BOAT-FLY or **BOAT-INSECT**, *n.* A genus of insects, hemipters, known in zoology by the generic term *Notonecta*. *Encyc.*

BOAT-HOOK, *n.* [boat and hook.] An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

BOATING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BOATING, *n.* The act or practice of transporting in boats.

2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish. *Encyc.*

BOA'TION, *n.* [L. *boo*.] A crying out; a roar. [Not used.] *Derham.*

BOATMAN, *n.* [boat and man.] A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat. *Dryden. Prior.*

BOAT-ROPE, *n.* [boat and rope.] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a painter.

BOAT-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarpa. *Martyn.*

BOATSWAIN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, *bösn*. [Sax. *batswein*, from *bat*, boat, and *wein*, swain, a boy or servant.]

An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables and cordage. His office is also, to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seize and punish offenders, &c. He has a mate who has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing and mooring. *Mar. Dict. Encyc. Johnson.*

BOB, *n.* Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or movable machine; a little ornament or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.*

Our common people apply the word to a knot of worms, on a string, used in fishing for eels.

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*

BOD

3. A blow; a shake or jog; a jeer or flout. *Ainsworth. Ascham.*

4. The ball of a short pendulum. *Encyc.*

5. A mode of ringing. *Johnson.*

6. A bob-wig. *Shenstone.*

BOB, *v. t.* To beat; to shake or jog. *Shak.*

2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shak.*

3. To mock or delude. *Ainsworth.*

4. To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. *Dryden.*

2. To angle, or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob. *Encyc.*

BOBANCE, *n.* *bobans*. A boasting. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

BOB'BED, *pp.* Beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn*.] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool.

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BINWORK, *n.* [bobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins. *Grew.*

BOB'-CHERRY, *n.* [bob and cherry.] Among children, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Johnson.*

BO'BO, *n.* A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high esteem for food. *Clavigero.*

BOB'STAYS, *n.* [bob and stay.] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

BOB'TAIL, *n.* [bob and tail.] A short tail, or a tail cut short. *Shak.*

2. The rabble; used in contempt. *Bramston.*

BOB'-TAILED, *a.* Having the hair cut short. *L'Estrange.*

BOB-WIG, *n.* [bob and wig.] A short wig. *Spectator.*

BOCAQUE or **BOCAKE**, *n.* An animal found on the banks of the Nieper, resembling a rabbit, except that its ears are shorter, and it has no tail. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BOC'ASINE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram. *Johnson.*

BOCE, *n.* The sparus, a beautiful fish. *Ash.*

BOCK'ELET, *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Johnson.*

BOCK'ERET, *n.* A hawk. *Johnson.*

BOCKLAND. [See *Bookland*.] *Encyc.*

BODE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*, *bodigan*, to foretell, to utter or announce; *bod*, an order, mandate or edict; *boda*, a messenger, or preacher; Sw. *bod*, a message, an embassy; *beboda*, to tell or relate; Sax. *gebodian*, to offer or bid, to relate, tell or announce, to command, to show, to promise. Radically, this is the same word as *bid*, which see. The radical sense is, to utter, to drive out the voice.]

To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.

BODE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage. This bodes well to you. *Dryden.*

BODE, *n.* An omen. *Chaucer.*

2. A stop. [See *Abide*.]

BO'DEMENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a fore-showing. *Obs. Shak.*

B O G

B O I

to a system; as a *body* of laws; a *body* of divinity.

11. Strength; as wine of a good *body*.

12. Among painters, colors *bear a body*, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Encyc.*

13. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.

But I keep under my *body*. 1 Cor. ix.

14. The extent; the limits.

Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men—from the *body* of your county. *Form of a venire facias.*

BODY, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things. *Shak.*

BODY-CLOTHES, *n. plu.* [*body* and *cloth*.] Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*

BODY-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life guard. Hence, security. *Porteus.*

BOG, *n.* [*Ir. bog*, soft; *bogach*, a marsh; *bogha*, a bow; *boghaim*, to bend; *Sax. bugan*; *D. boogen*, to bend. *Soft* is flexible, yielding to pressure, bending. See *Bow*.]

1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. It is defined by *marsh*, and *mo-rass*, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are *bogs*, which are the softest and too soft to bear a man; *marshes* or fens, which are less soft, but very wet; and *swamps*, which are soft spongy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [*This is a common use of the word in New-England.*]

BOG, *v. t.* To overwhelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. *Jonson.*

BOG-BEAN, *n.* [*bog* and *bean*; called *buck-bean*.]

Menyanthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOG-BERRY, *n.* [*bog* and *berry*.] *Vaccinium*, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOGGLE, *v. i.* [*Qu. W. bugvol*, a terrifying-ing.]

1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose.

We *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Granville.*

2. To dissemble. *Howell.*

BOGGLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.

BOGGLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOGGLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man. *Shak.*

BOGGING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

BOGGLEISH, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not used.*]

BOGGY, *a.* [*from bog*.] Containing bogs; full of bogs. *Taylor.*

BOG-HOUSE, *n.* [*bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* [*bog* and *land*.] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*

BO'-GLE or **BOG'-GLE**, *n.* [*W. bwg*, a bug-bear or goblin.] A bugbear.

BOG'-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* [*bog* and *rush*.] A rush that grows in bogs, the *Schœnus*. *Pennant.*

2. A bird, a species of warbler, of the size of a wren, of a testaceous brown color, seen among the bog-rushes of Schonen in Sweden. *Pennant.*

BOG'-SPAVIN, *n.* [*bog* and *spavin*.] In horses, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. *Encyc.*

BOG'-TROTTER, *n.* [*bog* and *trot*.] One who lives in a boggy country. *Johnson.*

BOG'-WHORT, *n.* [*bog* and *whort*.] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOHE'A, *n.* [*Grosier* informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y* or *Voo-y*. Vol. i. 467.]

A species of coarse or low priced tea from China; a species of black tea.

BOI'AR or **BOY'AR**, *n.* In the *Russian Empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to Baron in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe. *Tooke. Elon.*

BOI'ARIN, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family. *Tooke. Russ. Dict.*

BOIGU'ÆU, *n.* The largest of the serpent kind, and said to be forty feet long. *Bailey.*

BOIL, *v. i.* [*Fr. bouillir*; *L. bullio*; *It. bollire*; *Sp. bullir*, to boil; *L. bulla*, a bubble; *Russ. bul*, the noise of boiling water; *It. bolla*, a bubble or blister; *Eth. ረፈረሰ* *Amh. ረፈ* to boil; *W. balau*, to spring. *Qu. Sax. weallan*, to well, to boil.]

1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles; as, the water *boils*. In a chymical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapor, with a bubbling motion.

2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the *boiling* waves which roll and foam.

3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor or irritation; as the *boiling* blood of youth; his blood *boils* with anger.

4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose.

5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of acid and alkali.

To *boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.

To *boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

BOIL, *v. t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling.

2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to *boil* silk, thread or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to *boil* salt, or su-

gar, &c. In general, *boiling* is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to *boil* a liquor is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to *boil* any solid substance is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile*; Arm. *buil*, a blister; Sw. *bula*, a protuberance; D. *bol*, plump; Ger. *bolle*, a bud, a gem; Ir. *buile*, rage, madness; Pers. *pullo*, a wart, an ulcer, a boil; W. *bal*, a prominence.]

A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore angry swelling.

BOILED, *pp.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOILER, *n.* A person who boils.

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.

BOILERY, *n.* A place for boiling and the apparatus.

BOILING, *ppr.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

BOILING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOIOBI, *n.* A green snake, found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese, *cobra de verb*. It is harmless, unless provoked; but its bite is noxious. *Encyc.*

BOISTEROUS, *a.* [Dan. *pust*, a puff, a blast; *puster*, and Sw. *pusta*, to blow; D. *byster*; Dan. *bister*, furious, raging; W. *bucyst*, wild, savage, whence, *beast*.]

1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as a *boisterous* wind.

2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; as a *boisterous* man.

3. Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent; as a *boisterous* club. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. Violent; as a *boisterous* heat. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUSLY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BOITTAPO, *n.* A Brazilian serpent, about eight feet long, covered with triangular scales, of an olive or yellowish color, whose bite is mortal. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BO'LARY, *a.* [See *Bole*.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Brown.*

BOLBITINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean. It is the second from West to East, but nearly filled with sand. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

BOLD, *a.* [Sax. *bold*, *beald*; D. *bout*, contracted; It. *baldo*, bold; *baldanza*, presumption; *imbaldanzire*, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid;

fearless; applied to men or other animals; as, *bold* as a lion.

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as a *bold* enterprise.

3. Confident; not timorous. We were *bold* in our God to speak to you. 1 Thess. ii.

4. In an ill sense, rude, forward, impudent.

5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, the figures of an author are *bold*.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as *bold* figures in painting, sculpture and architecture.

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as a *bold* shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly, so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull.*

To make *bold*, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be *bold* is better.

BOLD, *v. t.* To make daring. [Not used.] *Hall.*

BOLDEN, *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused; being superseded by *embolden*. *Ascham.*

BOLD-FACE, *n.* [*bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension, and reproach. *L'Estrange.*

BOLD-FACED, *a.* Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BOLDLY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BOLDNESS, *n.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by *fortitude* or *magnanimity*. Boldness does not, I think, imply the *firmness* of mind, which constitutes fortitude, nor the *elevation* and *generosity* of magnanimity.

2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution; applied to style, expression, and metaphors in language; and to figures in painting, sculpture and architecture.

3. Freedom from timidity; liberty. Great is my *boldness* of speech towards you. 2 Cor. vii.

4. Confidence; confident trust. We have *boldness* and access with confidence. Eph. iii.

5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien. *Bacon.*

6. Prominence; steepness; as the *boldness* of the shore.

7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLF, *n.* [Sw. *bol*; Dan. *bul*.]

1. The body, or stem of a tree. [Not in use.] *Dryden.*

2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

BOLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. Its color is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opaque or a little translucent, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle,

smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency. *Cleveland.*

Armenian bole is of a bright red color, with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough dusty surface.

Bole of Blois is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.

Bohemian bole is of a yellow color, with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.

French bole is of a pale red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow.

Lemnian bole is of a pale red color.

Silesian bole is of a pale yellow color. *Encyc.*

BOLETIC, *a.* *Boletic acid* is the acid of *Boletus*, a genus of mushrooms.

BOLETUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of mushrooms, containing many species.

BO' LIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *βολις*, a dart; *βωλω*, to throw.]

A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.

BOLL, *n.* [W. *bul*, a seed vessel; Sax. *bolla*, a bowl.]

The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.

BOLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled*. Exodus ix.

Heb. בולל, Gr. *εμπυριζω*, as translated by the seventy.

Bollard timbers, in a ship, or knight-heads, are two timbers, rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end. *Mar. Dict.*

In docks, bollards are large posts set in the ground on each side, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships. *Encyc.*

BOLOGNIAN STONE. *bolo'nian stone*. Radiated sulphate of barytes; found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers; first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent, when calcined.

BOLSTER, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bolster*; Ger. *polster*; Dan. *bolster-dyne*, a feather bed;

Pers. بالشت, *balisht*. In Dutch, *bolster*

is a husk, cod or shell.]

1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the pillows.

2. A pad, or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part a compress.

3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. In ships, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts. *Mar. Dict.*

BOLSTER, *v. t.* To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain. *Hooker. South.*

3. To afford a bed to. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

BOLSTERED, *a.* Swelled out.

BOLSTERER, *n.* A supporter.

BOLTING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BOLTING-MILL, *n.* [*bolt* and *mill*.] A machine or engine for sifting meal. *Encyc.*

BOLTING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BOLT-ROPE, *n.* [*bolt* and *rope*.] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*. *Mar. Dict.*

BOLT-SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it. See *Bonesprit*.]

BO'LUS, *n.* [*L. bolus*; Gr. *βολος*, a mass.]

A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. *Encyc.*

BOM, *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like *bon*.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
BOMB, *n.* [*L. bombus*; Gr. *βομβος*.] A great noise. *Bacon.*

2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634. *Encyc.*

3. The stroke upon a bell.

BOMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard. [*Not used*.] *Prior.*

BOMB, *v. i.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*

BOMB'ARD, *n.* [*bomb* and *ard*, kind. Fr. *bombarde*; Sp. It. *bombarda*.]

1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight. It is called also *basilisk*, and by the Dutch, *donderbuss*, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use. *Encyc.*

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. *Barlow.*

3. A barrel; a drinking vessel. *Obs.* *Johnson. Ash.*

BOMB'ARD, *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BOMB'ARDED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BOMBARDIE'R, *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.

2. Carabus, a genus of insects of the beetle kind. *Encyc.*

BOMB'ARDING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.

BOMB'ARDMENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort or ship. *Addison.*

BOMB'ARDO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy. *Encyc.*

BOMBASIN, *n.* s as z. A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton. *Encyc.*

BOM'BAST, *n.* Originally a stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell garments.

Hence, high sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject beyond its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous. *Encyc.*

BOM'BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. *Swift.*

BOMBAS'TIC, *a.* Swelled; high sounding; bombast. *Shaftesbury.*

BOM'BASTRY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift.*

BOMB'-CHEST, *n.* [*bomb* and *chest*.] A chest filled with bombs or only with gun powder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its disposition.

BOM'BIAT, *n.* A salt formed by the bombic acid and any base saturated. *Lavoisier.*

BOM'BIĆ, *a.* [*L. bombyx*, a silk worm.] Pertaining to the silk worm; as *bombic acid*.

BOMBILA'TION, *n.* [*L. bombilo*.] Sound; report; noise. [*Little used*.] *Brown.*

BOMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship or ves-

BOMB'-VESSEL, } sel, constructed for

throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches. *Mar. Dict.*

BOMBYC'INOUS, *a.* [*L. bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silk worm.]

1. Silken; made of silk.

2. Being of the color of the silk worm; transparent, with a yellow tint. *Darwin.*

BO'NA-FIDE, [*L.*] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BONA-ROBA, *n.* [*It.* a fine gown.] A showy wanton. *Shak.*

BONA'IR, *a.* [*It.* *bonario*, from *L. bonus*.] Complaisant; yielding. [*Not used*.]

BONA'SUS, *n.* [*L.*] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull. *Encyc.*

BON CHRETIEN, *n.* [*Fr.* good christian.] A species of pear.

BOND, *n.* [*Sax.* *bond*. See *Band* and *Bind*.]

1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.

2. Ligament; that which holds things together.

3. Union; connection; a binding.

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good bond. *Mortimer.*

4. In the plural, chains; imprisonment; captivity.

He hath done nothing worthy of death or of bonds. *Acts.*

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as the bonds of affection.

Charity is the bond of perfectness. *Col. 3.*

6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.

7. In law, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed. This is a single bond. But usually a condition is added, that if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall

remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.

Blackstone.

BOND, a. [for *bound*.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be *bond* or free. 1 Cor. xii.

BOND, v. t. To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of *bonded* or debentured goods. *War in disguise.*

In the U. States, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

BOND'AGE, n. Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In *ancient English law*, villenage.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

3. In *scripture*, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear. Heb. ii. Gal. ii. Rom. viii.

BONDED, pp. Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded goods* are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house.

BOND'MAID, n. [*bond* and *maid*.] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

BOND'MAN, n. [*bond* and *man*.] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

BOND'SERVANT, n. [*bond* and *servant*.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

BOND'SERVICE, n. [*bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

BOND'SLAVE, n. [*bond* and *slave*.] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

BONDS'MAN, n. [*bond* and *man*.] A slave. *Obs.* *Derham.*

2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

BONDS'WOMAN, } n. [*bond* and *woman*.]

BOND'WOMAN, } A woman slave. *B. Jonson.*

BOND'WOMAN, n. A species of *Guilandina*, or *nickar tree*, the yellow *nickar*, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble. *Encyc.*

BONE, n. [Sax. *ban*; Sw. *ben*; D. *been*, bone or leg; Ger. *bein*, a leg; Dan. *been*, leg or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.]

1. A firm hard substance, of a dull white color, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. The bones of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with

a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus are distinct portions, called epiphyses. Bones are supplied with blood vessels, and in the fetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are probably also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the medulla or marrow. They consist of earthy matter, rather more than half, gelatin, one sixteenth, and cartilage, about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Cyc. Wistar. Thomson.

2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones.

Johnson.

Bones, a sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.

Johnson.

BONE, v. t. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

Johnson.

2. To put whale bone into stays.

Ash.

BONE-ACE, n. [*bone* and *ace*.] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the *bone*, that is, one half the stake. *Encyc.*

BONE-ACHE, n. Pain in the bones. *Shak.*

BON'ED, pp. Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BON'ED, a. Having bones; used in composition; as *high-boned*; *strong-boned*.

BON'ELACE, n. [*bone* and *lace*.] A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness. *Obs.*

BONELESS, a. Without bones; wanting bones; as *boneless gums*. *Shak.*

BONE-SET, v. t. [*bone* and *set*.] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.

Wiseman.

BONE-SET, n. A plant, the thoroughwort, a species of *Eupatorium*.

BONE-SETTER, n. [*bone* and *set*.] One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.

BONE-SETTING, n. That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.

BONE-SPAVIN, n. [*bone* and *spavin*.] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters. *Encyc.*

BONET'TA, n. A sea fish. Qu. *bonito*.

Herbert.

BON'FIRE, n. [Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*.]

A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

BON'GRACE, n. [Fr. *bonne*, and *grace*.]

A covering for the forehead. [*Not used.*]

Beaum.

BON'IFY, v. t. To convert into good. [*Not used.*]

Cudworth.

BONITO, n. [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, and found on the American coast, and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly.

Hawksworth. Pennant. Dict. Nat. Hist.

BON'MOT, n. [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.]

A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced *bomo*.

BON'NET, n. [Fr. *bonnet*; Sp. *bonete*; Ir. *boinead*; Arm. *boned*.]

1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.

2. In *fortification*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.

Encyc.

Bonnet à prétre, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.

Johnson.

3. In *sea language*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds.

Mar. Dict.

BON'NET-PEPPER, n. A species of *Capsicum*, or guinea pepper.

Fam. of Plants.

BON'NIBEL, n. [Fr. *bonne*, and *belle*.] A handsome girl.

Spenser.

BON'NILASS, n. [*bonny* and *lass*.] A beautiful girl.

Spenser.

BON'NILY, adv. [See *Bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BON'NINESS, n. Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Little used.*]

BON'NY, a. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good; L. *bonus*. See *Boon*.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.

Gay.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Blithe and *bonny*.

Shak.

3. In *familiar language*, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth.

[*This word is much used in Scotland.*]

BON'NY, n. Among *miners*, a bed of ore, differing from a *squat* in being round, whereas a *squat* is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein.

Bailey. Encyc.

BON'NY-CLABBER, n. [Qu. *bonny*, or

Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabber*; Ar. *lab*]

biestings; G. *lab*, D. *leb*, rennet.]

A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

Johnson.

BOOK'ED, *pp.* Written in a book; registered.
BOOK'FUL, *a.* [*book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. *Pope.*

BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.

BOOK'ISH, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. *Shak.*

BOOK'ISHLY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. *Thurlow.*

BOOK'ISHNESS, *n.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study. *Whitlock.*

BOOK'-KEEPER, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office. *Shak.*

BOOK'-KEEPING, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. The books for this purpose are, 1. a *Waste Book*, or *blotter*, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. the *Journal*, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. the *Leger*, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles.

In addition to these, several others are used; as *cash-book*; *book of charges of merchandise*; *book of house-expenses*; *invoice-book*; *sales-book*; *bill-book*; *receipt-book*; *letter-book*; *pocket-book*; the use of which may be understood from the names. *Encyc.*

BOOK'LAND, *n.* [*book* and *land*.] In old **BOOK'LAND**, *n.* *English laws*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds. *Blackstone.*

BOOK'LEARNED, *a.* [*book* and *learn*.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying an ignorance of men, or of the common concerns of life. *Dryden.*

BOOK'LEARNING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge. *Sidney.*

BOOK'LESS, *a.* [*book* and *less*.] Without books; unlearned. *Shenstone.*

BOOK'MAKING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK'MAN, *n.* [*book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shak.*

BOOK'MATE, *n.* [*book* and *mate*.] A school-fellow. *Shak.*

BOOK'OATH, *n.* The oath made on the book, or Bible. *Shak.*

BOOK'SELLER, *n.* [*book* and *sell*.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK'WORM, *n.* [*book* and *worm*.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.

2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment. *Pope.*

BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no

settled habitation, but wanders from place to place, with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars. *Spenser.*

BOOM, *n.* [*D. boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, a bar, a rafter; *Goth. bagms*; *Ger. baum*; *Eng. beam*; *D. boomen*, to push forward with a pole; *Dan. bom*, a rail or bar.]

A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as the *jib-boom*, *studding-sail boom*, *main-boom*, *square-sail boom*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A strong iron chain, fastened to spars, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.

3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel, in shallow water.

BOOM, *v. i.* [*Sax. byma, byme*, a trumpet; *D. bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet; *D. bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; *W. bump*, a hollow sound. We see the senses of *sounding*, *uttering the voice*, *swelling* and *rushing forward*, are connected.]

1. In *marine language*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail.

2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves. The hoarse waves *booming* to the ocean shore. *Hillhouse.*

3. To cry as the bittern. *Goldsmith.*

The Dutch use *bom* for the sound of an empty barrel, and *bommen* is to drum.

BOON, *n.* [*L. bonus*; *Fr. bon*; *Norm. boon*; *It. buono*; *Sp. bueno*; *Port. bom*, good.]

1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted. *Addison.*

2. [*Dan. bön*, *Sw. bön*, a petition.] A prayer, or petition. *Ash.*

BOON, *a.* [*Fr. bon*; *L. bonus*.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as a *boon* companion. *Milton.*

BO'OPS, *n.* The pike-headed whale, with a double pipe in its snout, and a hard horny ridge on its back; so named from its sharp pointed nose. *Encyc.*

BOOR, *n.* [*Sax. gebur*, a countryman or farmer; *D. boer*, a rustic, or farmer; *G. bauer*, a countryman and a builder, from *bauen*, to build, to cultivate; *Sax. byan*, or *bugian*, and *gebugian*; *D. bouwen*; *Dan. bygger*; *Sw. byggia*, to build. *Boor* is a contracted word.]

A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate. *Dryden.*

BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. *Shak.*

BOOR'ISHLY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOOR'ISHNESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, *n.* [*Sax. bosig, bosg*; *Heb. Ch.*

בֹּסֶת, a stall or crib; *Ar. أبس* *abasa*, to shut up or imprison.]

A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow or other cattle. [*Not used or local.*]

BOOSE, *v. i.* *booz*. [*W. bozi*, to immerse.]

To drink hard; to guzzle. [*Vulgar.*]

BOO'SY, *a.* *boo'zy*. A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Vulgar.*]

BOOST, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common vulgar word in N. England.*]

BOOT, v. t. [Sax. *bot*, *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. *botan*, to profit or help; Sw. *böt*, a fine; D. *boete*, fine, penalty, repentance; *boeten*, to amend, or repair; G. *busse*, boot, fine, penance; *büssen*, to amend; Dan. *bödder*, to repair, or requite; *böder*, to expiate, or make atonement; W. *buz*, profit; *buziau*, to profit. We observe this word is from the root of *better*, denoting more, or advance; Eng. *but*. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

1. To profit; to advantage.
It shall not *boot* them. *Hooker*.
But more generally followed by *it*, what boots it? Indeed it is seldom used, except in the latter phrase.

2. To enrich; to benefit.
I will *boot* thee. *Shak.*

BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. *Shak.*

2. To *boot*, in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours, with one hundred dollars to *boot*. [Sax. *to bote*. The phrase is pure Saxon.]

3. Spoil; plunder. [See *Booty*.] *Shak.*

BOOT, n. [Fr. *botte*, a boot, a bunch; Ir. *butais*; W. *botasen*, *botas*; Sp. *bota*, a boot, a *buth*, or cask, a leather bag to carry liquors; Port. *bota*; It. *botte*, boots, a cask.]

1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are *fishing-boots*, worn in water; *hunting-boots*, a thinner kind for sportsmen; *jack-boots*, a strong kind for horsemen; and *half-boots*.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. This was made of boards bound fast to the legs by cords; or a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs. *Encyc.*

3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leather cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. This latter application is local and improper.

BOOT, v. t. To put on boots.

BOOT-CATCHER, n. [boot and catch.] The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots. *Obs.* *Swift.*

BOOT'ED, pp. Having boots on. *Dryden.*

BOOTEE', n. A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BOO'TES, n. A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's catalogue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, n. [W. *both*; Ir. *both* or *both*; G. *bude*; Russ. *butka*; Ch. *בית*, bith, a house, and to lodge for a night; also in the Ar. Sam. Syr. Eth. and Heb. *beth*, a house or booth, a nest for birds. Probably the sense is, a dwelling, from lodging, abiding.]

A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence. *Bible. Camden.*

BOOT'-HOSE, n. [boot and hose.] Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

BOOT'LEG, n. [boot and leg.] Leather cut out for the leg of a boot. *Ash.*

BOOT'LESS, a. [from *boot*.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. *Shak.*

BOOT'LESSLY, adv. Without use or profit.

BOOT'-TOPPING, n. [boot and top.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and rosin. *Mar. Dict.*

BOOT'-TREE, or BOOT'-LAST, n. An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven. *Encyc.*

BOOTY, n. [Sw. *bytte*; Dan. *bytte*; D. *buit*; G. *beute*; It. *bottino*; Sp. *botin*; Fr. *butin*; D. *buiten*, to rove. See *But*.]

1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage. *Milton.*
2. That which is seized by violence and robbery. *Shak.*

To *play booty* is to play dishonestly with an intent to lose. *Johnson.*

BOPEE'P, n. [bo, an exclamation, and *peep*.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other. *Shak. Dryden.*

BO'RABLE, a. [See *Bore*.] That may be bored. [Little used.]

BORACH'IO, n. [Sp. *borracho*, drunk.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

2. A bottle or cask. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

BORAC'IC, a. [See *Borax*.] Pertaining to or produced from borax.

Boracic acid, a compound of a peculiar base, boron, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy. *Webster.*

BO'RACITE, n. Borate of magnesia; magnesian earth combined with boracic acid. It is generally of a cubic form, and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated. *Cleaveland.*

BO'RACITED, a. Combined with boracic acid.

BO'RAEOUS ACID, n. the base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen. *Lavoisier.*

BORAGE, n. *bur'rage*. A plant of the genus *Borago*.

BO'RATE, n. A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base saturated. *Fourcroy.*

BO'RAX, n. [Pers. *بورق*; Ar. *بورق*]

borakon, from *بورق* *baraka*, to shine; Russ. *burá*.]

Sub-borate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with the marine alkali or soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like niter. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tinkal, or chrysocola, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opaque crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses,

irregularly crystalized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, a styptic in medicine, and useful in soldering metals. *Encyc. Cleaveland. Hooper.*

BORDAGE, n. [See *Bordlands*.]

BORD'EL, n. [Fr. *bordel*, a brothel; D. *bordeel*; Ger. *bordell*; It. *bordello*; Sp. *burdel*; Arm. *bordell*; from *bord*, a house. This is the Eng. *brothel*.]

A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. *B. Jonson.*

BORD'ELLER, n. The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

BORD'ER, n. [Fr. *bord*; Arm. *id*; Sp. *bordo*; Port. *borda*; It. *bordo*. See *Board*.]

The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment, or of the corol of plants; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden, for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.

BORD'ER, v. i. To confine; to touch at the edge, side or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon*; as, Connecticut on the north borders *on* or *upon* Massachusetts.

2. To approach near to.

Wit, which borders *upon* profaneness, deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson.*

BORD'ER, v. t. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah border the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BORD'ERED, pp. Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORD'ERER, n. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place. *Bacon.*

BORD'ERING, ppr. Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BORD-HALFPENNY, n. Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market. *Burn.*

BORD-LAND, n. [bord and land. See *Board*.]

In old law, the domain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table. *Spelman.*

BORD-LODE, n. [bord and load.] The

BOARD-LOAD, n. service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land. *Bailey.*

BORD-MAN, n. [bord and man.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions. *Encyc.*

BORD'-RAGING, n. An incursion upon the borders of a country. *Obs. Spenser.*

BORD'-SERVICE, n. [board and service.] The tenure by which bord-land was held,

BO'RER, *n.* One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.

2. *Terebella*, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BORN, *pp.* of *bear*. *baurn*. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of *produced* or brought forth, write this word *born*; but in the sense of *carried*, write it *borne*. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. *To be born*, is to be produced or brought into life. "Man is *born* to trouble." A man *born* a prince or a beggar. It is followed by *of*, before the mother or ancestors. Man that is *born of woman* is of few days and full of trouble. *Job* xiv.

2. *To be born*, or *born again*, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. *John* iii.

BORNE, *pp.* of *bear*. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BORNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of *born*, a limit or boundary. [See *Bourn*.]

BOR'ON, *n.* The combustible base of boracic acid. *Ure*.

BOROUGH, *n.* *bur'ro*. [Goth. *baigrs*; Sax. *burg*, *burh*, *beorh*, *beorg*, *byrig*; Ir. *brog*; Fr. *bourg*; It. *borgo*; Sp. *burgo*; D. *burg* and *berg*; Dan. *borg*; Arm. *bourg*; G. *burg* and *berg*; Gr. *κρυπος*; Ar. *جرج*].

Sans. *bura*. This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house and tomb. Hence *Perga*, in Pamphylia, *Bergen*, in Norway, *Burgos*, in Spain, and probably *Prague*, in Bohemia. In W. *bur*, *burc*, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defense, and *burdais* is a burgess. But the original sense probably is found in the verb, Sax. *beorgan*, D. and G. *bergen*, Russ. *bereg*, to keep, or save, that is, to make close or secure. Hence it coincides with *park*, and L. *parcus*, saving. See the next word. If the noun is the primary word, denoting hill, this is from throwing together, collecting; a sense allied to that of making fast or close.]

Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term *city* was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of *borough* was retained for the rest. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to Parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not. *Blackstone*. *Encyc.*

BOROUGH, *n.* *bur'ro*. [Sax. *borhoe*, a surety; *borgian*, to borrow; *borg*, interest; *borga*, a debtor, a surety; *borgwed*, a promise or bond for appearance, a pledge; *borg-bryce*, *burg-break*, violation of pledge; *borghand*, *borhband*, a surety or bail; *beorgan*, to keep, guard or preserve; G. *borgen*, D. *id.*, to borrow. See the preceding word.]

In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was com-

mitted in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a *tithing*, or *decenary*; the presiding man was called the *tithing man*, or *head-borough*; or in some places, *borsholder*, *borough's elder*. This society was called also *friburg*, free burg, frank pledge. Ten tithings formed a *hundred*, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts, comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word *main*, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands.

Spelman. *Blackstone*. *Cowel*.

Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. See *Encyc.* Art. *Borough*. But the word was used for a town or castle in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the *frank pledge*.

In Connecticut, this word, *borough*, is used for a town or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities; as the *Borough* of Bridgeport.

In Scotland, a borough is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the Sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction.

Boroughs are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs are generally erected for the advantage of trade. *Encyc.*

BOROUGH ENGLISH, is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

Blackstone. *Cowel*.

Borough-head, the same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough. *Ash*.

BOROUGH-HOLDER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder. *Ash*.

BOROUGH-MASTER, *n.* The mayor, governor or bailiff of a borough. *Ash*.

BORRACH'IO, *n.* The caoutchouc, India rubber, or elastic gum. [See *Caoutchouc*.]

BOR'RELISTS, *n.* In *church history*, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from Borrel, their founder, who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer and all external worship. They lead a very austere life. *Encyc.*

BOR'ROW, *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian*, to borrow; D. *borgen*, to borrow, lend or trust; Ger. *borgen*, the same; Dan. *borger*, to borrow; *borgen*, bail, surety, pledge, war-ranter, main-pernor; *borg*, trust, credit; Sw. *borgen*, a giving bail; *borg*, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast or secure.]

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to *borrow* a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to *lend*.

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2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author; as, to *borrow* a passage from a printed book; to *borrow* a title.
3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines and the like; as, to *borrow* instruction.
4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy or imitate; as, to *borrow* a shape; to *borrow* the manners of another, or his style of writing.
- BORROW**, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing. [Not used.]

But of your royal presence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week. *Shak.*

BORROWED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BORROWER, *n.* One who borrows; opposed to *lender*. [See the verb.]

2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BORROWING, *ppr.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BORROWING, *n.* The act of borrowing. [See the verb.]

BORSHOLDER, *n.* [A contraction of *burgh's ealdor*, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.]

The head or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men; the head-borough.

Lambert. Spelman.

BOS, *n.* [L.] In zoology, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within and turned outward in the form of crescents; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species are, the *Taurus* or common ox, the *Urus*, aurochs or bison of Europe, the *Bison* or buffalo of North America, the *Bubalus* or proper buffalo of the Eastern continent, the *Caffer* or Cape buffalo, the *Gruuniens* or yak of Thibet, and the *Moschatus* or musk ox of Arctic America.

Encyc. Cuvier.

BOSAGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage*, a grove; It. *bosco*; Dan. *busk*; Ger. *busch*, a wood, or properly a thicket or under-wood; Eng. *bush*.]

1. Wood; under-wood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also, a thicket.

2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.

Cowel.

3. With *painters*, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.

Encyc.

BOSCHAS, *n.* The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus *Anas*.

Encyc.

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure.

Todd.

BOSKET, *n.* [It. *boschetto*, a little wood, *BOSQUET*, *n.* from *bosco*. See *BOS-BUSKET*, *n.* cage.]

In gardening, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy.

Encyc.

BOSKY, *a.* [See *Boscage*.] Woody; covered with thickets.

Milton.

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BÖSOM, *n. s.* as *z.* [Sax. *boem*, *bosum*; D. *boezem*; G. *busen*. Qu. Ch. *בזר* or *בזמ*, the breast, uber, mamma.]

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.

2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.

Put thy hand in thy *bosom*. Ex. iv.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the *bosom* of a church.

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. Eccles. vii.

Their soul was poured into their mother's *bosom*. Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. Job xxxi.

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as the son of his *bosom*; the wife of thy *bosom*.

He shall carry the lambs in his *bosom*. Is. xl.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. Ps. cxxix.

9. Inclination; desire. [Not used.] *Shak.*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as a *bosom-friend*, an intimate or confidential friend; *bosom-lover*, *bosom-interest*, *bosom-secret*, &c. In such phrases, *bosom* may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BÖSOM, *v. t.* To inclose in the *bosom*; to keep with care.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy convents *bosom'd* deep in vines. *Pope.*

BÖSOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BÖSON, *n.* A boatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

The merry *boson*. *Dryden.*

BOSPORIAN, *a.* [from *Bosporus*.] Pertaining to a *bosporus*, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the *Taurians*.

Tooke.

BOSPORUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους*, an ox, and *πορος*, a passage.]

A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a *sound*, that is, a *swim*. The term *Bosporus* has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine, called the *Thracian Bosporus*; and to the strait of Caffa, called the *Cimmerian Bosporus*, which connects the Palus Mæotis or sea of Azof, with the Euxine.

D'Anville.

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*; Arm. *boçz*. In D. *bos* is a bunch, a bundle, a truss, a tuft, a bush, a sheaf, whence *bosch*, G. *busch*, a bush, or thicket. In W. *both* is the boss of a buckler, the nave of a wheel, and a *bottle*, and hence W. *bothel*, a rotundity, a bottle or any round vessel, a wheal or blister. A

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boss is a protuberance, either from shooting, projecting, or from collecting and forming a mass.]

1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.

2. A protuberant part; a prominence; as the *boss* of a buckler.

3. A round or swelling body of any kind; as a *boss* of wood. *Mozon.*

4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure. *Ash. Bailey.*

BOSSAGE, *n.* [from *boss*; Fr. *bossage*.]

1. A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c. *Encyc.*

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings; chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins*. The cavities are sometimes round, sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a *cavetto*, and sometimes with a *listel*. *Encyc.*

BOSS'ED, *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses. *Shak.*

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne.*

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

BOSTRYCHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοςτρύχος*.] A gem in the form of a lock of hair. *Ash.*

BOSVEL, *n.* A plant, a species of crow-foot. *Johnson.*

ROT. [See *Bols*.]

BOTANIC, *n.* [See *Botany*.] Pertaining to plants in general; also, containing plants, as a *botanic* garden.

BOTANICALLY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOTANIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.

The *botanist* is he who can affix similar names to similar vegetables, and different names to different ones, so as to be intelligible to every one. *Linne.*

BOTANIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants.

He could not obtain permission to *botanize* upon mount Sabher. *Niebuhr, Trans.*

BOTANOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανή*, a plant, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BOTANOM'ANCY, *n.* [*βοτανή*, a plant, and *μαντια*, divination.]

An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together, contained an answer to the question. *Encyc.*

BOT'ANY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανή*, a plant; Pers.

اَبُو: a shrub; probably allied to *bud*, to shoot.]

That branch of natural history which treats of vegetables; a science which treats of

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This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.

He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4. It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech : and *both* of them made a covenant. *Gen. xxi.*

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not bear the *loss of his rank*, because he can bear the *loss of his estate* ; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*.

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction ; as, he endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusiad.*

BOTH'ER, the vulgar pronunciation of *pothor*. [See *Pothor*.]

BOTH'NIC, } a. Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses *Bothnic*, as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses *Bothnian*, in the same manner.

Pink. Art. Sweden. Columb. 9. 564.
BOTO'TOE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BO'TRYOID, } a. [Gr. *βοτρυς*, a bunch
BOTRYO'DAL, } of grapes, and *ειδος*, form ; Fr. *botte*, a bunch or bundle ; Arm. *bod*, *bot*, a grape.]

Having the form of a bunch of grapes ; like grapes ; as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. *Kirwan. Phillips.*

BO'TRYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοτρυς*, supra, and *λιθος*, stone.]

Literally, grape-stone. This mineral occurs in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose-red, and form concentric stripes.

Cyc.
Botryolite is a variety of siliceous borate of lime. It is found near the Passaic falls in New-Jersey. *Cleveland.*

BOTS, *n.* generally used in the plural. [Qu. Pers. *pot*, teredo, a worm that eats wood.]

A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses. They are the *larvas* of a species of *Cestrus* or gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore-legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the *larvas* of other species of *Cestrus*, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c. *Cyc.*

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille* ; Arm. *boutailh* ; Ir. *boid*, *buideal* ; W. *both*, a boss, a bottle, the nave of a wheel ; *bot*, a round body ; *bolas*, from *bot*, a boot, a buskin ; *botum*, a button ; and from *both*, the W. has also *bothell*, a bottle, a round vessel, a wheel or blister ; Sp. *botella*, a bottle, and *botilla*, a small wine bag, from *bota*, a leather bag for wine, a butt or cask, a boot ; It. *bottiglia*, a bottle ; *botte*, a butt, a cask, and boots ; Russ. *butilka*, a bottle. In G. *beutel*, a bag, a purse, seems to be the Sp. *botilla*. In Fr. *botte* is a boot, a bunch or bundle, *botte de foin*, a bottle of hay. It would seem that

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bottle is primarily a bag, and from the sense of swelling, bulging, or collecting into a bunch ; if so, the word was originally applied to the bags of skins used as bottles in Asia. Yet the primary sense is not

easily ascertained. The Arabic has

a duck, Sp. *pato*, and urceus coriaceus in quo liquidiora circumferunt viatores. *Cast.*]

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors ; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in scripture. "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds ; and farmers use small cags or hollow vessels of wood. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.

2. The contents of a bottle ; as much as a bottle contains ; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter and cyder, a bottle is nearly a quart ; as a *bottle* of wine or of porter.

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle ; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles ; as, to *bottle* wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-COMPANION, } A friend or
BOT'TLE-FRIEND, } n. companion in drinking.

BOT'TLED, *pp.* Put into bottles ; inclosed in bottles.

2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*

BOT'TLE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, the cyanus, or blue bottle, a species of *Centaurea*. *Fam. of Plants.*

BOT'TLE-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOT'TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm* ; Sw. *botn* ; D. *bodem* ; G. *boden*. It seems to be allied to Gr. *βαθος*, and to the Russ. *pad*, a valley, *padayu*, to fall. The sense is from throwing down, setting, laying or beating down ; a dialect perhaps of basis. Class Bd.]

1. The lowest part of any thing ; as the *bottom* of a well, vat or ship ; the *bottom* of a hill.

2. The ground under any body of water ; as the *bottom* of the sea, of a river or lake.

3. The foundation or ground work of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject ; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.

4. A low ground ; a dale ; a valley ; *applied in the U. States to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c.* It is so used in some parts of England. *Mitford.*

5. The deepest part ; that which is most remote from the view ; as, let us examine this subject to the *bottom*.

6. Bound ; limit.

There is no *bottom* in my voluptuousness. *Shak.*

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow. I do see the *bottom* of justice. *Shak.*

8. The foundation, considered as the cause,

- spring or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the *bottom* of the confederacy.
9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign *bottoms* pay a higher duty, than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in *one bottom*; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.
10. A ball of thread. [W. *bottem*, a button; Corn. *id.* See *Bottle*.]
11. The *bottom of a lane or alley*, is the lowest end. This phrase supposes a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.
12. The *bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.
13. In the language of jockeys, stamina, native strength; as a horse of good *bottom*.
- BOT'TOM**, *v. t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by *on*; as, sound reasoning is *bottomed on* just premises.
2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.
3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. *Shak.*
- BOT'TOM**, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.
- Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*
- BOT'TOMED**, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.
- This word is often used in composition, as a *flat-bottomed boat*, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.
- BOT'TOMING**, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.
- BOT'TOMLESS**, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns &c., it signifies fathomless, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as a *bottomless abyss* or ocean.
- BOT'TOMRY**, *n.* [from *bottom*.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of *bottomry* is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. *Blackstone. Park.*
- BOT'TONY**, *n.* [from the same root as *bud*, *button*.]
- In *heraldry*, a cross *bottony* terminates at each end in three buds, knots or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved grass. *Encyc.*
- BOUCHET'**, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
- BOUD**, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil. *Dict.*
- BOUGE**, *v. i.* *booj*. [Fr. *bouge*, a lodge, the bilge of a cask; from the root of *bow*, which see.] To swell out. [*Little used*.]
- BOUGE**, *n.* Provisions. [*Not in use.*]
- BOUGH**, *n.* *bou*. [Sax. *bog*, *bok* or *bogh*, the shoulder, a branch, an arm, the body of a tree, a stake, a tail, an arch, or bow; Sw. *bog*; Dan. *bov*; from the same root as *bow*, to bend, to throw; Sax. *bugan*.]
- The branch of a tree; applied to a branch of size, not to a small shoot.
- BOUGHT**, *bawt*, *pret.* and *pp.* of buy. [See *Buy*.]
- BOUGHT**, *n.* *bawt*. [D. *bogt*, a bend, a coil; from *boogen* to bend. See *Bight*.]
1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton. Brown.*
2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.
- BOUGHTY**, *a.* *baw'ty*. Bending. *Sherwood.*
- BOUGIE**, *n.* *boogee'*. [Fr. a wax-candle; Sp. *bugia*.]
- In *Surgery*, a long slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum and metal; but those of waxed linen are generally preferred. *Hooper. Dorsey.*
- BOUILLON**, *n.* [Fr. from *bouillir*, to boil. See *Boil*.] Broth; soup.
- BOULDER-WALL**, *n.* [rather *boulder-wall*. See *Boulder*.]
- A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*
- BOULET'**, *n.* [from the root of *ball*, or *bowl*; Fr. *boule*.]
- In the *manege*, a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position. *Encyc.*
- BOULT**, an incorrect orthography. [See *Bolt*.]
- BOULTIN**, *n.* [from the root of *bolt*; Sp. *bulto*, a protuberance.]
- In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital. *Encyc.*
- BOUNCE**, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen*, to bounce; *bons*, a bounce; allied probably to *bound*; Arm. *boundirza*; Fr. *bondir*.]
1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly.
- Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*
2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.
- Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.
- Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*
4. To boast or bully; used in familiar speech. *Johnson.*
5. To be bold or strong. *Shak.*
- BOUNCE**, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large solid body.
- The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*
2. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion. *Shak. Gay.*
3. A boast; a threat; in *low language*. *Johnson.*
4. A fish; a species of squalus or shark. *Encyc.*
- BOUN'CER**, *n.* A boaster; a bully; in familiar language. *Johnson.*
- BOUN'CING**, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy bounding body.
- BOUN'CING**, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; a customary sense in the U States: as a *bouncing lass*.
- BOUN'CINGLY**, *adv.* Boastingly.
- BOUND**, *n.* [Norm. *bonne*, *boune*, a bound; *bond*, limited; *bundes*, limits; from *bind*, *bond*, that which binds; or from French *bondir*, to spring, and denoting the utmost extent.]
1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary*. See the latter. *Bound* is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.
2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.
3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound; [Fr. *bondir*, to spring.]
4. In dancing, a spring from one foot to the other.
- BOUND**, *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes. To *bound in* is hardly legitimate.
2. To make to bound. *Shaks.*
- BOUND**, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*; Arm. *boundirza*.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.
- Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*. *Pope.*
2. To rebound—but the sense is the same.
- BOUND**, *pret.* and *pp.* of bind. As a participle, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.
2. As a participle or perhaps more properly an *adj.*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go; with *to* or *for*; as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz.
- The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So *destined* implies *being bound*.
- Bound* is used in composition, as in *ice-bound*, *wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.
- BOUND'ARY**, *n.* A limit; a bound. *Johnson.*
- This word is thus used as synonymous with *bound*. But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which ascertains the limit; *terminus*, not *finis*. Thus by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted that the inhabitants of every town shall procure its *bounds* to be set out by such marks and *boundaries* as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and *boundaries* shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, &c. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachu-

nosegay; Arm. *boged*; It. *boschetto*. See *Bush*.
 A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
BOURD, *n.* A jest. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
BOURDER, *n.* A jester. *Obs.*
BOURGEOIS, *n.* *bourgeois*. [It appears to be a French word, but I know not the reason of its application to types.]
 A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brier. The type on which the main body of this work is printed.
BOURGEON, *v. i.* *burjun*. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; Arm. *bourgeon*, a button, or a bud.]
 To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch. *Goldsmith.*
BOURN, rather **BORNE**, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit; *borner*, to bound. In the sense of a stream, Sax. *burn*; Sw. *brunn*; D. *bron*; G. *brunnen*; Dan. *brönd*.]
 1. A bound; a limit.
 That undiscovered country, from whose *ourn* No traveller returns. *Shak.*
 2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook, but they write it *burn*.]
BOURNONITE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead. *Ure.*
BOUSE, } *v. i.* *booz*. [Arm. *beuzi*, to overflow; to drown; W. *bozi*; Old D. *buyzen*. In Russ. *busa* is a drink brewed from millet. *Tooke*.]
 To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*] *Spenser.*
BOUSY, *a.* *booz'y*. Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*
BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, or It. *botta*, a stroke.]
 A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt. *Sidney. Dryden.*
BOUT, *n.* [It. *beuta*, or *bemuta*, a drinking, from *bere*, or *bevere*, to drink; L. *bibo*; Fr. *boire*; Sp. *beber*.]
 We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-bout; or the word is the same as the preceding.
BOUTADE, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, Sp. *botar*, It. *bultare*, to thrust; Eng. *put*; allied to *bud*.]
 Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English.*] *Swift.*
BOUTEFEU, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, to throw, and *feu*, fire; or according to Thomson, from *boule*, a match. Qu. from the root of Eng. *bate* or *better*.]
 An incendiary; a make-bate. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*
BOUTISALE, *n.* [Qu. *sale* of *booty*, or from *boule*, a match. *Thomson*.]
 A cheap sale; or according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*
BOVATE, *n.* [In Law L. *bovala*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.]
 An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; Cowell says 28 acres.
BOVEY-COAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture, even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster,

somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor, which is generally disagreeable.

Cleveland.

BOVINE, *a.* [Low L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox; W. *bu*, *buw*, *buç*, *buwç*, and the verb, *buçiau*, to bellow.]

Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *Bos*.

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus. *Barrow's Trav.*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls, who issued from their allegorical mother, the *bovine* ark. *Faber.*

BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan*, *bygan*; W. *buan*, and *bacu*, to bend, to grapple; G. *biegen*, *beugen*; D. *boogen*, *buigen*; Sw. *böya*; Dan. *böyer*, to bend.]

1. To bend; to inflect; as, to *bow* vines.
2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility; as, to *bow* the head.
3. To bend or incline towards, in condescension.

Bow down thine ear to the poor. *Eccles.*

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

His heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave.

He *bows* the nations to his will.

BOW, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect or civility; often with *down*.

This is the idol to which the world *bows*.

2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.

The people *bowed* upon their knees. *Judges.*

3. To sink under pressure.

They stoop: they *bow down* together. *Isaiah.*

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

BOW, *n.* [See *bow*, to bend.] An instrument of war, and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the *long-bow*, and the *cross-bow*, arbalet or arbalest. The use of the bow is called *archery*.

2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c.

3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound.

4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming drafts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches. *Harris.*

5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of ninety degrees graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane; now *disused*. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with batters, for breaking fur and wool.

7. *Bows* of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper

BOW

part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.

Farrier's Dict.

8. **Bow** of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean bow*; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.

On the bow, in navigation, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object, and that point of the compass which is right ahead.

Mar. Dict.

BOW-BEARER, *n.* [*bow* and *bear*.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.

Cowel.

BOW-BENT, *a.* [*bow* and *bend*.] Crooked.

Milton.

BOW-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness, and duration; first used at Bow, near London.

Encyc.

BOW-GRACE, *n.* In sea language, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.

Encyc.

BOW-HAND, *n.* [*bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws a bow.

Spenser.

BOW-LEGGED, *a.* [*bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Johnson.

BOWMAN, *n.* [*bow* and *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jerem. iv. 29.

BOW'MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

Mar. Dict.

BOWNET, *n.* [*bow* and *net*.] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel*. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inwards.

Encyc.

BOW-PIECE, *n.* [*bow* and *piece*.] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

Encyc.

BOW-SHOT, *n.* [*bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Gen. xxi. 16.

Boyle.

BOWSPRIT, *n.* [*bow* and *sprit*; D. *boeg-spruit*; Dan. *boug-sprid*; G. *bugspriet*. See *Sprit*.]

A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward. [This is probably the true orthography.]

Mar. Dict.

BOW-STRING, *n.* [*bow* and *string*.] The string of a bow.

BOW-WINDOW. [See *Bay-window*.]

BOW'ABLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.

[Not in use.]

BOW'ED, *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BOWED, *pp.* Bent; like a bow.

BOW'ELS, *n. plu.* [G. *bauch*; D. *buik*; Sw. *buk*; Dan. *bug*; Fr. *boyau*; W. *bog*, a swelling; *bogel*, the navel. The sense is protuberance.]

1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man. The heart. 2. Cor. vi. 12.

2. The interior part of any thing; as the *bowels* of the earth.

3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion, a *scriptural* sense.

Bowel, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut*.

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BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

Ainsworth. Ash.

BOW'ELLESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

BOW'ER, *n.* [from *bow*.] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two bowers, called *first* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

Encyc.

BOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur*, a chamber or private apartment, a hut, a cottage; W. *bur*, an inclosure.]

1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. It differs from *arbor* in that it may be round or square, whereas an *arbor* is long and arched.

Milton. Encyc.

2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall.

Spenser. Mason.

3. A country seat; a cottage.

Shenstone. B. Jonson.

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.

W. Brown.

BOW'ER, *v. t.* To embower to inclose.

Shaks.

BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge.

Spenser.

BOW'ERS, } [*from bow*.] Muscles that

BOW'RS, } bend the joints.

Spenser. Mason.

BOW'ERY, *a.* Covering; shading as a bower; also, containing bowers.

Thomson.

A bowery maze that shades the purple streams.

Trumbull.

BOW'ESS, **BOW'ET**, *n.* A young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest; a term in falconry.

Encyc. Ash.

BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. [See *Bouge*.]

BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate; as, to *bouge* a ship.

Ainsworth.

[I do not find this word in any other author.]

BOW'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.

BOW'INGLY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BOWL, *n.* [Sax. *bolla*. In Latin, *vola* is the hollow of the hand.]

1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep, and thus distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

2. The hollow part of any thing; as the *bowl* of a spoon.

3. A basin; a fountain.

Bacon.

BOWL, *n.* [D. *bol*; Fr. *boule*; Sp. *bola*; Arm. *boul*, a ball; W. *pel*.]

A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground.

BOWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

BOWL, *v. t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled.

Shak.

BOWLDER, *n.* [from *bowl*.] A small stone of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble.

Johnson. Encyc.

The term *boulder* is now used in Geology for rounded masses of any rock, found out of place, and apparently transported from their original bed by water. *Boulders* of Granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations.

BOWLDER-STONE. [See *Boulder*.]

BOWLDER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed

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of pebbles or bowlders of flint or other siliceous stones, which have been rounded by the action of water.

Builder's Dict.

BOWLER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina*; Arm. *boulina*, "voile de biais pour recevoir le vent de côté," a slanting sail to receive a side wind, *Gregoire*; Fr. *boulina*, a tack; *bouliner*, to tack, to turn one way and the other, to dodge or shift. But in Danish it is *bougline*, the line of the bow or bend.]

A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled.

Mar. Dict.

Bowline-bridles, are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail.

Encyc.

BOWLING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls.

BOWLING-GREEN, *n.* [*bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

2. In gardening, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament.

Encyc.

BOWSE, *v. i.* In seaman's language, to pull or haul; as, to *bouse* upon a tack; to *bouse* away, to pull all together.

Encyc.

BOW'SSEN, *v. t.* To drink; to drench. [Not used.] Qu. *bouse*.

BOW'YER, *n.* [from *bow*, a corruption of *bower*, like sawyer.]

An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [Little used.]

Johnson.

BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box*, a coffer and the box-tree; Lat. *buxus*, the tree, and *pyxis*, a box; Gr. *βύξ*, a box, and *ξύλον*, the tree; *πύξ*, the fist; Ir. *bugsa*, *buksa*; Sw. *bux-bom*; Ger. *buchsbaum*; Dan. *buxhom*, the box tree; Ger. *luchse*, a box; It. *bosso*, the box tree; *bossolo*, a box; Sp. *box*, the tree; Port. *buro*, the tree; *buxa*, a stop-

ple; Pers. *بۇش* *buxus*, box tree; Ar.

the same. Box may be from closeness, applied to the shrub, the fist and the case.]

A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word *box* is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as a wooden *box*, a tin *box*, an iron *box*, a strong *box*.

2. The quantity that a box contains; as a *box* of quicksilver; a *box* of rings. In some cases, the quantity called a *box* is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a *box* of tea or sugar.

3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room.

4. The case which contains the mariner's compass.

5. A money chest.

6. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus *buxus*, used for bordering flower-beds. The African *box* is the *myrsine*.

7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand.

2. The state of a boy. *Warton.*
BOYU'PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

BOYU'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BP. An abbreviation of Bishop.

BRABANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.

State Papers, V. ii.

BRAB'BLE, *n.* [D. *brabbelen*, to stammer.] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. *Obs.* *Shak.*

BRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily. *Obs.* *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

BRAB'BLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Obs.* *Shak.*

BRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Clamoring; wrangling. *Obs.*

BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bras*; Sp. *brazo*; Port. *braco*; Arm. *brech*, or *breh*; Ir. *brac* and *raigh*; W. *braic*; Corn. *breck*, or *breh*; L. *brachium*; Gr. *βραχιον*, the arm. This word furnishes clear and decisive evidence of the change of a palatal letter into a sibilant. The change comes through the Spanish or other Celtic dialect, *brach*, *brazo*, the Sp. *z* being originally a palatal or guttural; thence to the Fr. *bras*, and Eng. *brace*. In like manner, *Durazzo* is formed from *Dyrachium*. The Greek verbs furnish a multitude of similar changes. This word furnishes also a proof that *b* is a prefix, for in Irish *brac* is written also *raigh*. The sense of arm is, that which breaks forth, a shoot. From *bras*, the French have *embrasser*, to embrace, and in Sp. *brazas* is braces, and *bracear* is to brace, and to swing the arms. Brace, in naval affairs, is in D. *bras*; Dan. *bras*, and *braser*, to brace. Qu. is this the same word as the Fr. *bras*, an arm.]

1. In architecture, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.
2. That which holds any thing tight; a cinch-ure or bandage. The *braces* of a drum are not *bands*.
3. A pair; a couple; as a *brace* of ducks. It is used of persons only in contempt, or in the style of drollery.
4. In music, a double curve at the beginning of stave.

5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.

6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *bol.* }
or words or lines; thus, *bol.* }
It is used to connect triplets in poetry.

7. In marine language, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as of the poop lanterns, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

8. Brace, or brasse, is a foreign measure answering to our fathom.

9. Harness; warlike preparation; as we say, *girded for battle*. *Shak.*

10. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

11. Braces, *plu.*, suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.

12. The *braces* of a drum, are the cords on

the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

BRACE, *v. t.* To draw tight; to tighten: to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm.

2. To make tense; to strain up; as, to *brace* a drum.

3. To furnish with braces; as, to *brace* a building.

4. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to *brace* the nerves.

5. In marine language, to bring the yards to either side.

To *brace about* is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.

To *brace sharp* is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

To *brace to* is to check or ease off the lee braces, and round-in the weather ones, to assist in tacking. *Mar. Dict.*

BRA'CED, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRA'CELET, *n.* [Fr. *brasselet*, and *bracelet*; It. *bracciale*, *braccialeto*; Sp. *brazalete*. See *Brace*.]

1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. *Johnson.*

BRA'CER, *n.* That which braces, binds or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. *Chaucer.*

2. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

BRACH, *n.* [Fr. *braque*; D. *brak*; It. *bracco*, a setting dog; Sp. *braco*, pointing or setting as a pointer.] A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

BRACH'IAL, *a.* [L. *brachium*, from the Celtic *brac*, *brac*, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; as the *brachial* artery. *Hooper.*

BRACH'IMATE, *a.* [See *Brachial*.] In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

BRACH'MAN, } *n.* An ancient philosopher
BRAM'IN, } of India. The brach-
mans are a branch of the ancient gymnos-
ophists, and remarkable for the severity of
their lives and manners. *Encyc.*

BRACHYG'RAPHER, *n.* [See the next word.] A writer in short hand. *Gayton.*

BRACHYG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυς*, short, and *γραφη*, a writing.]

The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. *B. Jonson.*

BRACHYL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυς*, short, and *λογος*, expression.]

In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. *Encyc.*

BRACK, *n.* [G. *bruch*; Dan. *bræk*; Norm. *brek*; from *break*, which see.]

An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

BRACK'EN, *n.* Fern. [See *Brake*.]

BRACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braquer*, to bend. Qu. Oriental *ברך*, Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. and Eth., to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.]

1. Among workers in timber, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds and the like.

2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. *Encyc.*

3. In printing, hooks; thus, [].

4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*
BR'ANCH, *v. t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions.

Bacon.
 2. To adorn with needle work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. *Spenser.*

BR'ANCH, *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BR'ANCHER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.

2. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BR'ANCHERY, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit. *Encyc. Ash.*

BR'ANCHINESS, *n.* Fulness of branches. *Johnson.*

BR'ANCHING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BR'ANCHING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCHIOS/TEGOUS, *a.* [Gr *βραγχια*, gills, and *τεγος*, a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills, as the *branchiostegous* membrane. The *branchiostegi* are an order of fish in the Linnean system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays.

BR'ANCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch. *Martyn.*

BR'ANCHLESS, *a.* Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked. *Shak.*

BR'ANCHLET, *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

Martyn. Asiat. Researches.

BR'ANCH-PEDUNCLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch. *Martyn.*

BR'ANCH-PILOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission.

Laure of Massachusetts and N. York.

BR'ANCHY, *a.* Full of branches; having wide spreading branches. *Pope.*

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand*; D. *brand*; G. *brand*; Dan. *brände*; Sw. *brand*; from *brænna*, *brennen*, to burn. See *Burn*.]

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

2. A sword, either from brandishing, Fr. *brandir*, or from its glittering brightness; now obsolete, unless in poetry. *Milton.*

3. A thunder-bolt. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy.

Bacon. Dryden.

BRAND, *v. t.* To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment; or to *brand* a cask or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a vice with infamy. *Rowe. Addison.*

BRAND'ED, *pp.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *Anas*, or the goose kind; usually called in America *brant* or *brent*.

BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with

a hot iron; fixing a stigma or mark of reproach.

BRAND'-IRON, } *n.* An iron to brand

BRAND'ING-IRON, } with.

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir*; Port. *brandir*; Sp. *blandir*, *r* changed into *l*; It. *brandire*; probably allied to Fr. *branler*, to shake.]

1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise, and move in various directions; to shake or flourish; as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane. It often indicates *threatening*.

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to *brandish* syllogisms. *Locke.*

BRAND'ISHED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRAND'ISHER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRAND'ISHING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*

BRAND'-NEW, *a.* Quite new; bright as a brand of fire. *Taller.*

BRAND'DY, *n.* [D. *branden*; Ger. *brennen*, to distil; *branden*, to boil; *brenner*, a distiller; G. *branntwein*; Fr. *branderin*, *brandy*. See *Burn*.]

An ardent spirit distilled from wine. The same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the U. States particularly to that which is distilled from cyder and peaches.

BRAND'DY-WINE, *n.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

BRAN'GLE, *n.* [Russ. *bran*, war, strife, noise, broil; *branyu*, to hinder, to scold; L. *fredeo*. Qu. *wrangle*. Brangle, in Scottish, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. *branler*.]

A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. *Swift.*

BRAN'GLEMENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRAN'GLING, *n.* A quarrel. *Whitlock.*

BRANK, *n.* [So named probably from its joints, *breaks*. "Gallie quoque suum genus farris dedere; quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi grani." Plin. 18. 7.]

1. Buckwheat, a species of polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the U. States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue.

Plot. Encyc.

BRANK'URSINE, *n.* [*brank* and *ursus*, a bear.]

Bear's-breech, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants, of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.

BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the *finery*, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BRAN'NY, *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

Wiseman.

B R A

BRAN'SLE, *n.* A brawl, or dance. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

BRANT, *n.* [Qu. *brand*, burnt or brown.] A species of anas or the goose kind; called also *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep. *Todd.*
BRA'SEN, *a.* *brāzn.* Made of brass. [See *Brass* and *Brazen*.]

BRA'SIER, *n.* *brāzhur.* An artificer who works in brass. *Franklin.*

2. A pan for holding coals. [See *Brass*.]

BRASIL. [See *Brazil*.]

BRASS, *n.* [Sax. *bras*; W. *prés*; Corn. *brest*; Ir. *pras*. In Welsh, *prés* signifies *brass* and what is quick, ready, sharp, smart, also haste, fuel, and *presu*, to render imminent, to hasten, to render present. The latter sense indicates that it is from the Latin. But I see no connection between these senses and *brass*. This word may be named from its bright color, and be allied to Port. *braza*, Sp. *brasas*, live coals, *abrazar*, *abrasar*, to burn or inflame; but the real origin and primary sense are not evident.]

1. An alloy of copper and zink, of a yellow color; usually containing about one third of its weight of zink, but the proportions are variable. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine or the oxyd of zink with granulated copper. *Thomson. Encyc.*

2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BR'ASSE, *n.* The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the *lucio-perca*. *Ash.*

BRAS'SICA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage. *Pope.*

BRASSINESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS-PAVED, *a.* Hard as brass. *Spenser.*

BRASS-VISAGED, *a.* Impudent. *Todd.*

BRASSY, *a.* Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently bold.

BRAT, *a.* Burst. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

BRAT, *n.* A child, so called in contempt.

2. Offspring; progeny.

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes, called *turbants*. *Encyc.*

BRAVA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata*; Fr. *bravade*. See *Brave*.]

A boast or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave*; Arm. *brao*; Sp. Port. It. *bravo*; D. *braaf*; Sw. *brav*; Dan. *brav*; Ger. *brav*, whence *braviren*, to look big, to bully or hector. In Sp. and Port. *bravo* signifies *brave*, valiant, strenuous, bullying, fierce, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, excellent, fine; *bravear*, to bully, to menace in an arrogant manner; *brava* is a swell of the sea; *braveza*, valor, and fury of the elements. The word *brave* expresses also a showy dress; Arm. *bragal*, to be well dressed, fine, spruce, of which *brao* seems to be a contraction. The word bears the sense of open, bold, expanding, and rushing, vaunting. It is doubtless contracted, and probably from the root of *brag*.]

1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger; as a *brave* warrior. It usually unites the sense of *courage* with

generosity and *dignity* of mind; qualities often united. *Bacon.*

The *brave* man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow man. *Anon.*

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand; as a *brave* place. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble; dignified. But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things. *---*

5. Gaudy; showy in dress. [Ar. *برج* to adorn.] *Obs.* *Spenser.*

BRAVE, *n.* A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency.

Hot *braves* like these may fight. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance. *Shak.*

BRAVE, *v. t.* To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

The ills of love I can *brave*.

The rock that *braves* the tempest. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of; as, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRA'VELY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In *Spenser*, finely; gaudily.

BRA'VERY, *n.* Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy. The duellist, in proving his *bravery*, shows that he thinks it suspected. *Anon.*

2. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance. The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. *Is. iii.*

3. Show; ostentation; fine dress. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast. *Bacon. Sidney.*

5. A showy person. *Spenser.*

[In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.]

BRA'VING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

BRA'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. *Gov't of the Tongue.*

BRAWL, *v. i.* [G. *brüllen*; D. *brullen*; Dan. *vraaler* and *brøler*; Sw. *våla*, to roar or bellow; Fr. *braviller*; Arm. *brailhat*, to brawl or be noisy; L. *prætor*; W. *bro-liaw*, to boast, to brag; *brawl*, a shooting out, a boast.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shak.*

3. To roar as water; to make a noise. *Shak.*

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away. *Shak.*

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *braul*.] Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar. *Hooker.*

2. Formerly, a kind of dance. *Shak. B. Jonson. Gray.*

BRAWLER, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWLING, *n.* The act of quarreling.

BRAWLINGLY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloet.*

B R A

B R A

BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprunus*, caro *apruna*.]

1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal.

2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. *Peacham.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*

4. The arm, from its muscles or strength. *Shak.*

BRAWN'ED, *a.* Brawny; strong. *Spenser.*

BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table. *Johnson. King.*

BRAWN'INESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness. *Locke.*

BRAWN'Y, *a.* Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large, strong muscles; strong. *Dryden.*

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan*; Fr. *broyer*, to pound, or bruise; *braire*, to roar, or bray as an ass; Arm. *bregui*, to roar; Norm. *brair*, to cry, to brag; Gr. *βραω*; W. *bricaw*, to break in pieces, to rub, or grind; *breyan*, a quern; Ir. *bra*, a handmill. See *Brag* and *Break*.]

1. To pound, beat or grind small; as, to bray a fool in a mortar. Prov. xxvii.

2. To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. *Dryden.*

3. To make a harsh, disagreeable grating sound. *Milton.*

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh grating sound. *Fairfax.*

2. Shelving ground. *Fairfax.*

BRAY, *n.* [W. *bre*, a mount or peak.] A bank or mound of earth. *Obs. Herbert.*

BRA'YER, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

2. A instrument to temper ink in printing offices. *Bailey. Johnson.*

BRA'YING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRA'YING, *n.* Roar; noise; clamor. *Smith.*

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser*.] To soder with brass. *Moron.*

2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN, *a.* *brāzn.* Made of brass; as a *brazen* helmet. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass; as a *brazen* din. *Shak.*

3. Impudent; having a front like brass.

Brazen age, or age of brass, in mythology, the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity.

Brazen dish, among miners, is the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and is kept in the king's hall. *England.*

Brazen sea, in Jewish antiquity, a huge vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple. It was ten cubits from brim to brim, five in height, thirty in circumference, and contained 3000 baths. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in, before they performed the service of the temple. *Encyc.*

BRA'ZEN, *v. i.* *brāzn.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot.*

BRA'ZEN-FACE, *n.* [brazen and face.] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN-FACED, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENLY, *adv.* In a bold impudent manner.

Cassada-bread. [See *Cassada.*]

BREAD, v. t. [Sax. *brædan.* See *Broad.*]
To spread. [Not used.] Ray.

BREAD'-CHIPPER, n. [*bread and chip.*]
One who chips bread; a baker's servant;
an under butler. Shak.

BREAD'-CORN, n. [*bread and corn.*] Corn
of which bread is made. This in most
countries is wheat and rye; but in some
countries bread is made of other grain, as
of maize in some parts of America.

BREAD'EN, a. Made of bread. [*Little
used.*] Rogers.

BREAD'LESS, a. Without bread; destitute
of food.

BREAD'-ROOM, n. An apartment in a ship's
hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'-TREE, n. [*bread and tree.*] The
bread-fruit tree, or *Artocarpus*, a tree which
grows in the isles of the Pacific ocean, of
the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit
shaped like a heart, and as large as a small
loaf of bread, which is eaten as food.
Encyc.

BREADTH, n. *breadth.* [Sax. *bræd* and *bræd.*
See *Board* and *Broad.*]

The measure or extent of any plain surface
from side to side; a geometrical dimen-
sion, which, multiplied into the length,
constitutes a surface; as, the length of a
table is five feet, and the *breadth*, three;
 $5 \times 3 = 15$ feet, the whole surface.

BREADTH'LESS, a. Having no breadth.
More.

BREAK, v. t. pret. *broke*, [*brake.* Obs.]; pp.
broke or *broken*. [Sax. *bræcan*, *brecan*, to
break, and *bracan*, to bray, as in a mortar;
Sw. *bråka*; Dan. *brække*; D. *braken*,
breken; G. *brechen*; W. *bregu*, to break;
breg, a rent or rupture; *breg*, a breaking
out, a *freckle*; Goth. *brikan*; Ir. *bracaim*,
to break, to harrow; Sp. and Port. *brecha*,
a breach; L. *frango*, *fregi*, *n* casual; Arm.
friga; Fr. *fracas*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Ar.
פָּרַק to break, to free or deliver, to sepa-
rate; Gr. *φρασσα*, *φραγμα*. These words
seem also to be allied to כָּרַךְ and פָּרַךְ. If
the first consonant is a prefix, which is
probable, then connected with these words
are the Gr. *φρυγγω*, and *επειρω*, W. *rhwygato*,
Arm. *roga*, *rega*, to rend. *Wreck* is proba-
bly of the same family. The primary
sense is to strain, stretch, rack, drive;
hence, to strain and burst or break. It
should be noted that the Greek *φρυγγω*, in the
Æolic dialect, is *βρυγγω*.]

1. To part or divide by force and violence,
as a solid substance; to rend apart; as, to
break a band; to *break* a thread or a cable.

2. To burst or open by force.
The fountains of the earth were *broke* open.
Burnet.

3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to
burst forth; as, the light *breaks* through the
clouds. Dryden.

4. To make breaches or gaps by battering,
as in a wall. Shak.

5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as
the human body or constitution. Milton.

6. To sink; to appall or subdue; as, to *break*
the spirits, or the passions. Philips.

7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the
strength of, as of an army. Dryden.

8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties.
Shak.

9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make
tractable; as, to *break* a horse. Addison.

10. To make bankrupt. South.

11. To discard, dismiss or cashier; as, to *break*
an officer. Swift.

12. To crack, to part or divide, as the skin;
to open, as an aposteme.

13. To violate, as a contract or promise, ei-
ther by a positive act contrary to the
promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any
moral obligation, either by a positive act
or by an omission of what is required.
Dryden.

15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease;
as, to *break* conversation; to *break* sleep.
Shak.

16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the
force of; as, to *break* a fall, or a blow.
Bacon.

17. To separate; to part; as, to *break* com-
pany or friendship. Atterbury.

18. To dissolve any union; sometimes with
off; as, to *break off* a connection.

19. To cause to abandon; to reform or
cause to reform; as, to *break* one of ill
habits or practices. Greu.

20. To open as a purpose; to propound
something new; to make a first disclosure
of opinions; as, to *break* one's mind.
Bacon.

21. To frustrate; to prevent.
If plagues or earthquakes *break* not heaven's
design. Pope.

22. To take away; as, to *break* the whole
staff of bread. Ps. cv.

23. To stretch; to strain; to rack; as, to *break*
one on the wheel.

To *break the back*, to strain or dislocate the
vertebers with too heavy a burden; also,
to disable one's fortune. Shak.

To *break bulk*, to begin to unload.
Mar. Dict.

To *break a deer*, to cut it up at table.
Johnson.

To *break fast*, to eat the first meal in the day,
but used as a compound word.

To *break ground*, to plow. Carew.

To *break ground*, to dig; to open trenches.
Encyc.

To *break the heart*, to afflict grievously; to
cause great sorrow or grief; to depress
with sorrow or despair. Dryden.

To *break a jest*, to utter a jest unexpected.
Johnson.

To *break the neck*, to dislocate the joints of
the neck. Shak.

To *break off*, to put a sudden stop to; to in-
terrupt; to discontinue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness. Dan.
iv.

2. To sever; to divide; as, to *break off* a
twig.

To *break sheer*, in marine language. When a
ship at anchor is in a position to keep
clear of the anchor, but is forced by wind
or current out of that position, she *breaks*
her sheer. Mar. Dict.

To *break up*, to dissolve or put an end to;
as, to *break up* house-keeping.

2. To open or lay open; as, to *break up* a
bed of earth.

3. To plow ground the first time, or after
lying long unplowed; a common use in the
U. States.

4. To separate; as, to *break up* a company.

5. To dishand ; as, to *break up* an army.
To break upon the wheel, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.
To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body backward.
- BREAK**, *v. i.* To part ; to separate ; to divide in two ; as, the ice *breaks* ; a band *breaks*.
2. To burst ; as, a storm or deluge *breaks*.
Dryden.
3. To burst, by dashing against something ; as, a wave *breaks* upon a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open, as a tumor or aposteme. *Harvey.*
5. To open, as the morning ; to show the first light ; to dawn. *Addison.*
6. To burst forth ; to utter or exclaim. *Shak.*
7. To fail in trade or other occupation ; to become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and strength ; to begin to lose the natural vigor. *Swift.*
9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with violence or suddenness ; to rush ; often with a particle ; as, to *break in* ; to *break in upon*, as calamities ; to *break over*, as a flood ; to *break out*, as a fire ; to *break forth*, as light or a sound.
11. To come to an explanation.
 I am to *break with* thee upon some affairs.
 [I believe, antiquated.] *Shak.*
12. To suffer an interruption of friendship ; to fall out.
 Be not afraid to *break with* traitors.
B. Jonson.
13. To faint, flag or pant.
 My soul *breaketh* for longing to thy judgments. *Ps. cxix.*
- To break away*, to disengage itself from ; to rush from ; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.
- To break forth*, to issue out.
- To break from*, to disengage from ; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence. *Roscommon.*
- To break in*, to enter by force ; to enter unexpectedly ; to intrude. *Addison.*
- To break loose*, to get free by force ; to escape from confinement by violence ; to shake off restraint. *Milton. Tillotson.*
- To break off*, to part ; to divide ; also, to desist suddenly. *Bacon.*
- To break off from*, to part from with violence. *Shak.*
- To break out*, to issue forth ; to discover itself by its effects, to arise or spring up ; as, a fire *breaks out* ; a sedition *breaks out* ; a fever *breaks out*. *Dryden. Milton.*
2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules ; to have pustules, or an efflorescence on the skin, as a child *breaks out*. Hence we have *freckle* from the root of *break* ; Welsh *breg*.
3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute. *Dryden.*
- To break up*, to dissolve itself and separate ; as a company *breaks up* ; a meeting *breaks up* ; a fog *breaks up* ; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds *break away*.
- To break with*, to part in enmity ; to cease to be friends ; as, to *break with* a friend or companion. *Pope.*
- This verb carries with it its primitive sense of *straining, parting, severing, bursting*, often with violence, with the conse-

quential senses of *injury, defect, and infirmity*.

BREAK, *n.* A state of being open, or the act of separating ; an opening made by force ; an open place. It is the same word as *brack*, differently written and pronounced.

2. A pause ; an interruption.

3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence.

4. In a ship, the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.

5. The first appearance of light in the morning ; the dawn ; as the *break of day*. *Ar.*

س farakon, id.

6. In architecture, a recess.

BREAKAGE, *n.* A breaking ; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BREAKER, *n.* The person who breaks any thing ; a violator or transgressor ; as a *breaker of the law*. *South.*

2. A rock which breaks the waves ; or the wave itself which breaks against a rock, a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam. *Mar. Dict. Johnson.*

3. A pier, mound or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice, and prevent it from injuring a bridge below ; called also *ice-breaker*.

4. One that breaks up ground.

5. A destroyer. *Micah ii.*

BREAKFAST, *n.* *brek'fast*. [*break and fast*.]

1. The first meal in the day ; or the thing eaten at the first meal.

2. A meal, or food in general. *Dryden.*

BREAKFAST, *v. i.* *brek'fast*. To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFASTING, *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAKFASTING, *n.* A party at breakfast. *Chesterfield.*

BREAKING, *ppr.* Parting by violence ; rending asunder ; becoming bankrupt.

BREAKNECK, *n.* [*break and neck*.] A fall that breaks the neck ; a steep place endangering the neck. *Shak.*

BREAKPROMISE, *n.* [*break and promise*.] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

BREAKVOW, *n.* [*break and vow*.] One who habitually breaks his vows. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

BREAKWATER, *n.* [*break and water*.] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbor, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A mole, at the mouth of a harbor, intended to break the force of the waves.

BREAM, *n.* [*Fr. breme* ; *Ch. אברמה*, *abramah* ; *Sp. brema*.]

A fish, the *Cyprinus breama*, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued. *Encyc. Wallon.*

BREAM, *v. t.* In sea language, to burn off

the filth, such as grass, sea weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

BREAST, *n.* *brast*. [*Sax. breast* ; *Sw. bröst* ; *D. borst*, the breast, a lad, a notch ; *G. brust*, breast, and *brüsten*, to hold up the head, to look big ; *Dan. bröst*, breast ; also default, defect, blemish ; also, *bryst*, breast, pap ; *bryster sig*, to strut ; *brister*, to burst. The sense seems to be, a protuberance.]

1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants.

His *breasts* are full of milk. *Job xxi. 24.*

2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly.

3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. This, in quadrupeds, is between the fore legs, below the neck.

4. *Figuratively*, the heart ; the conscience ; the disposition of the mind ; the affections ; the seat of the affections and passions. *Cowley. Dryden.*

5. Formerly, the power of singing. *Tusser.*

BREAST, *v. t.* *brast*. To meet in front ; to oppose breast to breast.

Goldsmith. Dwight.

The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

BREASTBONE, *n.* [*breast and bone*.] The bone of the breast ; the sternum. *Peacham.*

BREAST-CASKET, *n.* [*breast and casket*.]

One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship. *Johnson.* [I do not find this word in the *Mariner's Dictionary*.]

BREASTDEEP, *a.* Breast high ; as high as the breast.

BREASTED, *a.* Having a broad breast ; having a fine voice. *Fiddes.*

BREASTFAST, *n.* [*breast and fast*.] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key. *Mar. Dict.*

BREASTHIGH, *a.* [*breast and high*.] High as the breast. *Sidney.*

BREASTHOOK, *n.* [*breast and hook*.] A thick piece of timber placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. *Mar. Dict.*

BREASTING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast ; opposing in front.

BREASTKNOT, *n.* [*breast and knot*.] A knot of ribbons worn on the breast. *Addison.*

BREASTPLATE, *n.* [*breast and plate*.]

1. Armor for the breast. *Cowley.*

2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast. *Ash.*

3. In Jewish antiquity, a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. *Encyc.*

BREAST'PLOW, *n.* [*breast and plow*.] A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf. *Johnson.*

BREAST'ROPE, *n.* [*breast and rope*.] In a ship, *breast ropes* are used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, to hold the yards fast to the mast ; now called *parrel ropes*.

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2. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*
 3. Breathing-place; vent. *Dryden.*
 4. Accent; aspiration.
BRE'ATHING-PLACE, n. A pause.
 2. A vent.
BRE'ATHING-TIME, n. Pause; relaxation. *Hall.*
BREATH'LESS, a. *breth'less.* Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action.
 2. Dead; as a *breathless* body. *Shak.*
BREATH'LESSNESS, n. The state of being exhausted of breath. *Hall.*
BRE'C'IA, n. [It. a *breach.*] In mineralogy, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the siliceous, calcareous and trap breccias. *Cleveland.*
 When rounded stones and angular fragments are united by a cement, the aggregate is usually called coarse conglomerate.
BRE'C'IATED, a. Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.
BRECH'ITE, n. A fossil allied to the Alcyons. It is cylindrical, striated, and its thick end conical, pierced with holes, and crested. *Fr. Dict. Nat. Hist.*
BRED, pp. of *breed.* Generated; produced; contrived; educated.
BREDE, n. A braid. [Not used.] *Addison.*
BREECH, n. *brich.* [See *Breach* and *Break.*] The lower part of the body behind.
 2. Breeches; but rarely used in the singular. *Shak.*
 3 The hinder part of any thing. *Johnson.*
BREECH, v. t. To put into breeches. *Johnson.*
 2. To whip on the breech. *Massinger.*
 3. See *Brich.*
BREECHES, n. plu. *brich'es.* [Sax. *bræc, bræcæ*; D. *broek*; Arm. *braga, brages*; It. *brace, brachesse* or *braghessa*; Port. Sp. *bragas*; Fr. *braies*; Ir. *brog*; Low L. *bracæ*; Dan. *brog, breeches, and broged,* of various colors, mixed, variegated; W. *bryan, a spotted covering, scotch plaid; bryc, variegated with colors.* "Sarmatæ totum *braccati* corpus." *Mela, 2. 1.* See *Plin. 3. 4. Herod. Lib. 7. Strabo, Lib. 15. Ovid. Trist. 5. 7. Cluv. Germ. Ant. 1. 16. Pelloutier, Hist. Celt. 1. 30.* The word seems to be from the root of *break*, and to denote, diverse in color, variegated, like *freckled.* See *Freckle.*
 A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. It is now a close garment; but the word formerly was used for a loose garment, now called trowsers, *laxæ braccæ.* *Ovid.*
 To wear the breeches is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Johnson.*
BREECHING, ppr. *brich'ing.* Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. [See *Brich.*]
 2. Whipping the breech; and as a noun, a whipping. *Marlow.*
BREECHING, in gunnery on board of ships. [See *Britching.*]
BREED, v. t. pret. and pp. *bred.* [Sax. *brædan, brædan*, to warm, to dilate, to open, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; Dan. *breder*, to spread, dilate,

unfold; W. *brud*, warm; *brydiuo*, to warm, to heat. Class Rd. See *Broad.*]
 1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. I think it is never used of plants, and in animals is always applied to the mother or dam.
 2. To produce within or upon the body; as, to *breed* teeth; to *breed* worms.
 3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate.
 Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.*
 Ambition *breeds* factions. *Anon.*
 4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting.
 Had he a heart and a brain to *breed* it in? *Shak.*
 5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.
 6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education; often, but unnecessarily, followed by *up*; as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university. To *breed up* is vulgar.
 7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.
 To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*
BREED, v. i. To produce, as a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female *breeds* with pain.
 2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth; as, children or young *breed* in the matrix.
 3. To have birth; to be produced; as, fish *breed* in rivers.
 4. To be increased by a new production.
 But could youth last and love still *breed.* *Raleigh.*
 5. To raise a breed; as, to choose the best species of swine to *breed* from.
BREED, n. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock.
 2. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common; as a *breed* of men in a particular country; a *breed* of horses or sheep. *Applied to men, it is not elegant.* We use *race.*
 3. Progeny; offspring; applied to other things than animals. *Shak.*
 4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood; but for this, *brood* is generally used. *Grew.*
BREE'D-BATE, n. One that breeds or originates quarrels. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
BREE'DER, n. The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal.
 2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.
 Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*
 3. That which produces.
 Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*
 4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle. *Temple.*
BREE'DING, ppr. Bearing and nourishing,

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as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREED/DING, *n.* The act of generating or of producing.

2. The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the *breeding* of sheep.

3. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge.

4. By way of eminence, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence *good breeding* is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.

BREEZE, *n.* [Sax. *brisa*, from its sound, resembling a breeze.]

A genus of flies or insects, technically called *Tabanus*. There are many species, but the most noted is the *bovinus*, great horse-fly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist; Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; Sw. *brisa*, to be fervid, to boil, to murmur; Dan. *bruser*, to rush, roar or foam, to rise in waves; *bruusen*, the rustling of the wind, a humming or buzzing, fermentation. In French sea language, *brise*, a breeze; Gr. *βραζω*, and *βρασσω*, to boil; Fr. *brasser*, to brew; W. *brys* hasty, from *rhys*, a rushing. These words seem all to have a common root. See *Rush*.]

1. A light wind; a gentle gale.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night.

2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a *sea breeze*, and that from the land, a *land breeze*. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common, in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; a word common among seamen.

For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn.

BREEZELESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

BREEZY, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as the breezy shore.

2. Subject to frequent breezes.

BRE/HON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called *Brehon laws*, unwritten like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III.

BREISLAKITE, *n.* A newly discovered

Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish brown down, which lines the small bubbles found in the lava of Scallano; and is found in cavities of the lava of Olebano; named from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist.

BREME, *a.* [Sax. *bremman*, to murmur, to fret; L. *fremo*.] Cruel; sharp.

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BREN, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan*, to burn.] To burn.

BREN/NAGE, *n.* [from *bran*.] In the middle ages, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

BRENT or **BRANT**, *a.* [W. *bryn*, a hill.] Steep; high.

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it.

2. Burnt. [See *Bren*.] Obs.

BREST or **BREAST**, *n.* In architecture, the member of a column, more usually called *torus* or *tore*.

BREST-SUMMER, *n.* In architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a *sill*, and in the garret floor, a *beam*.

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also *burt* or *brut*.

BRET/FUL, *a.* Brimful. Obs.

BRETH/REN, *n. plu.* of brother. It is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of brothers.

BREVE, *n.* [It. *breve*; L. *brevis*; Sp. *breve*; Fr. *bref*, short. See *Brief*.]

1. In music, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves.

2. In law, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court.

This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.

BREVET, *n.* [from *breve*.] In the French customs, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief, or commission. More particularly, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal.

2. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay. Thus a brevet major serves as a captain and receives pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American Army at the close of the war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service.

BREVIARY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; L. *brevarium*, from *brevis*, short. See *Brief*.]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome.

2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth and ninth vespers, and the compline or post communio. The Greeks also have a breviary.

BREVIAT, *n.* [See *Breve* and *Brief*.] A short compend; a summary.

BREVIATE, *v. t.* To abridge. [Not used.] [See *Abbreviate*.]

BREVIATURE, *n.* An abbreviation. [See *Brief*.]

BREVIER, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; so called, says Johnson, from being originally used in printing a breviary.]

A small kind of printing types, in size be-

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tween bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BREVIPED, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREVIPED, *n.* A fowl having short legs.

BREVITY, *n.* [L. *brevisitas*, from *brevis*, short. See *Brief*.]

1. Shortness; applied to time; as the brevity of human life.

2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; applied to discourses or writings.

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bruan*, to brew; *briv*, broth; D. *brouwen*, to brew, to contrive, to mix; G. *brauen*. These seem to be contractions of the Gothic; Sw. *briggia*; Dan. *brygge*, to brew. The Russ. has *bruchu*. The Welch has *bruc*, a boiling, stir, tumult, from *rhuc*, something rough; and it has also *brwat*, to boil, or bubble, whence *berwezu*, to brew, from *bar*, fury, impulse. Our word *brew* seems to be directly from the Saxon. The sense is, to stir, boil, or agitate with violence.]

1. In a general sense, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, it signifies broth or pottage; Old Eng. *brewis*.

2. In a more restricted sense, to make beer, ale or other similar liquor from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation.

3. To mingle.

Brew me a pottle of sack.

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to brew mischief.

5. To put in a state of preparation. Qu. **BREW**, *v. i.* To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. In this sense I do not recollect the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, and generally the participle only is used; as, a storm is *brewing*.

2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer; as, she can *brew*, wash and bake.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

BREW/AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

BREW/ED, *pp.* Mixed, steeped and fermented; made by brewing.

BREW/ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW/ERY, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW/HOUSE, *n.* [brew and house.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREW/ING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.

2. In a state of mixing, forming or preparing; as, a storm is *brewing*.

3. Contriving; preparing; as, a scheme is *brewing*.

BREW/ING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

3. Among seamen, a collection of black clouds portending a storm.

BREW/IS, *n.* Broth; pottage.

2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

Bailly, Johnson.

BRICK'EARTH, *n.* [*brick and earth.*] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks.

BRICK/KILN, *n.* [*brick and kiln.*] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

BRICK/LAYER, *n.* [*brick and lay.*] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

BRICKLE, *a.* [*from break.*] Brittle; easily broken. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

BRICK/MAKER, *n.* [*brick and make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICK/WORK, *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK/Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks. *Spenser.*

BRIDAL, *a.* [*See Bride.*] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as *bridal ornaments.*

Milton. Pope.
BRIDAL, *n.* The nuptial festival. *Dryden.*

BRIDAL/ITY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

BRIDE, *n.* [*Sax. bryd; Sw. brud; D. bruid; Ger. braut; Dan. brud; Arm. pryed, pried; W. priod-verch, priodas-verch, a bride; Ir. brideog; W. priodi o verch, to be married; Ar. prietaat, to marry; Corn. benen-priot, a bride; W. priod-vab, a bride-mab, bridegroom; Arm. pridolidh, wedlock.* It seems, by the Celtic dialects, that *bride* is primarily an adjective used with the name of maid or woman, as *bridegroom* is the same word with the name of a man. In *W. priaud*, the root of *priodas*, signifies appropriate, proper, fit; *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse, to marry.]

1. A woman new married. *Johnson.*

But the name is applied to a woman at the marriage festival, before she is married, as well as after the ceremony.

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. The case of Lewellyn, prince of Wales. *Henry's Hist. of Britain*, B. iv. ch. i. sect. 2. [*This is the true original sense of the word.*]

BRID/EBED, *n.* [*bride and bed.*] The marriage bed. *Prior.*

BRID/ECAKE, *n.* [*bride and cake.*] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the U. States, *wedding cake.*

BRID/ECAMBER, *n.* The nuptial apartment. *Matt. ix.*

BRID/EGOOM, *n.* [*Sax. brydguma; Sw. brudgumme; D. bruidegom; Ger. bräutigam; Dan. brudgom; a compound of bride, and gum, guma, a man, which, by our ancestors, was pronounced goom.* This word, by a mispronouncing of the last syllable, has been corrupted into *bridegroom*, which signifies a *bride's hostler*; groom being a Persian word, signifying a man who has the care of horses. Such a gross corruption or blunder ought not to remain a reproach to philology.]

A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakspeare cited by Johnson proves that the last definition is just.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage.

BRID/EGROOM, *n.* [*See Bridegroom.*]

BRID/EMAID, *n.* [*bride and maid.*] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.

BRID/EMAN, *n.* [*bride and man.*] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. I have generally heard these words pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid.*

BRID/ESTAKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRID/DEWELL, *n.* A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse. *Johnson.*

BRIDGE, *n.* [*Sax. bric, brigg, brigg, or bryc; brycg; Dan. broe; Sw. bryggia, bro; D. brug; Ger. brücke; Prus. brügge.*]

1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. Among rude nations, bridges are sometimes formed of other materials; and sometimes they are formed of boats, or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called floating bridges. A bridge over a marsh is made of logs or other materials laid upon the surface of the earth.

Pendent or hanging bridges are not supported by posts, but by the peculiar structure of the frame, resting only on the abutments.

A *draw bridge* is one which is made with hinges, and may be raised or opened. Such bridges are constructed in fortifications, to hinder the passage of a ditch or moat; and over rivers, that the passage of vessels need not be interrupted.

A *flying bridge* is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies.

A *flying bridge* is also constructed in such a manner as to move from one side of a river to the other, being made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor. *Encyc.*

2. The upper part of the nose. *Johnson.*

3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised.

4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage. *Encyc.*

BRIDGE, *v. t.* To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to *bridge* a river.

2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges. *Milton.*

BRIDG'ED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.

BRIDG'Y, *a.* Full of bridges. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

BRID/LE, *n.* [*Sax. bridl, or bridel; Fr. bride; Arm. brid; D. breidel, a bridle; Sp. brida, the reins of a bridle; Port. brida.*]

1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Watts.*

3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a

harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bits. The use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide. *Mar. Dict.*

Bowline bridles are short legs or pieces of rope, running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BRIDLE, *v. t.* To put on a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

2. To restrain, guide or govern; to check, curb or control; as, to *bridle* the passions; "to *bridle* a muse." *Pope.*

Bridle the excursions of youth. *Dwight.*

BRIDLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRIDLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRIDLE-HAND, *n.* [*bridle and hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding. *Sidney.*

BRIDLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs. *Milton.*

BRIDLING, *ppr.* Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.

2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.

The *bridling* frown of wrinkled brows. *Trumbull.*

BRIEF, *a.* [*Fr. bref; It. Sp. Port. breve; L. brevis*, whence *brevio*, to shorten, *abbreviate*. *Brevis*, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr. *βραχυς*, whence to *abridge*. The Greek word coincides in elements with *break*.]

Short; concise; it is used chiefly of language, discourses, writings and time; as a *brief* space, a *brief* review of a book. Shakspeare applies it to *vars*, to *nature*, &c. A little *brief* authority, is authority very limited.

BRIEF, *n.* [*In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.*]

1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. This is the general sense of the word, as explained by Zonaras on the council of Carthage. It was thus used as early as the third century after Christ. *Spelman.*

In modern times, an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull*, in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman or Peter in a boat. A *bull* is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax. *Encyc.*

2. In *law*, an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of council on a trial at law. *Encyc. Johnson.*

Also, a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done. *Cowel.*

In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence. *Encyc.*

3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public collection or charity.

ble contribution of money for any public or private purpose. *New-England.*

4. A writing in general. *Shak.*

In *music*, the word, if I mistake not, is now written *breve*.

BRIEFLY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words. *Bacon.*

BRIEFNESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing. *Camden.*

BRIER, *n.* [*Sax. brær; Ir. briar*, a prickly; *Fr. bruyere*, heath; *Arm. brug*. The latter shows this word to be from the root of *rough*.]

1. In a *general sense*, a prickly plant or shrub. *Is. v. 6. Judges viii. 7.*

2. In a *limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

BRIERY, *a.* Full of briars; rough; thorny. *Johnson.*

BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg*.

BRIG, *n.* [*from brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term however is variously applied by the mariners of different nations. *Mar. Dict.*

BRIGADE, *n.* [*Fr. brigade; It. brigata; Sp. and Port. brigada*; perhaps from Ar. *فريق* *farikon*, agmen, turba hominum]

major, that is, a division, from *فرق* *faraka*, to *break*. This word comes to us from the south of Europe, and may have been introduced into Spain by the Moors.

If this conjecture is not well founded, I know not the origin of the word. See *Cast. Hept. Col. 3084.*

A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments.

BRIGADE, *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

BRIGADE-MAJOR, *n.* [*See Major.*] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIGADIER, *n.* [*Fr. from brigade.*] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.

BRIGAND, *n.* [*Fr. brigand; W. brigant*, a mountaineer, a plunderer, from *W. brig*, a top or summit.]

A robber; a free booter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers. *Warburton.*

BRIGANDAGE, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder. *Warburton.*

BRIGANDINE, *n.* [*Qu. the origin of this word. In Pers. praghe is a helmet.*]

Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body. *Encyc.*

BRIGANTINE, *n.* [*Fr. brigantin; Arm. brigantine; It. brigantino; Sp. bergantin; Port. bergantim; D. berkantyn.* Qu. from *L. aphractum*, Gr. *απαρτος*, a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from *brigand*.] [*See Brig.*]

BRIGHT, *a. brite.* [*Sax. beorht, briht, byrht*, or *bryht*, clear, shining, whence *beorhtnes*, brightness, *beorhtian*, Goth. *bairtjan*, to shine or be clear, or to manifest; Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Eth. *ቦሩ* to shine, or more

probably, Eth. *ቦሩ* bareah, to shine, as

the Eth. participle *ቦሩት* berht or bereht, corresponds exactly with the Saxon. I have not found this word in any other Teutonic or Gothic language, and the original verb is lost in the Saxon. In Saxon, *beorhtwile*, or *brihtwile*, signifies a moment, the twinkling of an eye. This directs us to the primary sense of the verb to shine, which is, to shoot, to dart, to glance. That this is the primary sense, we have evidence from the Sax. *bryhtm*, which is a derivative from *bryht*, and which signifies a *moment*, that is, the time of a shoot, or darting, like *glance*.]

1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as a *bright* sun or star; a *bright* metal.

2. Clear; transparent; as liquors.

3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes. *Thomson.*

The evidence of this truth is *bright*. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; as a *bright* beauty; the *brightest* fair. *Pope.*

5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit; as the *brightest* of men. *Pope.*

6. Illustrious; glorious; as the *brightest* period of a kingdom. *Cotton.*

7. In *popular language*, ingenious; possessing an active mind.

8. Promising good or success; as *bright* prospects.

9. Sparkling; animated; as *bright* eyes.

BRIGHT-BURNING, *a.* ~~burning with~~ a bright flame.

BRIGHTEN, *v. t. britn.* To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase luster.

2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom; as, to *brighten* sorrow or prospects. *Philips.*

3. To cheer; to make cheerful. *Milton.*

4. To make illustrious; to more distinguish; as, to *brighten* a character. *Swift.*

5. To make acute or witty. *Johnson.*

BRIGHTEN, *v. i. britn.* To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

2. To become less dark or gloomy; as, our prospects *brighten*.

BRIGHT-EYED, *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*

BRIGHT-HAIRED, *a.* Having bright hair. *Milton.*

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, *a.* Having glittering armor. *Milton.*

BRIGHTLY, *adv. britely.* Splendidly; with luster.

BRIGHTNESS, *n. briteness.* Splendor; luster; glitter. *South.*

2. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit; as the *brightness* of a man's parts. *Prior.*

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BRIGHT-SHINING, *a.* Shining with splendor. *Spenser.*

BRIG/SE, *a.* [from *brigue*.] Contentious. *Fuller.* [Not used.]

BRIGUE, *n.* *breug*. [Fr. *brigue*; Sp. *brega*; It. *briga*, strife, disquiet; Ir. *breaghean*, to debate, to quarrel.]

A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [Little used.] *Chaucer. Chesterfield.*

BRIGUE, *v. i.* *breug*. To canvass; to solicit. *Hurd.* [Little used.]

BRILLIANCY, *n.* [See *Brilliant*.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness.

BRILLIANT, *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle; It. *brillante*, sparkling; *brillo*, joy, gladness, also tipsey; Sp. *brillar*, to glitter; *brillador*, brilliant; *brillo*, splendor; Ger. and Dan. *brille*, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. *beryl* and *pearl*.]

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as a brilliant gem; a brilliant dress.

2. Splendid; shining; as a brilliant achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform brilliant exploits.

BRILLIANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. In the manege, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage. *Encyc.*

BRILLIANTLY, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*

BRILLIANTNESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. *Johnson.*

BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymn*; Sw. *bräm*; Dan. *bræmme*; probably the extent or extreme.]

1. The rim, lip or broad border of any vessel or other thing; as the brim of a hat, or of a vessel.

2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as the brim of a cup or glass.

3. The top of any liquor; the edge or that next the border at the top.

The feet of the priests were dipped in the brim of the water. *Joshi. iii.*

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge. *Drayton.*

BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme*.] Public; well known; celebrated. [Not in use.] *Warner.*

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. *Milton.*

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL, *a.* [brim and full.] Full to the top; completely full; as a glass brimful; a heart brimful of tears.

BRIMFULNESS, *n.* Fulness to the top. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BRIMLESS, *a.* Having no brim. *Addison.*

BRIMMER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, combustion, and *stone*, burn-stone, or burning stone. See *Brand* and *Burn*.]

Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which be-

comes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites.

Hooper. Nicholson.

BRIM/STONY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRIND/ED, *a.* [It. *brinato*, spotted.] Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRINDLE, *n.* [from *brind*, the root of *brinded*.]

The state of being brinded; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRINDLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, brine, and a burning, from *brennan*, to burn.]

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.

2. The ocean or sea. *Milton.*

3. Tears, so called from their saltness. *Shak.*

Leach brine is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again. *Encyc.*

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with, as to brine hay. *Encyc.*

BRINE-PAN, *n.* [brine and pan.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE-PIT, *n.* [brine and pit.] A brine-pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. *Encyc.*

BRINE-SPRING, *n.* [brine and spring.] A spring of salt water. *Encyc.*

BRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *brought*. [Sax. *bringan*; Sw. *bringa*; Dan. *bringer*; D. *brenge*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan*. We see by *brought*, D. *bragt*, and the Gothic *briggan*, that *n* is not radical.]

1. To fetch; to bear, convey or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, bring me a book from the shelf; bring me a morsel of bread. In this sense, it is opposed to *carry*, and it is applied to the person bearing or leading, in opposition to *sending* or *transmitting* by another.

2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.

Nothing brings a man more honor than to be invariably just.

3. To attract or draw along. In distillation the water brings over with it another substance.

4. To cause to come; to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to bring a boat over a river; to bring a horse or carriage; to bring a cargo of dry goods.

5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to bring the mind to assent to a proposition; or to bring a man to terms, by persuasion or argument. In this sense, it is nearly equivalent to *persuade*, *prevail upon*, or *induce*. The same

process is effected by custom, and other causes. Habit brings us to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection brings a man to his senses, and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To bring to the mind any thing before and forgotten, is to recall; but the sense of bring is the same.

The primary sense is to lead, draw or cause to come; the sense of conveying or bearing is secondary.

The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb bring implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.

To bring back is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To bring about, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.

To bring forth is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.

To bring forward, to cause to advance; to produce to view.

To bring in, to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent or revenue; to induce to join; &c.

To bring off, to bear or convey from a distant place, as to bring off men from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.

To bring on, to cause to begin, as to bring on an action; also, to originate or cause to exist, as to bring on a disease; also, to bear or convey from a distance, as to bring on a quantity of goods; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing, as to bring one on his way.

To bring over, to bear across, as to bring over dispatches, to bring over passengers in a boat; also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.

To bring out, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to bring out an accomplice or his crimes.

To bring under, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.

To bring up, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice, as to bring up a fashion or ceremony; also, to cause to advance near, as to bring up forces, or the body of reserve; also, to bear or convey upwards. In navigation, to cast anchor.

To bring down, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase, as to bring down high looks.

To bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each

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other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to *lie to*. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.

To bring by the lee, to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of over-setting. *Mar. Dict.*

BRINGER, *n.* One who brings, or conveys to.

Bringer in, the person who introduces. *Bringer up*, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army. *Ascham.*

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRING'ING FORTH, *n.* Production. *Shak.*

BRIN'ISH, *a.* [from *brine*.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRIN'ISHNESS, *n.* Saltiness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. *Sw. brink*; *W. bryncym*; *Ir. breoch, bruch*; from *break*.]

The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river.

BRIN'Y, *a.* [from *brine*.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood. *Dryden. Addison.*

BRISK, *a.* [This word may be of the same family with *frisk*, and *fresh*, which see. *W. brysg*, from *brys*, quick; *brysiaw*, to hasten, coinciding with *press*; from *W. rhys*, a rushing. See *Rush*.]

1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; applied to animals; as a *brisk* young man; a *brisk* horse.

2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; as *brisk* cyder.

3. Lively; burning freely; as a *brisk* fire.

4. Vivid; bright; as, a glass makes an object appear *brisk*. [Not used.] *Newton.*

BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect, or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *brechet*.] The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs. The fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs. *Bailey.*

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit. *Boyle. Ray.*

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors. *South. Dryden.*

BRIS'TLE, *n.* *bris'l.* [Sax. *bristl*, and *byrst*; *Sw. borst*; *D. borstel*, a bristle, a brush; *G. borste*, bristle; *borsten*, to bristle up; *Dan. bryster*, to strut. The sense is, a shoot.]

1. The stiff glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals.

2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to *bristle* the crest. *Shak.*

2. To fix a bristle; as, to *bristle* a thread. *Johnson.*

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* To rise or stand erect; as, the hair *bristles*. *Dryden.*

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2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance; as, a man *bristles* up to another. In this sense the word is common in the U. States, but generally pronounced *brustle*.

BRIS'TLE-SHAPED, *a.* [bristle and shape.] Of the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

BRIS'TLY, *a.* *bris'ly.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. *Bacon.*

BRIS'TOL-FLOWER, *n.* A species of *Lychnis*, bachelor's button or catch fly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BRISTOL-STONE, *n.* Rock crystal or crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol in England.

BRIS'TOL-WATER, *n.* The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol in England. *Ash. Encyc.*

BRIT, *n.* A fish; probably a different orthography of *bret*, or *burt*. *Carew.*

BRITAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as his *Britannic* Majesty. In the Encyclopedia, article *Argo Navis*, it is applied to *catalogue*, the *Britannic* catalogue.

BRITCH, *n.* [G. *britsche*, a club or mace.] The large end of a cannon or of a musket; the club or thick part of the stock of a musket or other fire arm.

BRITCH, *v. t.* To fasten with britching.

BRITCH'ING, *n.* A strong rope, fastened to the cascabel or pummelion of a cannon, by a thimble, and clinched to ring bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle. *Mar. Dict.*

BRITE, or **BRIGHT**, *v. i.* To be or become over ripe, as wheat, barley or hops. *Johnson.*

[I know not that this word is used in the U. States.]

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British. *Spenser.*

BRIT'TLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan*, *brytan*, to break; *Sw. bryta*; *Dan. bryder*, id.; *W. brad*, a breaking; *Sam. ארצב*; *Ch. פרת*;

Ar. فرت; *Syr. ܦܪܬ*; *Heb. פרת*, to part, to break. See *Part*.]

Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as *brittle* stone or glass. *Arbuthnot.*

BRIT'TLELY, *adv.* In a brittle manner. *Sherwood.*

BRIT'TLENESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity. *Boyle.*

BRIZE, *n.* The gad fly. [See *Breeze*.]

BROACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a spit, faucet or quill; *W. proc*, a thrust, a stab; *It. brocco*, a peg; *brocciare*, to prick; *Sp. broca*, a drill, a tack. It denotes a shoot, a sharp pointed thing.]

1. A spit, and in some parts of the English dominions, an awl, and a bodkin. *Encyc.*

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2. A musical instrument played by turning a handle. *Johnson.*

3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See *Brooch*.]

4. A start of the head of a young stag. *Johnson.*

BROACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust or stab.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit. *Shak. Hakewill.*

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. *Hudibras.*

3. To open, as a store. [Unusual.] *Knolles.*

4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to *broach* an opinion. *Swift.*

To broach to, in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of over-setting. *Mar. Dict.*

BROACHED, *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BROACHER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens or utters; a first publisher. *Dryden. L'Estrange.*

BROAD, *a.* *brawd.* [Sax. *brad*; *Sw. bred*; *D. breed*; *Ger. breit*; *Dan. breed*, broad; *Arm. brudi*, *brudein*, to publish. This word and *spread* seem to be formed on the root *רדד* or *רדה* to open, expand, spread; in *Syr.* to go, *L. gradior*; a root of extensive use.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end. It is opposed to *narrow*; as a *broad* street; a *broad* table. *Dryden. Temple.*

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as the *broad* expanse of ocean.

3. Large; as a *broad* mixture of falsehood. *Locke.*

4. Open; clear; not covered, confined or concealed; as in *broad* sunshine.

5. Gross; coarse; as *broad* mirth; *broad* nonsense. *Pope. Dryden.*

6. Plain; tending to obscenity; as a *broad* comment. *Dryden.*

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as *broad* words. *Shak.*

8. Comprehensive.

It may be urged that the words in the constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

Broad as long, equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-AX, *n.* [broad and ax.] Formerly, a military weapon. In modern usage, an ax for hewing timber.

BROAD-BACKED, *a.* [broad and back.] Having a broad back. *Barlow.*

BROAD-BLOWN, *a.* [broad and blow.] Full blown. *Shak.*

BROAD-BREADED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD-BRIMMED, *a.* [broad and brim.] Having a broad brim. *Bramston.*

BROAD-CAST, *n.* [broad and cast.] Among farmers, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow *broad-cast*.

BROAD-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon

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cies of marble, composed of fragments of four colors, white, gray, yellow and red.

Fourcroy. Nicholson. Sp. Dict.

2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk.

Encyc. Newman's Sp. Dict.

BROC/ÉOLI, n. [It. *broccolo*, sprouts; Fr. *brocoli*.]

A variety of cabbage or Brassica.

BROCHE, the true, but not the common orthography of *broach*.

BROCK, n. [Sax. *broc*; Ir. *broc*; Corn. *id*; W. *broc*, a badger, and noise, din, tumult, foam, anger; *broct*, to chafe, fume, wax fierce, from *rhoc*, a rough sound; *rhogain*, to grunt. *Owen*.]

A badger; an animal of the genus *Ursus*, found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The Russians call it *barsuk*. In Ir. *brech* is a wolf, a wild savage and a badger.

BROCK/ET, n. [See *Brock*.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this *brock* or *brocket*. The French write it *brocard*.

BRO/DEKIN, n. [Fr. *brodequin*.] A buskin or half boot. *Echard*.

BROG/GLE, v. i. To fish for eels. [Not used.]

BROGUE, n. *brög*. [Ir. *brog*, a shoe, a house.]

1. A shoe. "Clouted brogues," in Shakspeare, signify shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts.

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. *Farquhar*.

3. Brogues is used by Shenstone for *breeches*, from the Irish *brog*.

BROGUE-MAKER, n. A maker of brogues. *Johnson*.

BROID, v. t. To braid. *Obs.* [See *Braid*.]

BROID/ER, v. t. [Fr. *broder*; Sp. and Port. *bordar*, to embroider; Arm. *broula*, to prick; D. *borduuren*, to embroider; W. *brodiaw*, to make compact, to darn, to embroider; *brwyd*, a broach, an embroidering frame.]

To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe, a *brodered* coat, and a girdle. *Exod*.

BROID/ERER, n. One that embroiders.

BROID/ERY, n. Embroidery; ornamental needle work wrought upon cloth. [See *Embroider*.] *Tickel*.

BROIL, n. [Fr. *brouillerie*, from *brouiller*, to mix, confound, embroil; It. *broglia*, tumult; *brogliare*, to embroil. From this verb, we have *roil*, to disturb, as lees. See *Roil*. The primary sense is, to stir, to agitate. It may be allied to *bravol* and the French *bruler*.]

A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state. *Shak. Granville*.

BROIL, v. t. [Qu. Fr. *bruler*. I believe this is from *brouiller*.]

To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals. *Dryden*.

BROIL, v. i. To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling*? *Shak*.

BROIL/ED, pp. Agitated or dressed by heat.

BROIL/ER, n. One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROIL/ING, ppr. Agitating by heat; sweating.

BROKE, v. i. [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ,

enjoy; to eat or chew; to *brook*; to profit; *broce*, use; *brec*, use, gain; *bryce*, gain, profit, fruit, *fructus*; a violation, or breaking; Sw. *bruka*; G. *brauchen*; Dan. *bruger*; D. *gebruiken*, to use or employ; L. *fruo*, for *frucor*, whence *fructus*, fruit; Gr. *πρασσω, प्राश्व, प्रायमा*. See *Practice*.]

To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business by an agent. *Bacon. Shak*.

[This word is little used, at least in America; and English writers seem to have used it in a low sense.]

BROKE, pret. and pp. of break.

BRO/KEN, pp. of break. *bro'kn*. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BRO/KEN-BACKED, a. A *broken-backed ship* is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end. *Mar. Dict.*

BRO/KEN-BELLIED, a. Having a ruptured belly. *Sandys*.

BRO/KEN-HEARTED, a. [break and heart.] Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

BRO/KENLY, adv. In a broken interrupted manner; without a regular series.

Hakewill.

BRO/KENNESS, n. A state of being broken; unevenness.

2. Contrition; as *brokenness* of heart.

BRO/KENWIND, n. [break and wind.] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue. *Encyc*.

BRO/KENWINDED, a. Having short breath, as a horse.

BRO/KER, n. [from *broke*.]

1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers.

Brokers are of several kinds.

1. *Exchange-brokers*, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandize, learn the rate of exchange and notify their employers.

2. *Stock-brokers*, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks or of other corporations.

3. *Pawn-brokers*, who make it their business to lend money upon *pawns*, that is, property deposited in pledge.

4. *Insurance-brokers*, whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea or bound on a voyage.

In the U. States, the business of a stock-broker and an insurance-broker is often or generally carried on by the same person.

2. One who deals in old household goods. *Johnson*.

3. A pimp or procurer. *Shak. Johnson*.

[In the two latter senses, the word, I believe, is never used in America, unless in cant language.]

BRO/KERAGE, n. The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

Anderson's Comm.

BRO/KERLY, a. Mean; servile. *Jonson*.

BRO/KERY, n. The business of a broker. [Not used.] *Hall*.

BROKING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practiced by brokers. *Shak.*

BROME, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμος*, factor.] A liquid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile, and having an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt-works, and from the lixivium of the ashes of sea plants, by treating these solutions with chlorine. It has three times the density of water. *Journ. of Science.*

BROME-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *Bromus*. *Muhlenberg.*

BRONCHIAL, *a.* [Gr. *βρογχος*, the wind-pipe.] Belonging to the bronchia, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs. The *bronchial arteries* are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia, or branches of the trachea.

Bronchial glands, glands at the division of the bronchia. *Quincy. Core.*

BRONCHIAL, *a.* The same as bronchial.

BRONCHOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος*, the wind-pipe, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*; the Derbyshire neck. *Quincy. Core.*

BRONCHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος*, the wind-pipe, and *τομή*, a cutting.] An incision into the wind pipe or larynx, between the rings; called also *tracheotomy*. *Quincy. Core.*

BROND, *n.* A sword. [See *Brand*.]

BRONTOLOGŶ, *n.* [Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, and *λογία*, discourse.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena. *Encyc.*

BRONZ, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*; Arm. *bronze*; *bronze*, *n.* It. *bronzo*; Sp. *bronce*. In Ital. *bronzino* is sun burnt. It may take its name from its color, from *burn*, *brown*.]

1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper-dust; the red, of copper-dust with a little pulverized red ochre. *Encyc.*

3. Among *antiquaries*, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. *Encyc.*

4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique. *Encyc.*

5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal. *Encyc.*

BRONZE, *v. t.* To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf is in gilding. *Encyc.*

2. To harden, or make like brass. *Young.*

BRONZING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze.

BRONZING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf. *Encyc.*

BRONZITE, *n.* [from *bronze*.] A mineral, called by Hedy *diallage metalloïde*, nearly allied to Labrador hornblend, or hyperstene. It has a yellowish brown color

and semi-metallic luster, approaching to that of bronze. *Dict.*

Bronzite is regarded by Cleaveland as a subspecies of diallage.

BRÖÖCH, *n.* *broche*. [Slav. *obrutsh*, or *ob-ruch*, a ring, a circle, a bracelet.]

1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt, as formerly used in America. It is usually made of silver, often round, with a tongue crossing its diameter, sometimes with two tongues. It formerly was used in England, as it was in America, and is still in the highlands of Scotland. *Encyc.*

2. A jewel.

3. With *painters*, a painting all of one color. *Dict.*

BRÖÖCH, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels. *Shak.*

BROOD, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod*, a brood; and *brædan*, *brædan*, to dilate or extend, to warm, to divulge, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; *brut*, brood; W. *brud*, warm; *brydiau*, to warm. The sense is, to warm, or to cover, to spread over.]

1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her chickens, to warm and protect them.

2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings; as, to sit brooding over the vast abyss. *Milton.*

3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser broods over his gold. *Dryden.*

4. To mature any thing with care. *Bacon.*

BROOD, *v. t.* To sit over, cover and cherish; as, a hen broods her chickens.

2. To cherish. *Dryden.*

BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod*.] Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have *brother*, from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt.

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as a brood of chickens or of ducks.

3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced. *Addison.*

4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

BROODED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROODING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROODY, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [Unusual.] *Ray.*

BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc*. As the sense is a stream or flowing, it may be the D. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, and allied to Gr. *βραχω*, or *βραω*, to rain, to pour, to flow, Eolic *βραζ*, a brook. Near the site of ancient Troy is a stream called *Thymbrec*, *Thymbrius*.]

A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, *run* is used in a like sense; but *run* is also applied to larger streams than *brook*.

BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ or perform, to eat or chew; *bræcan*, *bræcan*, to break; Gr. *βρωω*, to eat, to grind the teeth.]

Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. *digérer*. Hence,

To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot brook restraint. *Hooker. Dryden.*

BROOK-LIME, *n.* [brook and lime.] A plant, a species of *Veronica*, called *becabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. *Encyc.*

BROOK-MINT, *n.* The water mint.

BROOK-WEED, *n.* A plant, water pimpernel, the *Samolus*. *Muhlenberg.*

BROOKY, *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*

BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum*; D. *brem*, *braam*; Ir. *brum*. This is the simple root of *bramble*.]

1. A plant of several species, called *dyer's weed*, being used by dyers to give a yellow color, *dyer's broom*, *green wood*, or *wood wazen*, *dyer's broom*, all belonging to the genus *Genista*. *Broom rape* is *Orobanche*, and with large purple flowers, *Lathraea*. *Fam. of Plants.*

Spanish Broom is a species of *Spartium*, and *Butcher's broom* is the *Ruscus*.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. In America, brooms are made of the tops of broom-corn, or of some species of wood splintered, chiefly ash. The latter species of broom is furnished by the natives of the country. The original broom, made of shrubs or twigs, is still used in stables.

BROOM. [See *Broom*.]

BROOM-CORN, *n.* [broom and corn.] A species of *Holcus* or *Guinea-corn*, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the height of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made.

BROOMING a ship. [See *Broom*.]

BROOMLAND, *n.* [broom and land.] Land producing broom. *Mortimer.*

BROOMRAPE, *n.* [See *Broom*.]

BROOMSTAFF, *n.* [See *Staff and Stick*.]

BROOMSTICK, *n.* The staff or handle of a broom. *Shak. Swift.*

BROOMY, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom. *Mortimer. Swift.*

BROTH, *n.* *brauth*. [Sax. *broth*; It. *brodo*; Ir. *broth*; Sp. *brodio*; Ir. *bruithim*, to boil. Qu. D. *braaden*, to roast; W. *broth*, a stirring or tumult.]

1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relish.

2. In America, the word is often applied to foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways which is called *snow-broth*.

BROTH-EL, *n.* [A dialectical orthography of *bordel*, which see.]

A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy house; a stew.

BROTH-ELER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

BROTH-EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.

BROTH-ELRY, *n.* Lowdowness; obscenity. *Hall. Jonson.*

BROTHER, *n.* plu. *brothers* or *brethren*. (Goth. *brothar*; Sax. *brother*, or *brother*; Sw. and Dan. *broder*; D. *broeder*, from *broeden*, to brood, to breed; G. *bruder*; Sans. *brader*; Russ. *brat*; Dalmatian *brath*; L.

frater; Gr. *φρατήρ*, *φρατήρ*; Pers. *برادر*.

boradar; Corn. *bedar*; Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Sam. *abrat*; Fr. *frère*, from L. *frater*; Sp. *frayle*, a friar; It. *fratello*, brother, and *frate*, friar; Arm. *breuzr*. By the Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style *brethren* is used.)

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother, or brother of the half blood. *Blackstone*.

2. Any one closely united; an associate; as a band of *brothers*.

3. One that resembles another in manners. He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs xviii*.

In scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks and the like.

Kings give to each other the title of *brother*.

Clergymen address their congregations by the title of *brethren*. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only. *Encyc.*

BROTHERHOOD, *n.* [*brother* and *hood*.] The state or quality of being a brother.

2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. *Davies*.

3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation. *Addison*.

BROTHERLESS, *a.* Without a brother. *Shak.*

BROTHERLIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

BROTHERLOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

BROTHERLY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as *brotherly love*.

Shakespeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but *brotherly*." But the use is not authorized.

BROUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring*; pronounced *braut*. [See *Bring*.]

BROW, *n.* (Sax. *bræw*, *bruwa*; D. *brauw*; G. *braue*; Russ. *brov*; Ir. *bra*, *brai*, eye-brow, and *abra*, the eyelid; Sans. *bruwan*,

bru; Gr. *ὀφρύς*, *ὀφρύς*; Pers. *برو* or *برو*); and the last syllable of L. *palpebra*. It is

probably contracted from *brg*, and signifies an edge, border or projection.]

1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown and elevate it in joy or surprize. Hence, to *knit the brows*, is to frown. *Encyc.*

2. The hair that covers the brow forming an arch, called the *eye brow*.

3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. *Shak. Waller*.

4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as the *brow* of a hill. *Bacon*.

5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field. *Mason*.

BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of. *Milton*.

BROW'-ANTLER, *n.* [*brow* and *anther*.] The first start that grows on a deer's head. *Bailey*.

2. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail. *Encyc.*

BROW'-BEAT, *v. t.* [*brow* and *beat*.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.

BROW/BEATEN, *pp.* Overborne by impudence.

BROW/BEATING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.

BROW/BEATING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

BROW/BOUND, *a.* [*brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

BROW/LESS, *a.* Without shame. *Addison*.

BROW'-POST, *n.* [*brow* and *post*.] Among builders, a beam that goes across a building. *Encyc.*

BROW'-SICK, *a.* [*brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head. [Not used.] *Suckling*.

BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun*; D. *bruin*; Ger. *braun*; Dan. *bruun*; Fr. *brun*; Sp. and It. *bruno*; from the verb, to burn.]

Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black and yellow. *Kirwan*.

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves, *Browns* the dim void, and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow*.

BROWN'-BILL, *n.* [*brown* and *bill*.] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it *brown musket* is said to have derived its appellation. *Johnson*.

BROWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. *Kirwan*.

BROWN'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintained that any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or communing together, constitute a church independent of any other. *Encyc.*

BROWN'IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England

with his congregation and settled at Middleburgh in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church government. *Encyc.*

BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color. *Sidney*.

BROWN-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or siderocalcite. *Ure*.

BROWN'-STUDY, *n.* [*brown* and *study*.] Gloomystudy; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object. *Norris*.

BROWN'-WÖRT, *n.* [*brown* and *wort*.] A plant, prunella.

2. A species of Scrophularia, the vernalis, or yellow figwort, with brown stalks. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants*.

BROWN'Y, *a.* Brown. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. t. s as z.* [Gr. *βρωσκω*, to eat or browse, *βρωσκή*, food, but probably these words may be from *sprouts*; Arm. *brouz*, *brouez*, or *broust*, sprouts, buds; Fr. *broust*, *brouter*; Arm. *brousta*, or *brouza*, to browse. It is allied to *brush*; W. *brays*, luxuriant growth; *rhays*, vigor, luxuriance, wantonness.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer. *Spenser. Shak.*

BROWSE, *v. t. s as z.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep and goats.

Arbutnot. Shak.

BROWSE, *n.* *brows*. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

BROWS'ING, *ppr.* *s as z.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRU'CIA, } *n.* A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura. *Ure*.

BRU'CINE, } *n.* A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York. *Cleaveland*.

BRU'CITE, *n.* A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York. *Cleaveland*.

BRUISE, *v. t. s as z.* [Sax. *brysan*, to bruise; Fr. *briser*, to break or bruise; *froisser*, to bruise; Arm. *brousta*.]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

BRUISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISED, *pp.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISER, *n.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers*.

2. In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRUISEWÖRT, *n.* [*bruise* and *wort*.] A plant; comfrey. *Johnson*.

BRUISING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISING, *n.* In popular language, a beating or boxing.

BRUIT, *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame. *Shak.*

Obs.

B R U

B R U

B U C

BRUIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

BRUMAL, *n.* [*L. bruma*, winter, *brumalis*; *Span. bruma*, winter, fog or mist.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUME, *n.* [*Fr. brume*; *Sp. bruma*. See *Brumal*.] Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used.*] *Barlow.*

BRUN, BURN. A river or stream. *Obs.* *BRUNET*, *n.* [*Fr. brun*, brown. See *Brown*.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUNION, *n.* [*Fr. brunion*.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevour.*

Brunswick green. An ammoniac-muriate of copper, used for paper hangings and in oil painting. *Ure.*

BRUNT, *n.* [*Dan. brynde*, and *brunst*, ardor, ardency, burning heat. It is the Dutch *brand*, fire, flame, ardor, from the common root of *burn*, *brennan*, *brand*. This shows the radical sense of *burn*. See *Burn*.]

1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention; as the *brunt* of a battle.

2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. *Hudibras.*

3. A sudden effort. *Bp. Hall.*

BRUSH, *n.* [*Fr. brosse*; *It. brusca*; *Sp. brusca*, *brusa*; probably allied to *brouze*, *W. bryws*, thick, branching, from *rhwy*, vigor, luxuriance, or *prys*, brushwood. A *brush* is primarily sprouts, shoots.]

1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors, furniture, boots, &c. Brushes originally were made of shrubs or small branches of trees tied together, and such are yet used for coarse purposes. But the materials most used are bristles set in wood. Painters use a small brush to lay colors on their large pieces. Silver smiths use a wire-brush for scrubbing silver, copper or brass, in order to gilding; and there is a method of staining leather by rubbing the color on the skin with a brush. *Encyc.*

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a sense common in the *U. States*.

3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. *Encyc.*

4. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision; as we say a *scouring*, a *rub*.

5. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point. *Encyc.*

6. A tail; as the *brush* of a fox.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to *brush* a hat.

2. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury, or impression; as, to *brush* the arm in passing; to *brush* the briny flood. *Dryden.*

3. To paint with a brush; hence, to *brush* up is often used for cleansing in general. *Pope.*

4. With *off*, to remove by brushing, as to *brush off* dust; also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over lightly, as by wind. *Bentley.*

5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact. *Dryden.*

BRUSH, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to

move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* by. *Prior.*

2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression. *Dryden.*

BRUSHED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.

BRUSHER, *n.* One who brushes.

BRUSHING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSHING, *a.* Brisk; light; as a *brushing* gallop. *Encyc.*

BRUSH-LIKE, *a.* [*brush* and *like*.] Resembling a brush. *Asiat. Res.*

BRUSH-WOOD, *n.* [*brush* and *wood*.] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. *Dryden.*

BRUSHY, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. *Boyle.*

BRUSK, *a.* [*Fr. brusque*.] Rude; rough. *Wotton.*

BRUSTLE, *v. i.* *brus'tl.* [*Sax. braslian*, to crackle; *G. brausen*; *Dan. bruser*; *Sw. brusa*; from the root of *rustle*.] To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to *rustle*, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.

BRUSTLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporizing.

BRUT, *v. i.* [*Fr. brouter*.] To browse. [*Not in use.*] *Evelyn.*

BRUTAL, *a.* [*See Brute*.] Pertaining to a brute; as *brutal* nature.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling like a brute; merciless; as *brutal* courage; *brutal* manners.

BRUTALITY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame. *Locke.*

BRUTALIZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish or inhuman.

All cruel punishments *brutalize* the heart. *Z. Swift.*

BRUTALIZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. *Addison.*

BRUTALLY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE, *a.* [*Fr. brut*, from *L. brutus*, senseless, irrational; *It. and Sp. bruto*. This word may be the *Ch. ברוט* foreign, strange, as the ancients expressed wildness and savageness by verbs which signify to depart or be distant.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; as the *brute* earth. *Bentley.*

2. Irrational; ferine; as a *brute* beast. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as *brute* violence. *Milton.*

4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as a *brute* philosopher. *Pope.*

BRUTE, *n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason, and of course the word comprehends all animals except *man*, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts.

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low bred, unfeeling man.

BRUTE, *v. t.* for *bruil*, to report. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

BRUTELY, *adv.* In a rude manner. *Spenser.*

BRUTENESS, *n.* Brutality. *Obs.*

BRUTIFY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid or unfeeling. *Congreve.*

BRUTISH, *a.* Like a brute or beast; as a *brutish* form. *Milton.*

2. Insensible; stupid; as *brutish* men. *Grew.*

3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal. *Shak. South.*

4. Gross; carnal; bestial. *Hooker.*

5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught. *South.*

BRUTISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *Spratt.*

BRUTISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute. *Encyc. Coxe.*

BRYONY, *n.* [*L. bryonia*; *Gr. βρυονια*.] White jalap; a genus of plants of several species. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong irritating cathartic. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Black-bryony is a genus of plants, called *Tamus*. *Encyc.*

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor. *Prior.*

BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. [*Not used.*] *Sackville.*

BUBBLE, *n.* [*D. bobbel*; *Sw. bubla*; from swelling, inflation.]

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. *Newton.*

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real. Hence, a false show; a cheat or fraud. *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an empty project to raise money on imaginary grounds; as the *South Sea bubble*. *Swift.*

4. A person deceived by an empty project. *Prior.*

BUBBLE, *v. i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To run with a gurgling noise; as a *bubbling* stream. *Pope.*

BUBBLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive or impose on. *Addison.*

BUBBLER, *n.* One who cheats. *Digby.*

BUBBY, *n.* [from the same root as *bubble* and *bubo*.] A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*

BUBO, *n.* [*Gr. βοβω*, *L. bubo*, a swelling.] A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit. *Encyc. Coxe.*

BUONOCELE, *n.* [*Gr. βοβω*, the groin, and *κελ*, a tumor.]

Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum or both, through the processes of the peritoneum and rings of the abdominal muscles. *Encyc.*

BUBUKLE, *n.* A red pimple. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUBULCA, *n.* A flat fresh-water fish, of a circular form and a silvery color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUCANEE, *n.* [*Fr. boucaner*, to broil] *BUCANIER*, *n.* [*Fr. boucaner*, to broil] fish or flesh, to hunt oxen for their skins.]

Primarily, a bucanier is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards

BUC

BUD

used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. *Encyc. Ash.*

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.

BUCK'LE, *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, a buckle, a ring, a knocker; *boucler*, to curl, to ring, to buckle; Ir. *bucla*; Arm. *boucl*. In Sp. *bucle* is hair curled. In W. *bagu*, *bagellu*, and *baglu* signify, to bend, hook or grapple. Sax. *bugan*, to bow.]

1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, kneebands &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various, but it consists of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue.

2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. *Spectator.*

3. In coats of arms, a token of the surety, faith and service of the bearer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.

2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*

4. To confine or limit.

A span buckles in his sum of age. *Shak.*

BUCKLE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow; as, to buckle under life. *Shak.*

To buckle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal. *Locke.*

To buckle in, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; a popular use in America.

To buckle with, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat. *Dryden.*

BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *buccled*; Fr. *bouclier*; Ir. *buicleir*.]

A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To support; to defend. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn. *Johnson.*

BUCK'MAST, *n.* [buck, that is, beach, and mast.]

The mast or fruit of the beach tree. *Johnson.*

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*; It. *buckrame*; qu. from It. *bucare*, to make holes.]

A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths, and other merchandize. *Encyc. Fulke.*

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise.

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as wild garlic. *Johnson.*

BUCKSHORN, *n.* [buck and horn.] A plant, a species of *Plantago*, or plantain, called *coronopus*.

The wanted buckshorn is a species of *Cochlearia*, or scurvy grass. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. As an adjective, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck. *Ash.*

BUCK'STALL, *n.* [buck and stall.] A toil or net to take deer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'THORN, *n.* [buck and thorn.] A genus of plants, called *Rhamnus*, of many species. The common purging buck-thorn grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. The sea buck-thorn is a genus of plants, called *Hippophae*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *boek-wiet*; Ger. *buchweizen*.]

A plant and a species of grain; called also brank. It belongs to the genus *polygonum*, or knot-grass. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.

BUCOL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *βουκολος*, a herdsman; *βουκολικος*, pastoral; L. *buculus*, an ox; *bucolicus*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; W. and Corn. *bugail* or *bygel*; Ir. *buachail*, a shepherd. See *Bovine*.]

Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. *Johnson.*

BUCOL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners and occupation of shepherds; as the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. A writer of pastorals. *Warton.*

BUD, *n.* [D. *bot*; Fr. *bouton*; It. *bottone*, a bud or button; Ir. *abaidh*, a bud; Sp. *boton*; Arm. *bouton*, literally a push; Sp. *botar*, to push or thrust, to vow; Gr. *φύρον*; *φύω*, to plant or beget, contracted from *φύρω*; Ch.

בִּטּוֹן; Ar. نَابَت nabata; allied to pout, Fr. *bouder*. See class Bd, No. 34.]

A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. It is called by botanists the *hybernacle*, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries.

Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

BUD, *v. i.* To put forth or produce buds or gems. Job xiv. 9.

2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. *Dryden.*

3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. *Dryden.*

4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant. *Shak.*

BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

B U F

BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BUD'DHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia.

BUD'DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash. Encyc.*

BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* and *Norm.* *bouger*, to stir or wag.] To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar. *Shak.*

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *a.* Brisk; jocund. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *2.* Surly; stiff; formal. *Obs. Johnson.*

BUDGE-BACHELORS, a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE-BARREL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end, a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar. *Encyc.*

BUDGENESS, *n.* Sternness; severity. [*Not used.*]

BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place. *Shak.*

BUDG'ET, *n.* [*Fr.* *bougette*; *Arm.* *bougeden*; *Norm.* *bouge*; perhaps from the root of *bag*.]

1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store; as a *budget* of inventions. *L'Estrange.*

2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation.

To open the *budget*, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the Executive Government. *Price.*

BUDG'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur. [*Not used.*]

BUD'LET, *n.* [*from bud*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *Darwin.*

BUFF, *n.* [*contracted from buffalo*, or *buffskin*.]

1. Buffskin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. It is used for making bandoliers, belts, pouches, gloves and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called *buffs*. *Encyc.*

2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather. *Shak.*

3. The color of buff; a light yellow.

4. A yellow viscid substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases. *Parr.*

BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. [*See Buffet.*]

BUFF'ALO, *n.* [*It.* and *Sp.* *bufalo*; *Fr.* *bufle*; *L.* *bubalus*.] The Bubalus, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less docile

B U F

than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bison of North America. [*See Bison.*] *Cyc. Cuvier.*

BUFF'EL, *n.* Buffel's head duck, *anas bucephala*, a bird with a short blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina. *Catesby. Pennant.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [*Fr.* *buffet*; *It.* *buffetto*; *Sp.* *bufete*.] A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture. It was formerly and is still in some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side board substituted, which is now considered as the buffet. But as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced *bofat*.

BUFF'ET, *n.* [*It.* *buffetto*; *Sp. Port.* *bufar*, to blow, to puff; *Norm.* *buffe*, a blow; *W. pafare*, to thump. *See Buffoon and Puff.*] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. *Milton.*

BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

They spit in his face and *buffetted* him. *Math. xxvi.*

2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows. *Olway.*

BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing. *Shak.*

BUFF'ETED, *pp.* Struck; beaten. *1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.*

BUFF'ETER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

BUFF'ETING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFF'ETING, *n.* A striking with the hand.

2. Contention; attack; opposition.

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the buffetings of the rudest storm. *Wirt.*

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Massinger.*

BUFF'LE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The buffalo.

BUFF'LE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

This is probably the same word as *baffle*

BUFF'LE-HEAD, *n.* [*buffle* and *head*.] One who has a large head.

BUFF'LE-HEADED, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFF'ON, *n.* The Numidian crane, an African fowl. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUFFOON', *n.* [*Fr.* *bouffon*; *It.* *buffo*; *Sp.* *bufon*, a buffoon, comical; *It.* *beffare* and *buffare*, to trifle, joke, play the fool; *Sp.* *bejar*, to mock or ridicule; *bufar*, to blow, or puff with anger, to snort; *Port.* *id.* These verbs indicate the origin of buffoonery. The root of *buffet*, *puff*, signifies to drive, to push, to strike. *See Puff.*]

1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. He that uses indecent raillery. *Garth.*

B U G

BUFFOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*

BUFFOON'ERY, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. *Johnson.*

Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.

BUFFOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden. Guthrie's Quint.*

BUFFOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

BUFFOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

BUFFOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUFFOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks. [*Little used.*]

BU'FONITE, *n.* [*L.* *bufo*, a toad.] Toadstone, or fossil-teeth of the anarrhicas or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad. *Encyc.*

BUG, *n.* [*Qui. W.* *bag*, *bycan*, small.] In common language, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants. In *zoology*, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus *Cimex*, of which several hundred species are described. Bugs belong to the order of hemipters. They are furnished with a rostrum or beak, with antennae longer than the thorax, and the wings are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect. *Encyc.*

BUG, or **BUG'BEAR**, *n.* [*W.* *bug*, a hobgoblin or scarecrow; *bugadu*, to terrify; *Russ.* *buka*, a sprite or goblin. In Pers. *بگ* is fear.] A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke. Pope.*

BUG'BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archb'p. King.*

BUGEE', *n.* A species of monkey found in India, of a beaver color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BU'GELUGEY, *n.* A large species of lizard, four feet long. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUG'GER, *n.* [*Fr.* *bougre*; *Sp.* *bujarron*; *D.* *boggeren*, verb.] One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; a term of reproach.

BUG'GERY, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. *Sodomy. Encyc.*

BUG'GINESS, *n.* [*from buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *a.* [*from bug*.] Abounding with bugs. *Johnson.*

BU'GLE, *n.* [*W.* *bugail*, a shepherd. *See Bucolic.*]

BU'GLE-HORN, *n.* [*W.* *bugail*, a shepherd. *See Bucolic.*] The shepherd's horn, or from the same root as the *Fr.* *beugler*, to bellow, from its sound.] A hunting horn. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. A military instrument of music.

BU'GLE, *n.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shak.*

bulbo, an onion, or bulbous root; *W. bal-*
bol, protuberance.]

BULB, *n.* A round body, applied to many objects. But in *botany*, it is appropriately a bud formed under ground, upon or near the roots of certain herbaceous plants, which are hence called *bulbous* plants, as the *tulip*, *onion*, and *lily*. The bulb under ground is what the bud is upon the stem or branches, a hybernacle or winter receptacle of a future plant, containing the plant in embryo, covered with a bark or rind, generally consisting of scales placed over each other, to defend the tender rudiments of the plant from cold and other external injuries. A bulb is scaly in the *lily*, solid in the *tulip*, coated in the *onion*, and jointed in the tuberous *moschatel*.

Milne. Martyn.
BULB, *v. i.* To *bulb out* is to project or be protuberant. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
BULBA'CEOUS, *a.* Bulbous. [*I believe, not used.*] *Johnson.*

BULB'ED, *a.* Round headed.
BULBIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing bulbs; as *bulbiferous* stems. *Eaton.*

BULB'OUS, *a.* Containing bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish.

Martyn. Milne.
2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations. *Kirwan.*

BULCHIN, *n.* A young male calf. *Dekker. Marston.*

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of *bilge*. [*W. bulg*, bulk; *bale*, prominent; *Sax. bulgian*, to bellow, from *swelling out*.] The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.

BULGE, *v. i.* To swell out; to be protuberant. *Moxon.*

2. To bilge as a ship. [*See Bilge.*] *Dryden.*

BULG'ING, *ppr. or a.* Swelling out; bilging.

As an adjective, protuberant.
BU'LIMY, *n.* [*Gr. βολιμία, βε, great, and λιμος, hunger.*]

A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. It is attended with various symptoms; sometimes with heart burn; sometimes with vomiting or convulsions. *Encyc. Coxe.*

BULK, *n.* [*W. bulg*, bulk; *balciaw*, to swell, to be proud; *Ir. balc*, great, strong; *Russ. bulikaya*, to boil, to bubble; *D. bulken*, to low or bellow; *Dan. bulk*, a bunch on the back; *Sax. bulgian*, to low.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as an ox or a ship of great *bulk*.

2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation. *Swift. Addison.*

3. Main fabric. *Shak.*

4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. *Encyc.*

5. A part of a building jutting out. *Shak.*
To *break bulk*, in seamen's language, is to begin to unload. *Mar. Dict.*

Laden in bulk, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales or casks.

BULK'-HEAD, *n.* [*bulk and head.*] A par-

tition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BULK'INESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size or stature. *Locke.*

BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions; of great size. *Dryden.*

BULL, *n.* [*G. bull*; *W. bula*; *Russ. vol.* Qu. from his sex, or from bellowing; *Sw. bola*, or *bola*; *Dan. boler.*]

1. The male of the *Bos*, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female.

2. In a *scriptural sense*, an enemy, powerful, fierce and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me. *Psalms.*

3. *Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

BULL, *n.* [*It. bolla*, a bubble, a blister, a seal or stamp, the Pope's bull; *Fr. bulle*; *L. bulla*, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the Pope, and in process of time, applied to the edict itself. *Spelman.*]

1. A letter, edict or rescript of the Pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision. It is used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. The lead or bull is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; on the other with the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. The writing is in the old, round Gothic letter; and the instrument has about it a cross with some text of scripture, or religious motto. *Lanier. Encyc.*

The *Golden Bull*, so called from its golden seal, is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the Emperor Charles V., containing the fundamental law of the German Empire.

Lead Bull were sent by the Emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes; and by the *grande*es of the Empire, of France, Sicily, &c., and by patriarchs and bishops.

Waxen bulls were in frequent use with the Greek Emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations. *Encyc.*

2. A blunder or contradiction. *Pope.*

BULL, a prefix, signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.

BULL'-BAITING, *n.* [*bull and bait.*] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*

BULL'-BEEF, *n.* [*bull and beef.*] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef. *Shak.*

BULL'-BEGGAR, *n.* [*bull and beggar.*] Something terrible, or frightful. *Ayliffe.*

BULL'-C'ALF, *n.* [*bull and calf.*] A male-calf; a stupid fellow. *Shak.*

BULL'-DOG, *n.* [*bull and dog.*] A species of dog of a particular form and of remarkable courage; so named probably from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

BULL'-EYE, *n.* [*bull and eye.*] Among *seamen*, a piece of wood in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble. *Mar. Dict.*

2. *Aldebaran*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Taurus*. *Ash.*

3. A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, portending a great storm. *Encyc.*

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BULL'-FACED, *a.* Having a large face.

Dryden.

BULL'-FEAST, *n.* [See *Bull-fight*.]

BULL'-FIGHT, *n.* [*bull* and *fight*.] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *toreador* or *picador* attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horseman, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a *matador*.

Encyc.

BULL'-FINCH, *n.* [*bull* and *finch*.] A bird of the Sparrow kind, whose breast, cheeks and throat are of a crimson color; the *rubicilla*.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BULL'-FLY, or **BULL'-BEE**, *n.* An insect.

Philips.

BULL'-FROG, *n.* [*bull* and *frog*.] The *rana ocellata*, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky brown color, mixed with a yellowish green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound, from which they probably received their name.

BULL'-HEAD, *n.* [*bull* and *head*.] A genus of fishes, the *Cottus*, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the *Miller's thumb*.

Encyc.

2. A stupid fellow; a lubber.

Johnson.

3. A small black water vermin.

Philips.

BULL'-TROUT, *n.* [*bull* and *trout*.] A large species of trout, called also *sea-trout*, thicker than the common sort, and weighing about three pounds. Its back has a bluish green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BULL'-WEED, *n.* Knap weed.

Johnson.

BULL'-WORT, *n.* Bishopsweed.

Johnson.

BULL'-ACE, *n.* The *bully-tree*, or *Chrysophyllum*, a plant of two species, natives of the West Indies.

Fam. of Plants. Encyc.

2. The wild plum, a species of *Prunus*.

Fam. of Plants. Encyc.

BULLAN'TIC, *a.* [from *bull*.] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in Apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun.

Fry.

BULL'ARY, *n.* A collection of Papistical bulls.

South.

BULL'-LATE, *a.* [*L. bullatus*.] Having elevations, like blisters; as a *bullate* leaf.

Martyn.

BULL'ET, *n.* [*Fr. boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball. See *Ball*.]

A ball of iron or lead, called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead.

BULL'ETIN, *n.* [*Fr. bulletin*, a ballot, a packet, a certificate; *Sp. boletin*, a ticket or warrant; *boleta*, a ticket, a *billet*; *Port. boleta*; *It. bulletta*, *bulletтино*; properly, a roll.]

A French word denoting

1. An official report from an officer to his commander or superior.

2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health.

3. A little note given by a banking company.

4. It is sometimes used for a notice, or public announcement; as a *bibliographical bulletin*.

BULL'ION, *n.* [*Fr. billon*, base coin.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called *bullion*, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate.

Encyc.

BULL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

Milton.

BULL'IST, *n.* A writer of papal bulls.

Harmer.

BUL'ITE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus *Bulla*.

Jameson.

BULLI'TION, *n.* [*L. bullio*, to boil. See *Boil*.]

The act or state of boiling. Superseded by *ebullition*.

Bacon.

BULL'OCK, *n.* [*Sax. bulluca*; *G. bullocks*.] An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full grown ox.

BULL'Y, *n.* [*Sw. böla*, to bellow; *bulter*, a tumult; *Dan. bullen*, swelled, puffed up; or more directly from *Sax. bulgian*, to bellow.]

A noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces, than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels.

Addison.

BULL'Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces.

King.

BULL'Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

Johnson.

BUL'RUSH, *n.* [*bole*, or *boll*, and *rush*.] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson, but Dryden calls it, the knotty *bulrush*. It is not a technical word.

BUL'TEL, *n.* [See *Bolt*.] A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran. [Not used.]

BUL'WARK, *n.* [*Sw. bolvärk*; *D. bolwerk*; *Ger. bolwerk*; *Dan. bolværk*; from *D. bol*, plump and a ball, *Sw. bula*, *W. bal*, a protuberance, and *work*; a projecting or outwork. *Fr. boulevard*; *Sp. and Port. baluarte*; *It. baluardo*.]

1. In fortification, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and fortified with bastions, curtains, &c.

Encyc.

2. A fortification; also, any means of defense; as, a navy is the *bulwark* of a nation.

3. That which secures against an enemy, or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Salvation will God appoint for walls and *bulwarks*. Is. xxvi.

BUL'WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect.

Addison. Barlow.

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

Johnson.

BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise.

Marston.

BUMBA'ILIFF, *n.* [A corruption of *bound bailiff*.]

In England, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound

with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [*A vulgar word*.]

Blackstone.

BUM'BARD, *n.* [See *Bombard*.]

BUM'BAST, *n.* [A different orthography of *bombast*, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

Grew.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

Shak.

BUM'BLE BEE, *n.* [*L. bombus*, a buzzing.] A large bee, sometimes called *humble bee*; so named from its sound.

BUM'BOAT, *n.* A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

Mar. Dict.

BUM'KIN, *n.* [See *Bumpkin*.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clue of the foresail to windward.

Mar. Dict.

2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizen.

Mar. Dict.

BUMP, *n.* [*W. pump*, a round mass; *pomp-taw*, to thump; allied to *L. bombus*, and *Eng. pomp*, from swelling, thrusting out.]

1. A swelling or protuberance.

Dryden.

2. A thump; a heavy blow.

BUMP, *v. t.* To make a loud, heavy or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom*. [*W. bump*.]

Dryden.

BUMP, *v. t.* To strike as with or against any thing large or solid, as to *bump* the head against a wall; to thump.

BUM'PER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over.

Dryden.

BUM'PKIN, *n.* [*bump*, large, swelling, and *kin*, *Sax. cyn*, kind, genus.]

An awkward heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

Locke.

BUM'PKINLY, *a.* Clownish. [Not used.]

Richardson.

BUNCH, *n.* [*W. pung*; *Dan. bunke*, *bynke*, a heap or heaped measure.]

1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; as the *bunch* on a camel's back.

Isaiah.

2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; as a *bunch* of grapes.

Dryden.

3. A number of things tied together; as a *bunch* of keys; a *bunch* of rods.

Locke.

4. A collection of things; a knot; as a *bunch* of hair; a *bunch* of trees.

Spenser.

BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round.

Woodward.

BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

BUNCH'-BACKED, *a.* [*bunch* and *back*.] Having a bunch on the back; crooked.

Shak.

BUNCH'INESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Johnson.

BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.

Grew.

BUN'DLE, *n.* [*Sax. byndel*; *D. bondel*; *G. bund*, *bundel*; *Sw. bindel* and *bunt*. This word is formed from the root of *bind*, *band*, *bond*.]

1. A number of things put together.

2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; as a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

Spectator.

BUR

BUR

end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks, employed to buoy up the cable, in rocky anchorage. Buoys are used also as marks, to point out the situation of rocks, shoals, or a channel.

To stream the buoy, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BUOY-ROPE, *n.* [*buoy* and *rope*.] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BUOY, *v. t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up*. *Woodward.*

2. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. *King Charles.*

3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

BUOY, *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. *Pope.*

BUOYANCY, *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BUOYANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. *Thomson.*

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [*Unusual*.] *Dryden.*

BUPRESSES, *n.* A species of cantharides, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUR, } *Sax. bur*, signifies a chamber or a cottage.

BOUR, } *Sax. burre*, burdock; *W. bar*, a bushy head or bunch; *Ir. borry*, a bunch or knob; *Fr. bourrée*, bush.]

BUR, *n.* [*Sax. burre*, burdock; *W. bar*, a bushy head or bunch; *Ir. borry*, a bunch or knob; *Fr. bourrée*, bush.]

1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chesnut, and burdock.

2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting. *Encyc.*

BURBOT, *n.* [from *L. barbatus*, so named from its beard.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus*, shaped like an eel, but shorter, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also *eel-pout*. *Encyc.*

BURDELAIS, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BURDEN, *n.* *burd'n*; written also *burthen*. [*Sax. byrden, byrthen*; *Sw. bördä*; *Dan. byrde*; *G.bürde*; *Ir. beart* or *beirt*; *Gr. φορτος*; *Fr. furdeau*; *Arm. fard*; from

bear; *L. fero*, or *porto*; *Pers.* *بردن*;

burdan, to carry. See *Bear*.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. Hence,

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome or oppressive. *Milton.*

3. A birth. *Shak.*

4. [*Fr. bourdon*, a drone.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone or base, and the pipe or string which plays it, in an instrument.

A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the *burden*. *Encyc.*

5. In common language, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds.

7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tuns, a vessel will carry; as a ship of a hundred tuns *burden*.

8. A club. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

BURDEN, *v. t. burd'n.* To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight. Hence,

2. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.

3. To surcharge; as, to *burden* the memory.

BURDENED, *pp.* Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed.

BURDENER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BURDENOUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. *Sidney.*

2. Cumbersome; useless. *Milton.*

BURDENSOME, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive. *Dryden.*

BURDENSOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BURDOCK, *n.* [*bur* and *dock*.] A genus of plants, called *Arctium*. They are troublesome weeds.

The lesser burdock is a species of *xanthium*.

BU'EAU, *n. büro.* [*Fr. bureau*, an office, a table, a court, a chest of drawers; *Sp. buero*, a court of justice; *Arm. burell*; *Fr. bure*, a cloth. The primary sense is a cloth covering a table, like *exchequer*. *Lunier.*]

1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers or clothes.

2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.

In Spanish, this word *bureo* is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as *borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.]

A borough; originally a fortified town, but now a city or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [See *Borough*.]

BURGAGE, *n.* [from *burg*.] In *English law*, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty. *Blackstone.*

BURGAMOT, *n.* A species of pear. [See *Bergamot*.]

2. A kind of perfume. [See *Bergamot*.]

BURGANET, } *n.* [*Fr. bourguignote*, from

BURONET, } *n. burg*, in the sense of covering or guarding.]

A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion. *Spenser. Shak.*

BURGEOIS, } *n. bourgeois*, pronounced

boorzhuá, from *bourg, burg*.] A burgess.

BURGEOIS, } *n. bourgeois*. A species of

BOURGEOIS, } type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier.

BURGEON. [See *Bourgeon*.]

BURGEON-MASTER, *n.* An aquatic fowl which builds its nest on cliffs near the water. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

- BURG'ESS**, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *burg*.]
 1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. *Blackstone.*
 2. A representative of a borough in parliament. *Ib.*
 3. A magistrate of certain towns. *Encyc.*
 4. Before the revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, were called *burgesses*, as the *House of Burgesses*. It is now called the *House of Delegates*.
BURG'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess. *South.*
BURGH, *n.* *burg*. A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*, which see.
BURGH-BOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *bote*.] In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. *Encyc.*
BURGH-BRECH, *n.* [*burgh* and *break*.] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace. *English.*
BURGH'ER, *n.* [from *burg*.] An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In *America*, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New-York.
BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.
BURGH-M'ASTER, *n.* [*burgh* and *master*.] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tin-mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also *bailliff* and *bar-master*. *Encyc.*
BURGH'MOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The court of a *burgh* or borough. *Encyc.*
BURGLAR, *n.* [*burgh* or *burg*, a house, and *Arm. laer*, a thief; whence *Fr. larron*.] One guilty of nocturnal house breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony. *Coke.*
BURGLARIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary. To come down a chimney is held a *burglari-ous* entry. *Blackstone.*
BURGLARIOUSLY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar. *Blackstone.*
BURGLARY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not day-light enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and a putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. *Blackstone.*
BURG'OM-ASTER, *n.* [*burg* and *master*.] A burgh-master; a magistrate or one employed in the government of a city. The *burgomasters* are the chief magistrates of the great towns, in Holland, Flanders and Germany.
BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg* and *G. graf*, *D. graaf*, an earl.] In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.
BUR'GUNDY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone.*
Burgundy pitch is turpentine boiled down to a firmer consistence.
BURH, is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence in composition it signifies defense, protection; as *cwenburh*, (*queen-burh*) a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistances. *Gibson's Camden.*
BURIAL, *n.* *ber'rial*. [See *Bury*.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.
 2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water; as, to *bury* seed in the earth.
 3. The church service for funerals. *Johnson.*
BURIAL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.
BURIER, *n.* *ber'rier*. One who buries a deceased person. *Shak.*
BUR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *burin*; Port. *boril*; It. *bulino*.] A graver; an instrument for engraving. *Johnson.*
BURL, *v. t.* [See *Burly*.] To dress cloth as fullers do. *Johnson.*
 2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth. *Ash.*
BUR'LACE, *n.* [A contraction of *burdelais*.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*
BUR'LER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.
BURLESQUE, } *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from
BURLESK, } *a.* *burlesco*, to ridicule; *bur-*
la, mockery, raillery; Port. and Sp. *bur-*
lar, to jest or scoff; *burlesco*, a wag, a jester. The termination *esque* answers to Eng. *ish*.]
 Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.
BURLESQUE, } Ludicrous representa-
BURLESK, } *n.* tion; a contrast be-
 tween the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.
 2. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as in *Virgil Travestie*, the *Lutrin* of *Boileau*, *Butler's Hudibras* and *Trumbull's McFingal*.
BURLESQUE, } *v. t.* To turn into ridicule;
BURLESK, } *v. t.* or to make ludicrous
 by representation; as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.
BURLESQ'UER, } One who burlesques,
BURLESK'ER, } *n.* or turns to ridicule.
BURLETTA, *n.* [Italian. See *Burlesque*, *Burly*.]
 A comic opera; a musical entertainment.
BUR'LINESS, *n.* [See *Burly*.] Bulk; bluster. *Johnson.*
BUR'LY, *a.* [The sense probably is *swelled*. Hence it accords with Russ. *burlyu*, to be

noisy, to swell as sound. *Qu. W. brohmaz*. See *Burlesque*.]

Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. *Dryden. Cowley.*

This word is obsolete or nearly so in America; but *burly-burly* is common in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.

BURN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*. [Sax. *bernan*, *bernian* or *byrnan*, to burn; *bryne*, a burning, fire, ardor; Sw. *brinna*, *bränna*; G. *brennen*; D. *branden*; Dan. *brænder*, from *brand*; L. *pruna*, and perhaps, *furnus*, *fornax*, a *furnace*. The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.]

1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with *up*; as, to *burn up* wood.

2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to *burn* wood into coal. Hence, in popular language, to *burn a kiln* of wood, is to char the wood.

3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame; as, to *burn* a chimney; an extensive use of the word.

4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to *burn* bricks or a brickkiln.

5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to *burn* the clothes or the legs by the fire; to *burn* meat or bread in cookery.

6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.

7. To dry up or dissipate; with *up*; as, to *burn up* tears. *Dryden.*

8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun *burns* the grass or plants.

9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach.

10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. Hence the phrase *burnt to*.

11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to *burn* oyster shells, or lime-stone.

12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever *burns* a patient.

13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to *burn* colors. *Encyc.*

To *burn up*, to consume entirely by fire.

To *burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.
O prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to *burn* with anger or love. *Thomson.*

4. To act with destructive violence, as fire.
Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalms lxxxix.*

5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.
The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

6. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face *burns*.

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain or acidity; as, the heart *burns*.

8. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh *burns* by a fire; a patient *burns* with a fever.

To *burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.

ed also *burnt-sacrifice*. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley. *Brown.*

BURR, n. The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head. *Encyc.*

3. The sweetbread.

Burr-pump, or bilge-pump. A pump, having a staff of 6, 7 or 8 feet long with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it. *Encyc.*

BUR/RAS-PIPE, n. An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in. *Johnson.*

BUR/-REED, n. A plant, the *Sparganium*. *Muhlenberg.*

BUR'REL, n. A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp. *Philips.*

BURREL-FLY, n. The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze. *Johnson.*

BURREL-SHOT, n. [Fr. *bourreler*, to torment, and *shot*.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BUR'ROCK, n. A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish. *Philips.*

BUR'RÖW, n. A different orthography of *burgh, borough*, which see.

BUR'RÖW, n. [Sax. *byrgan*, a sepulcher, *byrian*, to bury, or *beorgan*, to keep.]

A hollow place in the earth or in a warren, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions. Some animals excavate the earth, by scratching, and form these lodges.

BUR'RÖW, v. i. To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as coney or rabbits. In a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively, as to burrow the earth.

BUR'RÖWING, ppr. Lodging in a burrow.

BURS'AR, n. [See *Burse*.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper, as the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery; a purser.

2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, n. The office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BURS'ARY, n. The treasury of a college, or monastery.

2. In Scotland, an exhibition. *Encyc.*

BURSE, n. burs. [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, the vesicle of the gall, the hull or skin of seeds, an exchange; D. *beurs*, a purse, an exchange, scrotum; Ger. *börse*, a purse, an exchange; D. *börs*, the same; It. *borsa*; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*, a purse or bag, *r* being changed into *l*.]

1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate

bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an exchange. The new *Burse* in Paris is one of the most elegant buildings in the city.

2. In France, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In the middle ages, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university. *Encyc.*

BURST, v. i. pret. and pp. *burst*. The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan*, *burstan*; D. *barsten*; G. *bersten*; Dan. *brister*; Sw. *brista*, to burst. The word *bristle* seems to belong to *burst*, denoting a shoot.]

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with violence, or expansion, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to burst from a prison; the heart bursts with grief. *Milton.*

2. To break away; to spring from; as, to burst from the arms. *Pope.*

3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound bursts upon our ears.

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river bursts from a valley; a spring bursts from the earth.

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to burst into tears.

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to burst into a house or a room.

It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, *out, forth, away, from, or asunder*.

BURST, v. t. To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to burst a chain or a door; to burst a cannon.

BURST, n. A sudden disruption; a violent rending; more appropriately, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as a burst of thunder; a burst of applause; a burst of passion.

2. A rupture, a hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen. **BURST, or BURST'EN, pp. or a.** Affected with a rupture or hernia.

BURST, pp. Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'ENNESS, n. The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURST'ER, n. One that bursts.

BURST'ING, ppr. Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST'-WÖRT, n. The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, n. A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*

BURTHEN. [See *Burden*.]

BUR'TON, n. A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also *top-burton-tackle*. *Mar. Dict.*

BURY, n. ber'ry. This word is a different orthography of *burg, burh, borough*. It signifies a house, habitation or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in

Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury. The word is used by Grew, for *burrow*.

BURY, *v. t. ber'ry.* [Sax. *byrian*, *burgan*, to bury; *byrgen*, a tomb or sepulcher; allied to *beorgan*, to save.]

1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.
2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.
3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing; as, to *bury* any one in the ruins of a city.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as dead bodies *buried* in the deep.

6. To place one thing within another. Thy name so *buried* in her. *Shak.*

7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to *bury* an injury.

To *bury* the hatchet, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.

BURYING, *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.

BURYING, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture. John xii. 7.

BURYING-PLACE, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch*; G. *busch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buska*; It. *bosco*; Sp. *bosque*; Port. *bosque*; whence Sp. *boscage*, Fr. *bocage*, It. *boscata*, a grove or cluster of trees. Qu. Gr. *βόσκη*, L. *pasco*, originally, to feed on sprouts.]

1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail. *Spenser. Waller. Encyc. Ash.*
2. An assemblage of branches interwoven. *Encyc.*

3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." *Encyc.*

[I know not that this word is thus used in the U. States.]

4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing. *Mar. Dict.*

This word when applied to sheaves is called *bush*, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel is, in America, called a *box*. Qu. It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a little box. Johnson writes it *bushel*.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. *Milton.*

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush.

BUSH-EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau*; Arm. *boesel*; Norm. *bussel*; probably from *boiste*, *boite*, a box; It. *bossolo*, that is, a little box.]

A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The standard English bushel, by Stat. 12. Henry VII., contains eight gallons of wheat, each gallon eight pounds of wheat, troy weight, the pound, twelve ounces troy, the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2145. 6 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy. *Encyc.*

The English bushel is used also in the U. States.

Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity.

2. In popular language, a large quantity indefinitely. *Johnson.*

3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America, called a *box*. [See *Bush*.]

BUSH'ELAGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Not used in the U. States.]

BUSH'INESS, *n.* [from *bush*, *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy, thick or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man*.] A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSH'MENT, *n.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [Not used.] *Raleigh.*

BUSH'Y, *a.* [from *bush*.] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as a *bushy* beard or brier. *Bacon.*

2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. *Dryden.*

BUSIED, *pp.* of *busy*; pron. *biz'zied*.

BUSILESS, *a.* *biz'ziless*. [See *Busy*.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed. *Shak.*

BUSILY, *adv.* *biz'zily*. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed.

2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

BUSINESS, *n.* *biz'ness*. [See *Busy*.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement—a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. *Business* is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, *businesses*. *Business* is also any temporary employment.

2. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his *business* in an unsettled state.

3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention. You are so much the *business* of our souls. *Dryden.*

4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs. It should be the main *business* of life to serve God, and obey his commands.

5. Concern; right of action or interposing. "What *business* has a man with the disputes of others?"

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered. Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be done; employment of importance to one's interest, opposed to amusement; as, we have no *business* in town.

They were far from the Zidonians and had no *business* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer's *business* is to do justice to his clients.

To do the *business* for a man, is to kill, destroy or ruin him.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque*.] A piece of steel or

whale bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays; a word dependent on fashion. *Donne.*

BUSK, *n.* A bush. [Not used.]

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. This is probably the Saxon word *bysgran*, to busy, or the Sp. *buscar*, to search. *Busk* is still used in America. [See *Busy*.] Fairfax uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them for the battle."

BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*

BUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the stage. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented. *Encyc.*

2. In classic authors, the word is used for tragedy.

BUSK'INED, *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton. Pope.*

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky*. [See *Bush*.] *Shak.*

BUSS, *n.* [Per. *بوسیدن*, *bosidan*; Ar. *باس*, *bausa*, to kiss; L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser*; Norin. *baser*; Sp. *besar*; Port. *beijar*; It. *baciare*; D. *poezen*; to kiss. The verb may be from the noun, and perhaps from the name of the lip; at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. *puz*, the lip; W. and Ir. *bus*, the lip; D. *poes*, a kiss, a puss, a fur-tippet, a girl; Sp. *beso*, a kiss; Port. *beijo*, the lip; *beijo*, a kiss; It. *bacio*. This word, so venerable for its antiquity and general use, has fallen into disrepute.]

A kiss; a salute with the lips.

2. [D. *buis*; G. *büse*; Russ. *busa*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burthen, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end; used in the herring fishery. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto*; Fr. *buste*; L. *bustum*.]

In sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble and the *bust* porphyry or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach. The Italians use the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips. *Encyc.*

BUST'ARD, *n.* [*bus* and *tarda*; It. *otarda*; Fr. *outarde*. Ancient Celtic, *tarda*. Plin. 10. 22.]

The *tarda*, a species of fowl of the grallae order, and genus *Otis*. This fowl grows to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty. *Encyc.*

BUS'TLE, *v. i.* *bus'l*. [This word may be allied to *busy*, or to L. *festino*.]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be

BUT

Lycon being separated, or excepted, who can it be?

And *but* infirmity,

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized

His wish'd ability, he had himself

The lands and waters measured. *Shak.*

That is, except, unless, separate this fact, that infirmity had seized his ability, he had measured the lands and waters.

In this use *but*, *butan*, is a participle equivalent to *excepting*, and may be referred to the person speaking, or more naturally, it is equivalent to *excepted*, and with the following words, or clause, forming the case absolute.

Who can it be, Lycon being excepted?

And *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking.

Shak.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.

Hooker.

There is no question *but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

It is not impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play. *Dryden.*

In the last three examples, *that* is omitted after *but*.

It is not impossible *but that* I may alter the complexion of my play.

In these and all similar phrases, *but* denotes separation, exception.

2. Only.

A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

There is *but* one man present.

This use of *but* is a modern innovation; but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative, *not*, *nothing*, or other word, is omitted. He is *not* a formidable man, *but* to his enemies, that is, except. There is *not but* one man present, that is, there is *not except* or *besides* one present. So also, "Our light affliction is *but* for a moment." 2 Cor. iv. Our affliction is *not*, *except* for a moment.

If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 Kings vii.

The common people in America retain the original and correct phrase; usually employing a negative. They do not say, I have *but* one. On the other hand, they say, I have *not but* one, that is, I have not except one; except one, and I have none. This word *but* for *butan* is not a conjunction, nor has it the least affinity to that part of speech.

BUT, conj. [Sax. *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, compensation, and adverbially, moreover, further, that is, something added to make good, to supply what is wanted, from *betan*, to make *better*, or more, to amend, that is, to advance; D. *boete*; Sw. *böte*; Dan. *baade*; W. *buz*, advantage. So in Ger. *aber*, but, is the Eng. *over*. In some of these languages it denotes a fine or penance, that which makes satisfaction. In Danish, profit; *baader*, to gain or profit; W. *buziau*; Goth. *botyan*, id; G. *busse*, *bussen*. We use this word as a noun, in the phrase, he gives a guinea *boot*, that is, to make good, to satisfy, or by way of addition; and as a verb, in the phrase, what *boots* it, what gain or profit is it. It is radically the same word as *bet* in *better*; and the radical sense is to advance.]

BUT

More; further; noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate, or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.

Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; *but*, the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi.

Our wants are many and grievous; *but* quite of another kind.

The house of representatives were well agreed in passing the bill; *but* the senate dissented.

This word is in fact a noun equivalent to addition or supply; but in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.

BUT, n. [Fr. *bout*, end, extremity, and *but*, end, aim, design; Arm. *but* or *baut*. It is sometimes written *butt*, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It coincides, in sense and elements, with L. *peto*, Sp. *bote*, a thrust, *botar*, to cast, It. *botta*, *botto*, *botare*, Fr. *botte*, *bouder*, Eng. *pout*, and many other words. See *Butt*.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the *bound* or limit of land; yet *butted*, for *bounded*, is often used.

2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written *butt*.

BUT, v. i. To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. [See *Abut*.]

BUT-END, n. [*but* and *end*.] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as the *but-end* of a musket or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, *but* and *end* signifying the same thing; unless *but* is considered as equivalent to *swelling*, *protuberant*.

BUTCH'ER, n. [Fr. *boucher*; Arm. *boçzer*, a butcher; Fr. *boucherie*; It. *beccheria*, butchery, shambles. The primary sense probably is to stick or stab, as the Fr. *boucher* signifies to stop, that is, to set, to thrust.]

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may and often does include the person who cuts up and sells meat.

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed human blood in abundance; applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life. *Locke.*

BUTCH'ER, v. t. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

2. To murder; but emphatically applied to murder committed with unusual cruelty, or circumstances of uncommon barbarity.

BUTCH'ER-BIRD, n. The shrike; a genus of birds, called *Lanius*. One species of this genus is called *king-bird*, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows.

Encyc.

The *king-bird* is now arranged under the genus *Muscicapa*. *Ed. Encyc.*

BUTCH'ERLINESS, n. A cruel, savage, butcherly manner. *Johnson.*

BUT

BUTCHERLY, *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and chumsily barbarous. *Ascham. Shak.*

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *n.* *Ruscus*; a genus of plants, called also knee-holly. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks. *Encyc.*

BUTCHERY, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market. *Pope.*

2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter. *Shak. Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed. *Shak.*

BUTLER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*, from *bouteille*, a bottle, that is, the *bottler*; Ir. *built-leir*, a butler, from *buidel*, *boide*, a bottle.]

A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson or great cup-bearer of the present times. *Encyc.*

BUTLERAGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by king John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown; but it has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called *butlerage*, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

BUTLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a butler. *Gen. xl. 21.*

BUTMENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *aboutement*, from *bout*, *but*, end.]

1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, is called by the same name. It is written also *abutment*.

BUT'SHAFT, *n.* [*but* and *shaft*.] An arrow to shoot at butts with. *B. Jonson.*

BUTT, *n.* [See *But*.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. *Dryden.*

2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed. *Shak.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which an attack is directed. *Clarendon.* Hence,

4. The person at whom ridicule, jests or contempt are directed; as the *butt* of ridicule. *Spectator.*

5. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal, as the *butt* of a ram; also, a thrust in fencing.

6. A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine, or two hogsheads; called also a pipe. A butt of beer is 108 gallons, and from 1500 to 2200 weight of currants is a *butt*. [Sax. *butte* or *byt*; Sp. *bota*.] *Johnson.*

7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

BUT

BUTT, *v. i.* [W. *potlaw*, to butt, to thrust; It. *buttare*; Sp. *botar*; Port. *botar*, to thrust, or throw; Fr. *botte*, a thrust; from the same root probably as *but*, *bout*, L. *peto*.] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram. *Wolton. Dryden.*

BUTTER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*, *butera*; D. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. *βούτυρον*.] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called *butter-milk*.

Butter, in the old chemistry, was applied to various preparations; as, *Butter of antimony*, now called the sublimated muriate of antimony, and made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and the regulus.

Butter of arsenic, sublimated muriate of arsenic, made by a like process.

Butter of bismuth, sublimated muriate of bismuth.

Butter of tin, sublimated muriate of tin.

Butter of zink, sublimated muriate of zink. *Fourcroy.*

Butter of cacao, is an oily concrete white matter obtained from the cacao nut, made by bruising the nut and boiling it in water. *Nicholson.*

Butter of wax, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, and of a butyrous consistence. *Nicholson.*

BUTTER, *v. t.* To smear with butter.

2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game; a *cant term* among gamblers. *Johnson.*

BUTTER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern. *Johnson.*

BUTTER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of *Tussilago*, or Colt's-foot, called *petasites*, growing in wet land, with large leaves. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

BUTTER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to a species of *Ranunculus* or crow-foot, with bright yellow flowers; called also *golden-cup*. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

BUTTER-FLOWER, *n.* A yellow flower. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY, *n.* [from the color of a yellow species.]

Papilio, a genus of insects, of the order of lepidoptera. They have four wings imbricated with a kind of downy scales; the tongue is convoluted in a spiral form; and the body is hairy. The species are numerous. Butter-flies proceed from the crysalids of caterpillars; caterpillars proceed from eggs deposited by butterflies; they then change into crysalids, which produce butterflies, which again deposit their eggs.

BUTTERFLY-SHELL, *n.* A genus of testaceous molluscas, with a spiral unilocular shell; called *voluta*. *Encyc.*

BUTTERIS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BUTTER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. *Johnson* calls this *whey*; but *whey* is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated. Butter-milk in America is not called *whey*.

BUTTERNUT, *n.* [*butter* and *nut*.] The fruit of an American tree, the *Juglans*

BUT

cinnerea; so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance, in its general appearance, to the walnut, or black walnut, so called. It is sometimes called oilnut and white walnut. The tree is called also *butternut* or *butternut-tree*. Dr. M. Cutler calls it *Juglans Cathartica*. *Belknap.*

BUTTER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.

BUTTER-STAMP, } *n.* A broad fore tooth. *Johnson.*

BUTTER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth. *Johnson.*

BUTTER-WIFE, } *n.* A woman who sells butter. *Johnson.*

BUTTER-WOMAN, } *n.* A woman who sells butter. *Johnson.*

BUTTERWORT, *n.* A species of *Pinguicula*, a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, in which these are steeped, or washed, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden. *Encyc.*

BUTTERY, *a.* [from *butter*.] Having the qualities or appearance of butter. *Harvey.*

BUTTERY, *n.* An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions and utensils are kept. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruit and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

BUTTOCK, *n.* The rump, or the protuberant part behind.

2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

BUTTON, *n.* *but'n.* [Fr. *bouton*, a button, a bud; W. *butun*, or *botum*; Corn. *botum*; It. *botone*; Sp. *boton*, a button or bud; from the root of *bud*, that is, a push or protuberance. See *Butt*.]

1. A knob; a small ball; a catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, made of metal, silk, mohair, wood, &c.

2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. *Boyle. Pope.*

3. A bud; a gem of a plant. *Shak.*

4. The button of the reins of a bridle, is a ring of leather, with the reins passed through, which runs along the length of the reins. *Encyc.*

5. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.

6. A small round mass of metal, found at the bottom of a crucible, in chemical experiments. *Nicholson.*

7. The sea-urchin, an animal which has prickles instead of feet. *Sturworth.*

BUTTON, *v. t.* *but'n.* To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons; often followed with *up*, as to *button up* a waistcoat.

2. To dress or clothe. [*Not used*.]

BUTTON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUTTON-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

BUTTON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found in the marquiseate of Bareith. *Encyc.*

as, *A buys out B*. To purchase stock in any fund or partnership, is to *buy in*.
To buy on credit, is to purchase a thing, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day.
To buy the refusal, is to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.
To buy the small pox, in South Wales, is to receive it by inoculation. *Encyc.*
 In popular language, to *buy* is to pay dear for, as in Chaucer.
BUY, *v. t.* To negotiate, or treat about a purchase.
 I will *buy* with you and sell with you. *Shak.*

BUYER, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser. *Wotton.*

BUYING, *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v. t.* [It. *buzzicare*, to whisper; Pers.

بازیدن *bazidan*, to blow as wind.]

1. To make a low hissing sound, as bees; to make the sound of *z*, with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth.

2. To whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice; to make a low hissing sound. *Shak. Hayward.*

BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper. *South. Bacon.*

BUZZARD, *n.* [D. *buzaard*; G. *bussaar*, *bussard*; It. *bozzago*; Fr. *buze*, *buse* or *busard*; Pers. باز *a hawk*.]

1. A species of falco, or hawk, the *buteo*; a rapacious, but sluggish bird; the breast usually of a yellowish white; the upper parts of a deep brown. In some parts of America, it is called the great *Hen-hawk*, from its feeding on poultry. *Pennant. Encyc.*

2. A block-head; a dunce. *Johnson.*
BUZZARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton.*

BUZZARDET, *n.* A species of Falco or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are in proportion rather longer. *Pennant.*

BUZZER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*

BUZZING, *ppr.* Making a low hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BY, *prep.* (Sax. *be* or *big*; Goth. *bi*; Sw. and Dan. *be*; D. *by*; G. *bei*; all contracted from *big*. This word in composition is often written *be*, as in *because*, *besiege*. In Sw. and Dan. it is used only in composition. The Sw. and Dan. *paa*, and Russ. *po*, may be from a different root, although they are nearly allied in signification, and may be the same word differently written. This preposition occurs as a prefix in all the Shemitic languages, contracted indeed into *b*. See the Introduction. The primary sense is, *pressing*, *close*, *near*, *at*; but in Goth. and Sax. it signifies also, *about*, *according to*, *on*, *with*, *against*, *after*, &c. In some of these senses, it coincides with the Russ. *po*. The original verb to which this word belongs, most probably signifies to pass, to go, or come, to drive, to press.]

1. Near; close; as, sit *by* me; that house stands *by* a river. So in It. *presso*, from L. *pressus*; Fr. *près*, *auprès*.

2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go or pass *by* a church. But it seems, in other phrases, or with a verb in the past time, to signify *past*, gone beyond. "The procession is gone *by*;" "the hour is gone *by*;" "John went *by*." We now use *past* as an equivalent word. The procession is gone *past*. *Gone by* is in strictness tautology, as now used; but I apprehend *by* signifies primarily *near*.

3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument or cause; as, "a city is destroyed *by* fire;" "profit is made *by* commerce;" "to take *by* force." This use answers to that of the Latin *per*, through, denoting a passing, acting, agency, or instrumentality.

4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken.

5. "By the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing or continuing, during.

6. "By this time, the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote, *at*, *present* or *come to*.

7. According to; as, "this appears *by* his own account;" "these are good rules to live *by*."

8. On; as, "to pass *by* land or water;" "great battles *by* sea and land." In the latter phrase, *at* or *on* might be substituted for *by*.

9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound; to work *by* the rod or perch; this line is longer *by* a tenth.

10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear *by* heaven, or *by* earth; to affirm *by* all that is sacred.

11. In the phrase, "he has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence.

12. "To sit *by* one's self," is to sit alone, or without company.

13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute.

14. In the phrase, "North *by* West," the sense seems to be north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west.

As an adverb, *by* denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person *by*, at the time. But some noun is understood. So in the phrase, "to pass or go *by*," there is a noun understood.

By and *by* is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.

When persecution ariseth, because of the word, *by* and *by*, he is offended. *Math. xiii.*

By the *by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*,] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject. The old phrase, "on the *by*," on the passage, is now obsolete.

To stand by, is to stand near, or to support.

By, in *lullaby*, and in the nursery, a word used in lulling infants to sleep, is evidently allied to words found in many languages,

- signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop, as the Gr. *παύω*, L. *paco*. It is used in Russia, as with us, *bayu, bai*. This probably is the same word as the foregoing.
- By** or **bye**, in *by-law*, Sax. *bilage*, is probably the Sw. *by*, Dan. *bye*, a village, town, borough or city, from Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, G. *bauen*, D. *bouwen*, to build, Sax. *byan*, to inhabit; that is, a town-law, a municipal law.
- In the common phrase, *good-bye*, *bye* signifies *passing, going*. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to *farewell*. Sax. *faran*, to go, *go well*, may you have a good going, equivalent to *good speed*, in the phrase, "to bid one good speed." [Not *God speed*, as is generally read and understood.]
- By** is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.
- BY-COFFEE-HOUSE**, *n.* A coffee house in an obscure place. *Addison.*
- BY-CONCERNMENT**, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*
- BY-CORNER**, *n.* A private corner.
- BY-DEPENDENCE**, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence. *Shak.*
- BY-DESIGN**, *n.* An incidental design, or purpose. *Hudibras.*
- BY-DRINKING**, *n.* A private drinking.
- BY-END**, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage. *L'Estrange.*
- BY-GONE**, *a.* Past; gone by. (*Scots dialect.*) *Grew.*
- BY-INTEREST**, *n.* Self interest: private advantage. *Atterbury.*
- BY-LANE**, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.
- BY-LAW**, *n.* A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation. *Bacon.*
- BY-MATTER**, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*
- BY-NAME**, *n.* Nickname; an incidental appellation. *Camden.*
- BY-PAST**, *a.* Past; gone by. (*Scots dialect.*) *Cheyne.*
- BY-PATH**, *n.* A private path; an obscure way. *Shak.*
- BY-RESPECT**, *n.* Private end, or view. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- BY-ROAD**, *n.* A private or obscure road. *Swift.*
- BY-ROOM**, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*
- BY-SPEECH**, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*
- BY-SPELL**, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell*.] A proverb. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*
- BY-STANDER**, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan*, to stand by.] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. *Locke.*
- BY-STREET**, *n.* A separate, private or obscure street. *Gay.*
- BY-TURNING**, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*
- BY-VIEW**, *n.* Private view; self interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
- BY-WALK**, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*
- BY-WAY**, *n.* A secluded, private or obscure way. *Addison.*
- BY-WEST**, *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
- BY-WIPE**, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*
- BY-WORD**, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word*, as in *bigword*, and *bigspell*.] Either a passing word, or a town-saying.] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. *Bacon.*
- BYE**, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*
- BYS/SIN**, } *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος*, infra.] A silk
BYS/SUS, } or linen hood. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
- BYS/SINE**, *a.* Made of silk. *Coles.*
- BYS/SOLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος*, fine flax, and *λίθος*, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.] A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic. Their color is olive green, or brownish yellow, and their luster a little silky. Jameson places byssolite under actinolite; Haüy arranges it under amianthoid. *Hausman. Saussure. Cleaveland.*
- BYS/SUS**, *n.* [L. *byssus*; Gr. *βυσσος*, fine linen, or cotton.] The asbestos, composed of parallel fibers, is by some called by this name. *Nicholson.*
- BYZ/ANT**, } *n.* [from *Byzantium*.] A
BYZ/ANTINE, } gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold offered by the king on certain festivals. *Johnson. Camden. Ash.*
- BYZANTINE**, } *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.
BYZANTIAN, } um, an ancient city of Thrace situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek *κ*, kappa, and with the Hebrew *כ*, caph. It bears a middle place in pronunciation, between the aspirate *ח*, and the palatal *י*. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. *κ*, or from the oriental *כ*, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written *ϕ*, with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact, that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic *ح*.

As an abbreviation, C stands for Caius, Carolus, Cæsar, condemn, &c., and CC for *con-silium*. As a numeral C stands for 100; CC for 200; &c. In music, C after the cliff, is the mark of common time. *Encyc.*

In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before *a*, *o* and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i* and *y*. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by *Ch*, which may be called *ke*. In Russ. C is precisely the English *s*, as it was in the old Greek alphabet.

CAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. *כַּב* kab.] An oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum; and the eighteenth of an ephah; containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure.

CABAL, *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, a club, society or combination; It. *cabala*, knowledge of secret things; Sp. *cabala*, secret science; *cabal*, perfect, just, exact; Heb. *קַבַּל* to take, receive, accept; Ch. to cry out, to bawl; also to take or receive; also to be dark, to obscure; Syr. to accuse, oppose, or censure, to *cavil*; Eth. to accept, to pour out; Sam. to accept, and to darken; Ar. to admit or accept, as agreeable; to come;

to be surety; to give bail. See Class B]. This word seems to include the significations of several biliteral roots. Qu. W. *caſuel*, to get or obtain; or *gavnelu*, to hold. The primary sense of the root seems to be to catch or seize by rushing on, or in general, to press, to drive; hence the sense of collection, combination and accusation.]

1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A *junto*. It is sometimes synonymous with *faction*, but a *cabal* usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.

2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*

CABAL, } *n.* [See the preceding word.
CABALA, } It is from the sense of re-
ception.]

CAB/BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen*, to steal; *kabass*, a hand basket; Old Fr. *cabasser*.]

To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment. *Arbutnot.*

CAB/BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in. *Shenstone.*

CAB/BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *Areca*, the *oleracea*, a native of warm climates. This tree grows with a straight stem to the height of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibers of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called *cabbage*, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed. *Encyc.*

CAB/BAGE-WORM, *n.* An insect. *Johnson.*

CAB/IAI, *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of *Cavy*, called also thick-nosed tapir. *Dict. of Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

CAB/IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*, a cabin, a cottage; *caban*, a cloke; It. *capanna*, a cottage; Sp. and Port. *cabana*, a hut or cottage; Ir. *caban*; W. *caban*, from *cab*, a hut, cot, or booth made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. *καπναρι*, from *καπη*, a stable or inclosed place.]

1. A small room; an inclosed place. *Spenser.*

2. A cottage; a hut, or small house. *Swift.*

3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. *Fairfax.*

4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called cabins. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

CAB/IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. *Shak.*

CAB/IN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. *Shak.*

CAB/IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

CAB/INED, *pp.* Inclosed; covered. *Milton.*

CAB/INET, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*; It. *gabinetto*; Sp. *gabinete*. See *Cabin*.]

1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. *Bacon.*

2. A private room, in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*

3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. *Encyc.*

4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. *Swift.*

5. Any close place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping. *Taylor.*

6. A hut; a cottage; a small house. *Obs. Spenser.*

CAB/INET, *v. t.* To inclose. [*Little used.* *Howel.*]

CAB/INET-COUNCIL, *n.* A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. *Bacon.*

2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors. *Gay.*

CAB/INETED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.

CAB/INET-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaux, bed-steads, and other similar furniture.

CAB/IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beaum.*

CABIRE/AN, *n.* [See the words below.] One of the Cabiri. *Faber.*

CABIR/IAN, } [Oriental *כביר* to be strong

CABIR/IC, } *a.* or powerful, to be great;

CABIRIT/IC, } whence it signifies man, a lord, and in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Shemitic dialects. Perhaps *L. vir*, with a prefix.]

Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient Pagans, in Greece and Phœnicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name which signifies *great*, or the *mighty ones*, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature. *Herod. ii. 51. Paus. ix. 25.*

Bryant. Faber. Asiat. Researches.

CA/BLE, *n.* *cabl.* [Sp. Fr. *cable*; D. Dan. G. *kabel*; Arm. *chabl*; Ir. *cabla* or *gabla*; Russ. *kalala*, a bond; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. *כבל* a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or *חבל* to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with *bale*, a package, that is, a tie.]

A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands; each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathom, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, *a cable's length*.

Stream cable is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas.

To *pay out*, or to *veer out the cable*, is to slacken it that it may run out of the ship.

To *serve the cable*, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.

To *slip the cable*, is to let it run out end for end. *Mar. Dict.*

CA/BLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable. *Dyer.*

C A C

CABLET, *n.* A little cable. *Mar. Dict.*
CABLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away. *Mar. Dict.*

CABOCHED, } *In heraldry*, having the head cut close, so as to have no neck left. *Dict.*
CABOSHED, }

CABOOSE, *n.* [G. *kabuse*, a little room or hut; Dan. *kabyse*, a cook's room in a ship. Qu. Ch. כבש to hide or cover, or Heb. Ch. כבש a kiln or furnace. In Dutch, *kombuis* is an oven, furnace or cook's room.]

1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels, it is an inclosed fire-place, hearth or stove for cooking, on the main deck. In a ship of war, the cook room is called a galley. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship. *Encyc.*

CABOS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long, whose flesh is well tasted. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CABRIOLE, } *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, from *cabriolet*, a goat-leap; L. *capra*.]
CABRIOLET, }

A gig; a one horse chair, a light carriage.
CABURE, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind, of the size of a thrush, of a beautiful umber color, spotted with white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CABURNS, *n.* Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like. *Encyc.*

CACAO or **COCOA**, *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of the *Theobroma*, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white pithy substance. *Encyc.*

CACCOONS, *n.* A plant called in botany *Flevilla*. *Encyc.*

CACHALOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the physeter or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, without a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti. *Encyc.*

CACHECTIC, } *[See Cachery.]* Having an ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body without fever. *Core.*
CACHECTICAL, }

CACHEXY, *n.* [Gr. *καχεξία*, from *κακος*, ill, and *εξω*, habit, from *εχω*, to have.] A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease. *Encyc. Core.*

CACHINNA'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*.] Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]

CACH'OLONG, *n.* [said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharra, and *cholon*, a Calmuc word for stone.]

A variety of chalcedony, which is a subspecies of quartz, usually milk white, sometimes grayish or yellowish white; opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. Its fracture is even, or conchoidal with large cavities, sometimes dull, sometimes pearly or glossy. It often envelops common chalcedony; the two minerals being united by insensible shades. It also associates with flint and semi-opal. *Cleveland.*

CACK, *v. i.* [L. *caco*.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

CACK'EREL, *n.* [said to be from L. *caco*.]

C A D

A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels. *Skinner. Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen*, to chatter; Ger. *gackern*, to cackle, to gaggle; D. *gagelen*, to chatter; Eng. *gaggle* and *giggle*; Dan. *kagler*, to cluck, as a hen; Sp. *cacarear*, to cackle or crow.]

1. To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen. *Dryden. Shak.*
2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle*, which is a word from the same root. *Arbutnot.*
3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

CACK'LE, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; silly prattle. *Johnson.*

CACK'LER, *n.* A fowl that cackles. *Johnson.*

2. A tell-tale; a tattler. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a goose or hen. *Johnson.*

CACK'LING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. Rome was saved by the cackling of a goose.

CACCOCHYM'IC, } *[See Cacoehymy.]*
CACCOCHYM'ICAL, }

a. Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood. *Encyc.*

CACCOCHYMY, *n.* [Gr. *κακοχυμία*, of *κακος*, ill, and *χυμος*, juice.]

A vicious state of the vital humors, especially of the blood, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions, or from contagion. *Encyc.*

CACODE'MON, *n.* [Gr. *κακος*, evil, and *δαίμων*, a demon.] An evil spirit. *Shak.*

CACOE'THES, *n.* [Gr. *κακοηθία*; *κακος*, vicious, and *ἦθος*, manners.]

1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.
2. In medicine, an incurable ulcer. *Core.*

CACOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. *κακος*, ill, and *φωνή*, voice.]

1. In rhetoric, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables. *Encyc.*
2. In medicine, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice. *Core. Encyc.*
3. In music, a combination of discordant sounds.

CAD'AVER, *n.* [L.] A corpse.

CADAV'EROUS, *a.* [L. *cadaver*, a dead carcase.]

1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as a *cadaverous* look.
2. Having the qualities of a dead body. *Arbutnot.*

CAD'DIS, *n.* [Qu. L. *cadus*, a cask.] A kind of tape or ribin. *Shak.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. *Johnson.*

CAD'DOW, *n.* A chough; a jack daw. *Ray.*

CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CADE, *a.* [Qu. W. *cadu*, to keep or guard; or Ar. *قَدَّ* to lead or govern, to be led, to be submissive.]

Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as a *cade* lamb.

CADE, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

C A D

CADE, *n.* [L. *cadus*; Gr. *καδος*, a cask *καδος*, a purse or little cask; allied perhaps to W. *cadu*, to hold, to keep.]

A barrel or cask. A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand. *Encyc.*

CADE-OIL, *n.* In the *materia medica*, an oil used in Germany and France, made of the fruit of the *oxycedrus*, called in those countries, *cada*. *Encyc.*

CADE-WORM, *n.* The same as *caddis*.

CA'DENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *cadence*; Sp. Port. *cadencia*; L. *cadens*, from *cado*, to fall; W. *cayzaw*; Corn. *kodha*; Arm. *kuedha*, or *kueza*; Ir. *cadam*, *cadaim*; It. *cadere*; Sp. *caer*; Port. *cahir*; Fr. *cheotr*.]

1. A fall; a decline; a state of sinking. *Milton.*
2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting. In reading or speaking, a certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called *cadence*. *Encyc.*

The ordinary *cadence* is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.

3. The general tone of reading verse. The *cadence* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. Tone; sound; as, hoarse *cadence*. *Milton.*

5. In music, repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose or on a perfect chord. *Encyc.*

Also, the manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close. *Busby.*

6. In horsemanship, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. *Encyc.*

7. In heraldry, the distinction of families. *Todd.*

CA'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure. *Smith.*

CA'DENCED, *pp.* or *p.* Having a particular *cadence*; as well *cadenced* music. *Rousseau.*

CADE'NE, *n.* A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant. *Encyc.*

CA'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens*.] Falling down; sinking. *Johnson.*

CADEN'ZA, *n.* [It. See *Cadence*.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADET, *n.* [Fr. *cadet*; It. *cadetto*; Sp. *cadete*.] In French properly the second son. *Gebelin.* But in general, the younger son or brother, or the youngest. *Brown.*

1. The younger or youngest son.

2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer. *Encyc.*

3. A young man, in a military school.

CADEW, *n.* A straw worm. [*See Cad-dis*.]

CADGE, *v. t.* To carry a burden. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

CADG'ER, *n.* One who brings butter, eggs

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment. *Johnson.*

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque*; Dan. *kag*; allied probably to *cage*, that which holds.]

A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written *Keg*.

CAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage*; D. *kouw* and *koot*. See *Cag*.]

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron. *Encyc.*

2. An inclosure made with pallsades for confining wild beasts. *Johnson.*

3. A prison for petty criminals. *Johnson.*

4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as the *cage* of a wind mill or of a stair case. *Encyc.*

CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. *Donne.*

CA'GIT, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAG'UI, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the pongi, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also *jacchus* and *œdipus*. *Encyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAIC or CAIQUE, *n.* [Fr.] A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAIMAN. [See *Cayman*.]

CAIRN, *n.* [Welsh, *carn*.] A heap of stones.

CA'ISSON, or CAISSOON, *n.* [Fr. from *caisse*, a chest. See *Case*.]

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. *Encyc.*

2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. *Encyc.*

3. An ammunition chest, or waggon.

CA'ITIFF, *n.* [It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a rascal; *cattivare*, to master, to enslave. This word is from the L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio* or *capto*, to take. The sense of *knavery* is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave and vice.]

A mean villain; a despicable knave: it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. *Johnson.*

CAJ'EPUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the *Melaleuca leucodendron*. *Encyc.*

CAJO'LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*, *enjoler*; Arm. *cangeoli*. See *Gull*.]

To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude. *Burke.*

CAJO'LING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CAJO'TA, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog. *Clavigero.*

CAKE, *n.* [D. *koek*; G. *kuchen*; Dan. *kage*;

Sw. *kaka*; Ch. כֶּכֶךְ; Pers. کَک; Syr.

כֶּכֶךְ. The sense seems to be, a mass or lump.]

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.

2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish; as a *cake* on a tree. *Bacon.*

3. A mass of matter concreted; as a *cake* of ice. *Dryden.*

In *New England*, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake.

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh or any other substance. *Addison.*

CAKE, *v. i.* To cackle. [Not used.] *Ray.*

CAL'ABASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, a pumpkin, a gourd, a calabash; Port. *calabaça*. Qu. Gr. καλαγγ, a water-pot or pitcher.]

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell or of the shell of a calabash tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, rosin and the like. *Encyc.*

2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or Cucurbita. *Fam. of Plants.*

CAL'ABASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name *Crescentia*. The *cujete* has narrow leaves, but a large round or oval fruit. The *latifolia* has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes and other utensils. *Encyc.*

CALA'DE, *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground. *Encyc.*

CALA'ITE, *n.* A name given to the turquoise; which see.

CALAMANCO, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque*, *calmande*; D. *kalmink*; G. *kalmank*; Sp. *calamaco*. Qu. Sp. *maca*, a spot.]

A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. *Encyc.*

CAL'AMAR, *n.* [Sp. *id.*; It. *calamata*, an ink-horn, and this animal.]

An animal, having an oblong body and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also sea-sleeve and cuttle-fish.

Sp. Dict. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

CAL'AMBAC, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco*.] Aloeswood, xyloe-aloes, a drug, which is the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a light spongy texture, very porous, and the pores so filled with a soft fragrant resin, that it may be indented by the fingers and chewed like mastich. It is also called *tambac*. The two coarser kinds are called *lignum aloes*, and *calambour*. *Encyc.*

CAL'AMBOUR, *n.* A species of the aloeswood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than *calambac*. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. *Encyc.*

CALAMIFEROUS, *a.* [*calamus* and *fero*.] Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. *Chambers.*

CAL'AMINE, or CAL'AMIN, *n.* *Lapis calaminaris*, or *cadmia fossilis*; an ore of zink, much used in the composition of

brass. This term is applied both to the siliceous oxyd and the native carbonate of zink. They can scarcely be distinguished by their external characters. They are generally compact, often stalactitic, and sometimes crystalized. Most of the calamines of England and Scotland are said to be carbonates. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

CAL/AMINT, *n.* [*L. calamintha*; *Gr. καλαμινθη*; *μινθα*, mentha, menta, mint.]

A plant, a species of Melissa, or baum, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant. *Encyc.*

Water-calaminth is a species of Mentha, or mint.

CAL/AMISTRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair. [*Not used.*] *Colgrave.*

CALAMISTRATION, *n.* The act of curling the hair. [*Not used.*]

CAL/AMIT, *n.* [*L. calamus*, a reed.] A mineral, probably a variety of Tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated; its luster vitreous, and more or less shining. *Cleaveland. Werner.*

CALAMITOUS, *a.* [*Fr. calamiteux.* See *Calamity.*]

1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; applied to men. *Johnson. Calamity.*

2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; applied to external circumstances; as a calamitous event. *Milton.*

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; applied to state or condition. *South.*

CALAMITOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CALAMITOUSNESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CALAMITY, *n.* [*L. calamitas.* *Qu. Ar.*

كَلَامَا, to wound; *Heb. Ch.* כָּלַם to make ashamed. Under this root, the Syriac has *calamity*. The sense of the verb is, to strike, to beat down. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

Any great misfortune, or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals. *Milton. Prior.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

CAL/AMUS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. καλαμος*, a stalk or stem, a reed, stubble; *Eth. and Ar.*

كَلَامُ calamus scriptorius, a writing reed or pen. The verb in Arabic signifies to cut or pare. But *qu.*, for it would seem to be allied to *culmus*.]

1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also *rotang*. It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines. *Encyc.*

2. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. *Encyc.*

3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. *Encyc.*

4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spongy substance. It has an aromatic smell. *Brown. Calmet.*

5. The sweet flag, called by Linne *Acorus*. *Encyc.*

CALAN/DRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark. *Pennant.*

CALAN/DRE or **CAL/ANDER**, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries. *Encyc.*

CALAN/GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot. *Ash.*

CALASH, *n.* [*Fr. caleche*; *D. kales*; *Sp. calesa*; *Russ. koliaska*.]

1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mandrels of cloth, that are let down at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.

CALC/AR, *n.* In glass works, a kind of oven, or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit. *Encyc.*

CALC/ARATE, *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur; *calx*, the heel; *Ir. calg*, a sting or goad.]

Furnished with a spur; as a *calcarate* corol, in larkspur; a *calcarate* nectary, a nectary resembling a cock's spur. *Martyn.*

CALCARIO-SULPHUROUS, *a.* [*See Calx and Sulphur.*]

Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both. *Kirwan.*

CALCARIOUS, *a.* [*L. calcarius.* See *Calx*.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; as *calcareous* earth or stone. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

CALCAVAL/LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. *Mason.*

CALCEATED, *a.* [*L. calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.]

Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.*

CAL/CEDON, *n.* [*See Chalcedony.*] With jewelers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. *Ash.*

CALCEDON/IC, *a.* [*See Chalcedony.*]

CALCEDON/IAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling chalcedony. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

CALCEDONY. See *Chalcedony*, the more correct orthography.

CALCIF/EROUS, *a.* [*of calx*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing calx or lime.

CAL/CIFORM, *a.* [*of calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of calx.

CALCIMU/RITE, *n.* [*of calx*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.]

A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of *calcareous* earth and *magnesia* tinged with iron. *Kirwan.*

CALCINABLE, *a.* [*See Calcine.*] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire. *Encyc.*

CAL/CINATE, *v. t.* To calcine. [*See Calcine.*] *Bacon.*

CALCINA/TION, *n.* [*from calcine.*] The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxyd, or metallic calx. This in modern chemistry is called oxydation.

CAL/CINATORY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CAL/CINE, *v. t.* [*Fr. calciner*; *It. calcinare*; *Sp. calcinar*; from *calx*. See *Calx*.]

1. To reduce a substance to a powder or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter, combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as the carbonic acid from limestone, or the water of crystallization from salts.

2. To oxydize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite. *Denham.*

CAL/CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat. *Newton.*

CAL/CIUM, *n.* [*from L. calx*.] The metallic basis of lime. *Davy.*

CALCOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [*See Calcography.*] Pertaining to calcography.

CALCOG/RAPHY, *n.* [*L. calx*, chalk, and *Gr. γραφω*, to engrave.] An engraving in the likeness of chalk.

CALC-SINTER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

CALC-TUFF, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

CALCULABLE, *a.* [*See Calculate.*] That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

CALCULARY, *n.* [*L. calculus*, a pebble.]

A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap. *Encyc.*

CALCULATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. calculer*; *It. calcolare*; *Sp. calcular*; *Lat. calculo*; from

calculus, a pebble. *Ar. Syr.* حَلَقَ gravel.]

To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. Thus, to *calculate* the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to *calculate* an eclipse.

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.

4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate* the birth of a person. *Shak.*

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people.

ter; *calidus*, hot; from *caleo*, to be hot. This is from the root of Eng. *scald*.]
 A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a movable handle or bail, with which to hang it on a chimney hook. *Addison*.
CALECHE, [See *Calash*.]
CALEDONIAN, *a*. Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination *ia*, signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. *Caledon* signifies probably, the hill or town of the *Gaels*, or *Caels*, the primitive inhabitants.]
CALEDONIAN, *n*. A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.
CALEFACIENT, *a*. [See *Calefaction*, *Calefy*.] Warming; heating.
CALEFACIENT, *n*. That which warms or heats.
CALEFACITION, *n*. [L. *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, to make warm. See *Calefy*.] The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies. *Encyc*.
 2. The state of being heated. *Johnson*.
CALEFACTIVE, *a*. [See *Calefaction*.]
CALEFACTORY, *a*. That makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.
CAL'EFY, *v. i*. [L. *calefy*, to become warm, or hot; from *caleo* and *fy* or *facio*.]
 To grow hot or warm; to be heated. *Brown*.
CAL'EFY, *v. t*. To make warm or hot. *Johnson*.
CAL'ENDAR, *n*. [L. *calendarium*, an account book. See *Calends*.]
 1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanack. It was so named from the Roman *Calendar*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written, in large letters, at the head of each month. [See *Calends*.] *Encyc*.
 2. A list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. *Eng*.
 3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. *Encyc*.
Calendar-month, a solar month as it stands in Almanacks.
CAL'ENDAR, *v. t*. To enter or write in a calendar.
CAL'ENDER, *v. t*. [Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentar*, to heat, to urge or press forward; from *caleo*, to be hot.]
 To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy and wavy; as woolen and silk stuffs and linens.
CAL'ENDER, *n*. A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even and glossy, laying the nap, watering them and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one movable, and loaded with a great weight. *Encyc*.
CAL'ENDRER, *n*. The person who calenders cloth.
CAL'ENDS, *n. plu*. [L. *calendæ*, from *calo*, Gr. *καλεω*, Eng. to call. See *Call*.]
 Among the Romans, the first day of each month. The origin of this name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the

time of the new moon, by a priest who called out or proclaimed the fact, to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others alledge that the people being convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month; a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rome 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals.

Encyc. *Adam's Rom. Ant*.

CAL'ENTURE, *n*. [Sp. *calentura*, heat, a fever with irregular pulse; *calentar*, to heat; from L. *caleo*, to be hot. Russ. *kalyu*, to heat, to make red or red hot.]

A violent ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes attempting to walk in it, is lost. *Encyc*. *Core*.

C'ALF, *n. c'alf*, plu. *calves*, pron. *c'arz*. [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalu*; D. *kalf*; and the verb *kalven*, to calve, to vomit; G. *kalb*; *kalben*. The primary sense is issue, from throwing out. Hence the word is applied to the protuberant part of the leg, a push, a swell.]

1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.
 2. In contempt, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man. *Drayton*.

3. The thick fleshy part of the leg behind; so called from its protuberance. *Wiseman*.

4. The calves of the lips, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise and thanksgiving. *Brown*.

C'ALF-LIKE, *a*. Resembling a calf. *Shak*.

C'ALF-SKIN, *n*. The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

CAL'IBER, *n*. [Fr. and Sp. *calibre*.]

1. The diameter of a body; as the caliber of a column, or of a bullet. *Encyc*.
 2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.

Caliber-compasses, *calibers*, or *callipers*, a sort of compasses made with arched legs, to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c. The legs move on an arch of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder. *Encyc*.

Caliber-rule, Gunner's Callipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, &c. pounds, are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. It is used by engineers, to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber and *vice versa*. *Encyc*.

CAL'ICE, *n*. [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice*; Sax. *calic*, a cup; Gr. *καλῖς*. It is usually written *chalice*; but incorrectly.]

A cup; appropriately, a communion cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass.

CAL'ICO, *n*. [said to be from *Calicut*, in India.] Cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called calico.

In the United States, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colors. I have never heard this name given to the unprinted cloth. Calico was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CALICO-PRINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CALID, *a.* [*L. calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent. *Johnson.*

CALIDITY, *n.* Heat. *Brown.*

CALIDUCT, *n.* [*L. caleo*, to be hot, *calor*, heat, and *duco*, to lead.]

Among the *Ancients*, a pipe or canal used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

CALIF, *n.* written also *caliph* and *kalif*.

[from *Ar. خليفة* *calafa*, to succeed.

Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.]

A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the Pope pretends to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a *calif* is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the Grand Signior in Turkey, and by the Sophi of Persia. *Encyc.*

CALIFATE, *n.* The office or dignity of **CALIPHATE**, *n.* a *calif*; or the government of a *calif*. *Harris.*

CALIGATION, *n.* [*L. caligatio*, dimness, from *caligo*, to be dark.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.

In *medical authors*, *caligation* or *caligo*, is an opakeness or cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, causing dimness of sight; impaired sight from obstruction to the passage of light, or cataract. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CALIGINOUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.

CALIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHIC, *a.* [*Infra.*] Pertaining to elegant penmanship. *Warton.*

CALIGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. καλος*, fair, and

CALIGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. γραφω*, to write; *καλ-γραφια*.]

Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship. *Prideaux.*

CALIN, *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin. *Encyc.*

CALIVER, *n.* [from *caliber*.] A kind of handgun, musket or arquebuse. *Shak.*

CALIX, *n.* [*L. calix*; *Gr. καλξ*.]

1. A cup.

2. The membrane which covers the papillæ in the pelvis of the human kidney. *Coxe.* But it seems to be erroneously used for *calyx*, which see.

CALK, *v. t. cauk*. [*Qu.* the connection of this word with the *Sp. calafetear*; *It. calafatare*; *Port. calafetar*; *Arm. calefeti*; *Fr. calfuter*, to smear with cement or mortar;

Ar. خليفة *kalafa*, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; *Sain. id.* It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the *Dan. kalk*, calx, lime or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and

Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from *Fr. calage*, tow.]

1. To drive oakum or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot melted pitch or rosin, to keep the oakum from rotting.

2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to stop from slipping.

CALK, *n. cauk*. In *New-England*, a sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain *calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping.

CALK'ER, *n. cauk'er*. A man who calks; sometimes perhaps a *calk* or pointed iron on a horse-shoe.

CALK'ED, *pp. cauk'ed*. Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALK'IN, *n.* A calk.

CALK'ING, *ppr. cauk'ing*. Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.

CALK'ING, *n. cauk'ing*. In painting, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate or wall or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

CALK'ING-IRON, *n. cauk'ing-iron*. An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, *v. t.* [*L. calo*; *Gr. καλω*; *Sw. kalla*; *Dan. kaldre*; *W. galw*, to call; *D. kullen*, to talk; *Ch. כלל* in *Aph.* to call, to thunder; *Heb. to hold* or restrain, which is the *Gr. καλω*, *L. caula*; *Syr. Sam. Eth.* to hold, or restrain; *Ar.* to keep; *L. celo*. The primary sense is to press, drive or strain. We find the like elements and signification in *Sax. giellan*, or *gullan*, to yell; *Dan. galre*, to crow. Class *Gl.* The *W. galw* is connected in origin with *gallu*, to be able, to have power, may, can. *Eng. could*, the root of *gallant*, *L. gallus*, &c.]

In a general sense, to drive; to strain or force out sound. Hence,

1. To name; to denominate or give a name. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Gen. i.*

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with *together*; as, the king called his council together; the president called together the congress.

3. To request to meet or come.

He sent his servants to call them that were bidden. *Math. xxii.*

4. To invite.

Because I have called and ye refused. *Prov. i.*

5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect.

Call all your senses to you.

6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, call a servant.

7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.

Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

8. To appoint or designate, as for an office, duty or employment.

See, I have called by name Bezaleel. *Ex. xxxi.*

Paul called to be an apostle. *Rom. i.*

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. *Is. xxii. 12. Cruden.*

10. To invite or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe and obey the gospel. *Rom. viii. 28.*

11. To own and acknowledge. *Heb. ii. xi.*

12. To invoke or appeal to.

I call God for a record. *2 Cor. i.*

13. To esteem or account. *Is. lviii. 5. Mat. iii. 15.*

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.

To call back, to revoke, or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.

To call for, to demand, require or claim, as a crime calls for punishment; or to cause to grow. *Ezek. xxxvi.* Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to call for a dinner.

To call in, to collect, as to call in debts or money; or to draw from circulation, as to call in clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to call in neighbors or friends.

To call forth, to bring or summon to action; as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind.

To call off, to summon away; to divert; as, to call off the attention; to call off workmen from their employment.

To call up, to bring into view or recollection; as, to call up the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to call up a bill before a legislative body.

To call over, to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.

To call out, to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to call out the militia.

To call to mind, to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, *v. i.* To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with *to*.

The angel of God called to Hagar. *Gen. xxi.*

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to call at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a call. It is common, in this phrase, to use *at*, as to call at the inn; or *on*, as to call on a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to *speak*, *D. kallen*. Let us speak at this place.

To call on, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In a theological sense, to pray to or worship; as, to call on the name of the Lord. *Gen. iv.* To repeat solemnly. *Dryden.*

To call out, to utter a loud voice; to bawl; a popular use of the phrase.

CALL, *n.* A vocal address, of summons or invitation; as, he will not come at a call.

2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the calls of justice or humanity.

3. Divine vocation, or summons; as the call of Abraham.

4. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman has a call to settle in the ministry.

5. A summons from heaven; impulse.

CAL

CAL

CAL'LUS, n. [*L. callus*, from *calleo*, to be hard; Sans. *kalla*, stoue.]

Any cutaneous, corneous, or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them; also, a hardness in the skin; a hard, dense, insensible knob on the hands, feet, &c.

Encyc. Core.

C'ALM, a. cam. [*Fr. calme*; *Sp. calma*; *It. calma*; *D. kalm*. *Qu. Gr. χαλας*; *It. calare*, to decrease or abate; *Sp. calar*, to sink.]

1. Still; quiet; being at rest; as the air. Hence not stormy or tempestuous; as a calm day.

2. Undisturbed; not agitated; as a calm sea.

3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil; as the mind, temper, or attention.

C'ALM, n. Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; *applied to the elements, or to the mind and passions.* *South.*

C'ALM, v. t. To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease, allay or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

Dryden. Atterbury.

C'ALMER, n. The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies.

C'ALMING, ppr. Stilling; appeasing.

C'ALMLY, adv. In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

C'ALMNESS, n. Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; *applied to the elements.*

2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state; *applied to the mind, passions or temper.*

C'ALMY, a. Calm; quiet; peaceable.

Spenser. Cowley.

CAL'OMEL, n. [*Qu. Gr. χαλος*, fair, and *μελας*, black, or *Æthiops mineral*.]

A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is called the submuriate or protochloride of mercury, and is prepared in various ways, by sublimation or precipitation, and also in the dry way. The following are the directions given in the last *London Pharmacopœia*. Take of muriated quicksilver one pound, and of purified quicksilver, nine ounces; rub them together till the globules disappear; then sublimate, and repeat the sublimation twice more successively. *Webster.*

CALOR'IC, n. [*L. calor*, heat.] The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. *Lavoisier.*

Caloric may be defined, the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. *Ure.*

Caloric expands all bodies. *Henry.*

CALOR'IC, a. Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CALORIF'IC, a. That has the matter of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

CALORIM'ETER, n. [*L. calor*, heat, and *Gr. μετρος*, measure.]

An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts, invented by *Lavoisier and Laplace.*

CAL'ORIMOTOR, n. [*caloric* and *L. motor*, mover.]

A galvanic instrument, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power. *Hare.*

CALO'TTE, } n. [*Fr. calotte*.] A cap or **CALO'TE, }** coif, of hair, satin or other stuff, worn in popish countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.

2. In *architecture*, a round cavity or depression, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment. *Harris. Encyc.*

CALOY'ERS, or CALOGERI, n. Monks of the Greek church, of three orders; *archari*, or novices; ordinary professed, or *microchemi*; and the more perfect, called *megalochemi*. They are also divided into *cenobites*, who are employed in reciting their offices, from midnight to sunrise; *anchores*, who retire and live in hermitages; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries. *Encyc.*

CALP, n. A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of a bluish black, gray or grayish blue, but its streak is white, called also argillo-feruginous limestone. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl. *Kirwan. Cleaveland. Phillips.*

CAL'TROP, n. [*Sax. coltrappe*, a species of thistle, rendered by *Lye, rhannus*, and *carduus stellatus*. The French has *chaussetrape*. The Italian *calcatreppolo* is from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, a thistle; *L. tribulus*.]

1. A kind of thistle, the Latin *tribulus*, with a roundish prickly pericarp; on one side, gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, converging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*

2. In *military affairs*, an instrument with four iron points, disposed in a triangular form, so that three of them being on the ground, the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet. *Encyc. Dr. Addison.*

CALUMET, n. Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

CALUM'NIATE, v. t. [See *Calumny*.] To accuse or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offense, or something disreputable; to slander.

CALUM'NIATE, v. i. To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CAL

CALUMNIATED, *pp.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CALUMNIATING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CALUMNIA'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CALUMNIATOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CALUMNIATORY, *a.* Slandering. *Montagu.*

CALUM'NIOUS, *a.* Slandering; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

CALUM'NIOUSLY, *adv.* Slanderingly.

CALUM'NIOUSNESS, *n.* Slanderingness. *Bp. Morton.*

CAL'UMNY, *n.* [*L. calumnia*; *Fr. calomnie*; *It. calunnia*.] If *m* is radical, this word may be allied to *calamity*, both from the sense of falling upon, rushing, or throwing on. If *m* is not radical, this word may be the Gothic *holon*, to caluminate, Saxon *holan*, to rush upon. The word is found in *Ir. guilimne*, calumny, *guilinnighim*, to caluminate or reproach.

Slander; false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by *on*.

Neglected calumny soon expires. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAL'VARY, *n.* [*L. calvaria*, from *calva*, a skull or scalp; *Ir. calb*, the head; *Sp. calvario*, *calva*; *It. calvo*.]

1. A place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In *catholic countries*, a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Savior suffered.
2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Saviour was crucified.

C'ALVE, *v. i. cūv.* [*from calv*; *Sax. calfsan*.] To bring forth young, as a cow.

2. In a metaphorical sense, and sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race, to bring forth; to produce.

C'ALVES-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snap-dragon, antirrhinum.

CAL'VER, *v. t.* To cut in slices. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CAL'VER, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. [*Not in use.*] *Cotton.*

CAL'VILLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of apple.

CAL'VINISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536, chosen professor of divinity, and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the trinity.

CAL'VINIST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CAL

CALVINIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

CALVINIST'ICAL, }

C'ALVISH, *a.* [*from calv*.] Like a calf. [*More properly, calfish.*] *Sheldon.*

CALX, *n.* plu. *calxes* or *calces*. [*L. calx*; *Sax. cealc*, a stone, *calculus*, and *chalk*; *D. kalk*; *G. kalk*; *Sw. kalck*; *Dan. kalk*; *Fr. chaux*.] The same word signifies chalk, lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed *calculus*, a little stone. The word then signifies primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to *callus*. If *calx* is from *καλξ*, the usual orthography was not observed by the Latins. See *Calculate*.]

Properly lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxyds. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. *Coze. Encyc.*

Calx nativa, native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without burning, will make a cement, like lime or gypsum.

Calx viva, quick-lime, is lime not slaked.

CALY'CINAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a calyx;

CAL'YCINE, }

CAL'YCLE, *n.* [*L. calyculus*. See *Calyx*.] In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside. The *calycle* of the seed is the outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion. *Martyn.*

CALY'ULATE or **CAL'YCLED**, *a.* Having a calycle at the base on the outside; used of the *calyx*.

CALYPT'ER, *n.* [*Gr. καλυπτέρη*, a cover.] The calyx of mosses, according to Linne; but not properly a calyx. It is a kind of vail, or cowl, which covers or is suspended over the tops of the stamens, like an extinguisher. *Milne.*

The *calyptra* of mosses is an appendage of the capsule or female flower. It at first closely invests the capsule, and its summit is the stigma. As the capsule approaches maturity, the *calyptra* is detached below, and appended to the stigma like a hood. *Cyc. Smith.*

CAL'YX, *n.* plu. *calyces*. [*L. calyx*; *Gr. καλῦξ*, a flower not opened, a husk or shell. It has been confounded with *καλξ*, calix, a cup.]

The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linne's system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucre, the ament, the spathe, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. But in general it signifies the perianth, and the leaves are generally green. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*

The opinion of Linne that the calyx is the continuation of the epidermis is now considered erroneous. *Ed. Encyc. Smith.*

CALZOONS', *n.* [*Sp. calzones*.] Drawers. [*Not English.*] *Herbert.*

CAM

CAM'BER, *n.* [*Fr. cambrer*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from *L. camera*, a vault, a chamber.]

Among *builders*, camber or camber-beam is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

A *cambered-deck*, is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining towards the stem and stern; also, when it is irregular.

CAM'BERING, *ppr. or a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering*.

CAM'BIST, *n.* [*It. cambista*, from *cambio*, exchange; *Sp. id.*]

A banker; one who deals in notes, and bills of exchange. *Christ. Obs.*

CAMBRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, *pret. of come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead. *Encyc.*

CAM'EL, *n.* [*L. camelus*; *Gr. κάμηλος*; *D. Dan. kameel*; *G. kamel*; *Heb. Syr. Eth.* *سومل*; *Ch. גמל*; *Ar. جمل*.] The Arabic verb, to which this word belongs, signifies to be beautiful or elegant, to please or to behave with kindness and humanity. In *Sax. gamele*, or *gamol*, is a camel, and an old man; *gamol-feaz*, one that has long hair; *gamol-ferth*, a man of a great mind. In *W.* the word is *cammarc*, a crooked horse.]

1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are; it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary or Arabian camel has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The Llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The Pacos or sheep of Chili has no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink, for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.
2. In Holland, Camel, [or Kameel, as *Coze* writes it,] is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the river Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt. *Coze. Encyc.*

CAM'EL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel. *Fulter*

CAM'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. camera*, from *camera*, a chamber, properly an arched roof.] To vault; to ceil. [*Little used.*]

CAM'ERATED, *a.* [*L. cameratus*, from *camera*.] Arched; vaulted.

CAM'ERA'TION, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

CAM'IS, *n.* [*It. camice*.] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM'ISA'DE, *n.* [*Fr. from chemise*, a shirt; *It. camicia*; *Sp. camisa*.]

An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other by, bore a shirt over their arms. *Encyc.*

CAM'ISATED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outwards. *Johnson.*

CAM'LET, *n.* [*from camel*, sometimes written *camelot*.]

A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camlets are now made in Europe. *Encyc.*

CAM'LETED, *a.* Colored or veined. *Herbert.*

CAM'MOC, *n.* [*Sax. cammoc*, or *cammecc*.] A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, *Ononis*.

CAM'OMILE, *n.* [*Fr. camomille*; *Arm. cramamailh*; *D. kamille*; *G. id.*; *Dan. kamel-blomster*; *L. chamæmelon*, which seems to be the *Gr. χαμαί*, earth, and *μελον*, an apple.]

A genus of plants, *Anthemis*, of many species. It has a chaffy receptacle; the calyx is hemispheric and subequal, and the florets of the ray are more than five. The common sort is a trailing perennial plant, has a strong aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is accounted carminative, aperient, and emollient.

CAM'OUS, } *a.* [*Fr. camus*; *W. cam*, *CAMOYS*, } crooked.]

Flat; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used.]

CAM'OUSED, *a.* Depressed; crooked. *B. Jonson.*

CAM'OUSLY, *adv.* Awry. *Skellon.*

CAMP, *n.* [*L. campus*; *Fr. camp* and *champ*; *Arm. camp*; *It. Sp. Port. campo*; *Sax. camp*. The sense is, an open level field or plain. See *Champion* and *Game*.]

1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.

2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest; as, to pitch a *camp*. Also, the troops encamped on the same field.

3. An army. *Hume.*

CAMP, *v. t. or i.* To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. [*See Encamp.*]

CAMP-FIGHT, *n.* In law writers, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [*Camp* in *W.* is a game, and *campiaw* is to contend.]

CAMPA'IGN, } *n. campagne.* [*Fr. campagne*; *It. campagna*; *Sp. campaña*; *Port. campanha*; from *camp*. This should be written *campain*, as *Mitford* writes it.]

1. An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [*See Champaign.*]

2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.

CAMPA'IGN, *v. t.* To serve in a campaign. *Musgrave.*

CAMPA'IGNER, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAMPA'NA, *n.* [*L.*] The pasque-flower.

CAMPANIFORM, *a.* [*L. campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape of a bell; applied to flowers. *Botany.*

CAMPAN'ULA, *n.* [*L.*] The bell-flower.

CAMPAN'ULATE, *a.* [*L. campanula*, a little bell.] In the form of a bell. *Botany.*

CAMPE'ACHY-WOOD, from *Campeachy* in Mexico. [*See Logwood.*]

CAMPES'TRAL, } *a.* [*L. campestris*, from *CAMPESTRIAN*, } *a.* *campus*, a field.]

Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground. *Mortimer.*

CAMP'PHOR, *n.* properly *cafor*. [*Low L. camphora*; *Fr. camphre*; *It. canfora*; *Sp. alcanfor*; *Port. canfora*; *D. and G. kamfer*;

Ar. كافور *kafor*, *kaforon*, from كافر *kafara*, Heb. Ch. Syr. ܟܫܐ *kasar*, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter *m* in this word is casual.]

A solid concrete juice or exudation, from the *laurus camphora*, or *Indian laurel-tree*, a large tree growing wild in *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, &c. It is a whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic. *Encyc. Lanier. Atkin.*

CAMP'PHOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Little used.*]

CAMP'PHORATE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAMP'PHORATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAMP'PHORATED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAMP'PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

CAMP'PHOR-OIL. [*See Camphor-tree.*]

CAMP'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to *Miller*, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of *Borneo*, which produces the best species; the other, a native of *Japan*, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in *Sumatra*. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close

and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by the nitric acid. *Asiat. Res. iv. 1.*

CAMPIL/LA, *n.* A plant of a new genus, used by dyers. *Asiat. Res.*

CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football.

Bryant.

CAMP'ION, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the lychnis.

CAMUS, *n.* [L. *camisa*.] A thin dress.

CAM'IS, *n.* [Not Eng.] *Spenser.*

CAN, *n.* [D. *kan*; Sax. *canna*; G. *kanne*; Dan. *kande*; Sw. *kanna*; Corn. *hannath*; Sans. *kundha*; probably from holding, containing, W. *cannu* or *ganu*, to contain, *gan*, capacity, a mortise, Eng. *gain*, in carpentry. Hence W. *cant*, a circle, a hoop, a fence round a yard, a hundred, L. *centum*, Teut. *kund*, in hundred. See *Cent* and *Hundred*, and *Can*, *infra*.]

A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as a *can* of ale.

CAN, *v. i.* pret. *could*, which is from another root. [See *Could*.] [*Can* is from the Sax. *cennan*, to know, to bear or produce; Goth. *kunnan*, Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove; *cind*, *cyn*, *gecynd*, kind; L. *genus*; D. *kunnen*, to know, to understand, to hold, to contain, to be able, like the Fr. *savoir*; Dan. *kan*, to be able; *kiender*, to know; Sw. *känna*, to know; *kunna*, to be able; G. *kennen*, to know; *können*, to be able. Hence *cunning*, that is, knowing, skillful, experienced; G. *können*, a being able, ability, knowledge; *kund*, public; *kunde*, knowledge, acquaintance. The Teutonic and Gothic words unite with the Greek *γινωσκω*, to beget, as a male, and to bear, as a female, which is connected with *γινωσκω*, to be born or produced. *Can*, *cennan*, and *γινωσκω*, are probably the same word; and the Sax. *ginan*, in the compounds, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, *enginnan*, to *begin*, is from the same root. The primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to urge or thrust with force, which gives the sense of producing, and of holding, containing, which is the primary sense of *knowing*, comprehending; and straining gives the sense of power. The Sax. *cunnian*, to try, is to *strain*. See *Ken*. Ar.

كان to be, the substantive verb; also, to become, to be made, to endure; also,

to create, to generate, to form; يَكُن

to know; Heb. and Ch. כָּן, to fit or prepare, to form or fashion; whence right,

fit; as we have right, Sax. *reht*, L. *rectus*, from *rego*, to rule, that is, to strain, stretch, make straight; Syr. ܟܢܐ to begin to be, and its derivatives, to plant or establish, to create, to be prepared; Eth. ከጠኑ kun, to be, to become, to be made; Ch. Sam. as the Hebrew. See Class Gn. No. 29. 38. and 58. 42. 45. &c. *Can* in English is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases, *I can go*, instead of, *I can to go*; thou *canst go*; he *can go*.]

1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man *can* lift a weight which another *can* not. A horse *can* run a certain distance in a given time.
2. To have means, or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man *can* build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation *cannot* prosecute a war, without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars, if I *can*.
3. To be possible.

Nicodemus said, How *can* these things be? John iii.

4. To have adequate moral power. A man *can* indulge in pleasure, or he *can* refrain. He *can* restrain his appetites, if he will.
5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We *can* use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man *can* or *cannot* hold an office. The Jews *could* not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The House of Commons in England *can* impeach, but the House of Lords only *can* try impeachments. In general, we *can* do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.

How *can* I do this great wickedness and sin against God. Gen. xxxix.

I *cannot* go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more. Numb. xxii.

6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver *can* be melted, but *cannot* be changed into gold.

Can the rush grow without mire? Job viii.

Can the fig tree bear olive berries? James iii.

Can faith save him? James ii.

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He *cannot* bear reproof. I *cannot* endure this impertinence.

This is a hard saying; who *can* hear it? John vi.

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they *can* translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer *can* calculate an eclipse, though he *can* not make a coat.

9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience or other objection.

I have married a wife, and therefore I *cannot* come. Luke xiv.

I *cannot* rise and give thee—yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him. Luke xi.

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel

can not hold or contain the whole quantity.

CAN, *v. t.* To know. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In seamanship, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together. *Mar. Dict.*

CANA'DIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CANA'DIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CANA'IL, *n.* [Fr. *canaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; It. *canaglia*.]

The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; offscouring.

CAN'AKIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak.*

CANAL, *n.* [L. *canalis*, a channel or kennel; these being the same word differently written; Fr. *canal*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*; Sp. Port. *canal*; It. *canale*. See *Cane*. It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.]

1. A passage for water; a water course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas *channel* is applicable to a natural water course.

The canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie is one of the noblest works of art.

2. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

3. A surgical instrument; a splint. *Care.*

CANAL-COAL. [See *Cannel-coal*.]

CANALICULATE, *a.* [L. *canaliculus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, *canna*, a pipe.]

Channelled; furrowed. In botany, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants. *Martyn.*

CANA'RY, *n.* Wine made in the Canary isles.

2. An old dance. Shakspeare has used the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.

CANA'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of *Fringilla*. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.

CANA'RY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris, whose seeds are collected for canary-birds.

CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller*; Port. *cancellar*; L. *cancellus*, to deface, properly to make cross bars or lattice-work, hence to make cross lines on writing, from *cancelli*, cross bars or lattice-work; Gr. *κρυκτός*; Syr. Ch. ܟܢܟܠ *kankel*, id.]

1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate.

1 ob- Rome being obliged to wear a white gown.]

can- 1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office; cross one who offers himself, or is proposed for rym. preferment, by election or appointment; ewg usually followed by *for*; as a *candidate* for the office of sheriff.

ted; 2. One who is in contemplation for an office, ing; or for preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint, though he does not offer himself.

Fr. 3. One who, by his services or actions, will cro; or may justly obtain preferment or re- This ward, or whose conduct tends to secure ap- it; as a *candidate* for praise.

4. A man who is qualified, according to the n is the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, the que. and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. *U. States.*

5. One who is in a state of trial or probation from a reward, in another life; as a *candidate* for heaven or for eternity.

CAN'DIDLY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN'DIDNESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DIED, *pp. or a.* [from *candy*.] Preserved with sugar, or incrustured with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as *candied* raisins.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [L. *Sp. It. candela*; Fr. *candelle*; Sax. *candel*; Pers. *kandil*; Arm. *cantol*; W. *caneyll*; Ir. *cainneal*; from L. *candeo*, to shine, to be white, or its root. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot, to throw, to radiate. See *Cant* and *Chant*.]

1. A long, but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely; used for a portable light of domestic use.

2. A light.

3. A light; a luminary. In scripture, the *candle of the Lord* is the divine favor and blessing, Job xxix. 3.; or the conscience or understanding. Prov. xx. 27.

Excommunication by inch of candle, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated.

Sale by inch of candle, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid, only till a small piece of candle burns out.

Medicated candle, in medicine, a bougie.

Rush-candles are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain *rushes*, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-BERRY TREE, *n.* The *Myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil rising to the surface is skimmed off, and when cool, is of the consistency of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called *bay-berry tallow*.

CAN'DLE-BOMB, *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-HOLDER, *n.* [candle and hold.]

A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* [candle and light.] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

CAN'DLEMAS, *n.* [candle and mass, Sax. *massa*; *candle-feast*.]

The feast of the church celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Savior was "to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the pope's palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But *candlemas* is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [candle and stick; Sax. *candel-sticca*.] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* [candle and stuff.] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c. *Bacon.*

CAN'DLE-WASTER, *n.* [candle and waste.] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candle-light; a spendthrift. *B. Jonson. Shak.*

CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments. *Beaum.*

CAN'DOE, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor*, from *candeo*, to be white.]

Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity. *Watts.*

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire*, to candy, to preserve; *candito*, candied; Fr. *candir*. This seems not to be the Latin *condio*, for the Italian has also *condire*. Possibly it may be from L. *candeo*, to be white. But in Ar. *sc* -

كند kand, kandon, is the saccharine matter of the sugar cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. *khand*.]

1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar.

2. To form into congelations or crystals. *Shak.*

3. To cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice. *Dryden.*

CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DYING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CAN'DYING, *n.* The act of preserving

- simples in substance, by boiling then in sugar. *Encyc.*
- CAN'DY-TUFTS**, *n.* A plant, the Iberis. *Fam. of Plants.*
2. A Cretan flower. *Tate.*
- CANE**, *n.* [*L. canna*; *Gr. xanna*; *Fr. canne*; *W. cawn*; *Sp. caña*; *Port. cana* or *canna*; *It. canna*; *Arm. canen*; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. nyp*. In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.]
1. In botany, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c. Among these is the bamboo of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking sticks. The sugar cane, a native of Asia, Africa and America, furnishes the juice from which are made, sugar, melasses and spirit. [See Sugar Cane.]
2. A walking stick.
3. A lance, or dart made of cane. *Dryden.*
4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 3½ inches; in Thoulouse in France, 5 feet 8½ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5½ inches.
- CANE**, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking stick.
- CANE-BRAKE**, *n.* [*cane* and *brake*.] A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*
- CANE-HOLE**, *n.* [*cane* and *hole*.] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations. *Edwards' W. Indies.*
- CANE-TRASH**, *n.* [*cane* and *trash*.] Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice. *Edwards' W. Indies.*
- CANES/CENT**, *a.* [*L. canescens*.] Growing white or hoary.
- CANICULA**, *n.* [*L. canicula*, a little dog, *from canis*, a dog.]
- CANICULE**, *n.* [*from canis*, a dog.]
- A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the dog-star, or Sirius; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days.
- CANICULAR**, *a.* [*L. canicularis*.] Pertaining to the dog-star.
- CANINE**, *a.* [*L. caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as a canine appetite, insatiable hunger; canine madness, or hydrophobia.
- Canine teeth** are two sharp pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.
- CANING**, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.
- CANISTER**, *n.* [*L. canistrum*; *Gr. xavapov*, *xavap* or *xavov*; *Fr. canastre*; *Port. canastra*; *Sp. canasta*.]
- Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but more generally, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.
- CANK'ER**, *n.* [*L. cancer*; *Sax. cancre* or *cancre*; *D. kanker*; *Fr. chancre*; *It. canchero*. This is the Latin cancer, with the Roman pronunciation. See Cancer.]
1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.
2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough. *Cyc.*
3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts or destroys. *Sacrilege may prove an eating canker.* *Atterbury.*
- And their word will eat as doth a canker. *Tim. ii.*
4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. *Shak.*
5. A kind of rose, the dog rose. *Peacham. Shak.*
6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog. *Encyc.*
- CANK'ER**, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. *Herbert.*
2. To infect or pollute. *Addison.*
- CANK'ER**, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxidized, as a metal. *Bacon.*
- CANK'ERBIT**, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or venomous tooth. *Shak.*
- CANK'ERED**, *pp.* Corrupted.
2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*
- CANK'EREDLY**, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.
- CANK'ER-FLY**, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. *Walton.*
- CANK'ER-LIKE**, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.
- CANK'EROUS**, *a.* Corroding like a canker. *Thomson.*
- CANK'ER-WORM**, *n.* A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In America, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground.
- CANK'ERY**, *a.* Rusty.
- CAN'NABINE**, *a.* [*L. cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen.
- CAN'NEL-COAL**, **CAN'DLE-COAL**, *n.* A hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. On fire it decrepitates and breaks into angular fragments. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys. *Cleveland.*
- CAN'NEQUIN**, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade. *Encyc.*
- CAN'NIBAL**, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite. *Bacon. Bentley.*
- CAN'NIBALISM**, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind.
2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity. *Burke.*
- CAN'NIBALLY**, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*
- CAN'NON**, *n.* [*Fr. canon*; *Arm. canon* or *canol*; *D. kanon*; *G. kanone*; *Sp. cañon*; *Port. canham*; *It. cannone*. Probably from *L. canna*, a tube. See Cane.]
- A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds, to forty eight pounds weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this kind are called field pieces.
- CANNONA'DE**, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.
- CANNONA'DE**, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress or ship; to batter with cannon shot.
- CANNONA'DE**, *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.
- CAN'NON-BALL**, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. *Cannon bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon balls were originally of stone.
- CANNONEE'R**, *n.* A man who manages cannon; an engineer.
- CANNONIE'R**, *n.* cannon; an engineer.
- CAN'NON-PROOF**, *a.* Proof against cannon shot.
- CAN'NON-SHOT**, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.
- CANNOT**, [*can* and *not*.] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.
- CAN'NULAR**, *a.* [*L. canna*, a tube.] Tubular; having the form of a tube. *Encyc.*
- CANOE**, *n.* *canoo'*. [*Fr. canot*; *Sp. canoa*; *It. canoe* or *canon*; from *L. canna*, a tube or cane, or the same root.]
1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.
2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.
- CAN'ON**, *n.* [*Sax. Fr. Sp. Port. canon*; *It. canone*; *L. canon*; *Gr. xanna*. Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. *nyp* a cane, reed or measuring rod. In Eth. $\Phi\psi\chi$ *kanan*, signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule, whence canon, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word is from one of the roots in Class Gu, which signifies to set, or to strain. The Welsh unites it with the root of *can*, *L. cano*, to sing, *W. canon*, a song, a rule, a canon, from *canu* to sing, *L. cano*. The sense of *canon* is that which is set or established.]
1. In ecclesiastical affairs, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.
2. A law or rule in general.
3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred canon, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.
4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.
- A cardinal canon is one attached to a church, *incardinatus*, as a priest to a parish. *Domicellary canons*, are young canons,

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular.

Canonical sins, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted; as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.

Encyc.

CANONICALLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, *n. plu.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CANONICATE, *n.* The office of a canon.

Encyc.

CANONIST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CANONIS'TIC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CANONIZATION, *n.* [See *Canonize*.] The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the Pope decrees the canonization.

Addison. Encyc.

2. The state of being sainted.

CANONIZE, *v. t.* [from *canon*.] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue, called a canon.

CANONRY, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benefice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend.

Ayliffe. Encyc.

CAN'OPIED, *a.* [See *Canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

Milton.

CAN'OPY, *n.* [Gr. *κνωπεριον*, a pavilion or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from *κνωπε*, a gnat.]

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. So the sky is called a *canopy*, and a canopy is borne over the head in processions.

2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair or the like.

Encyc.

CAN'OPY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

Dryden.

CANO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful.

Brown.

CANO'ROUSNESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*,

Port. *id.*, to sing, to chant, to recite, to creak, to chirp, to whistle; It. *cantare*, to sing, to praise, to crow; Fr. *chanter*; Arm. *cana*; from L. *cano*, to sing. The primary sense is to throw, thrust or drive, as in *can*; a sense retained in the phrase, to *cant* over any thing. In singing, it implies a modulation or inflexion of voice. In Welsh, *can*, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song and white, L. *cano*, *canus*, and *canes*. These are from the same root and have the same radical sense, to throw or shoot as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays. W. *canu*, to sing; Sanscrit, *gana*; Persic, *kandam*.]

1. In *popular usage*, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a pail or a cask. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To toss; as, to *cant* a ball.

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected singing tone.

[In this sense, it is usually intransitive.]

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift.*

CANT, *n.* A toss; a throw, thrust or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*. [This is the literal sense.]

2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words either in conversation or preaching.

3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.

4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.

5. Any barbarous jargon in speech.

6. Whining pretension to goodness.

Johnson.

7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.

Swift.

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to *auction*, *auctio*, a *hawking*, a crying out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out, but I believe not in use in the U. States.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant*, a corner.] A niche; a corner or retired place.

B. Jonson.

Cant-timbers, in a ship, are those which are situated at the two ends. *Mar. Dict.*

CANTA'BRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

CAN'TALIVER, *n.* [cantle and eaves.] In *architecture*, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. *Encyc.*

CAN'TAR, *n.* An eastern weight; at

CAN'TARO, *n.* Acra in Turkey, 603 pounds; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 pounds. In Egypt, it consists of 100 or 150 rotolos; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 151, or 160. *Encyc.*

At Alicant in Spain, the cantaro is a liquid measure of 3 gallons. In Cochín, a measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the rubi, 32 rotolos.

CANTA'TA, *n.* [Italian, from *cantare*, to sing; L. *canto*.]

A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CANTA'TION, *a.* A singing. [Not used.]

CANTEEN, *n.* [It. *cantina*.] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. *Chambers.*

CAN

CAN/TELEUP, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

CANT'ER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal* or *cantren*, to run, to rove or ramble, from tossing or leaping, *canting*. See *Cant*.]

To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANT'ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANT'ER, *n.* A moderate gallop.

2. One who cant or whines.

CANTERBURY BELL, *n.* A species of Campanula. [See *Bell-Flower*.]

CANTERBURY TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANT'ERING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a slow gallop.

CANTHARIDIN, *n.* [Infra.] That peculiar substance existing in the Meloe vesicatorius, or cantharides, which causes vesication. Thomson.

CANTHARIS or plu. CANTHARIDES, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*.] Spanish flies; a species of Meloe. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining green color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory, or blistering plaster. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*; D. *kant*, a corner.]

An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose; the lesser, near the temple. Encyc.

CANTICLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico*; L. *canticum*, from *canto*. See *Cant*.]

1. A song. In the plural, *canticles*, the Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

2. A canto; a division of a song. Obs. Spenser.

CANTILLATE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo*. See *Cant*.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. M. Stuart.

CANTILLATION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sudden jerk; tossing.

3. Speaking with a whine or song-like tone.

CANT'INGLY, *adv.* With a cant.

CANT'ION, *n.* A song or verses. [Not used.] Spenser.

CANT'LE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau*, whence *echantillon*; Eng. *scantling*.]

A fragment; a piece; a portion. Obs. Shak.

CANT'LE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece. Obs. Dryden.

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment. Dryden.

CAN'TO, *n.* [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. See *Cant*.]

A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a book. In Italian, *canto* is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part.

CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone*, a corner-stone, and a canton; Sp. *canton*; Port. *canto*, a corner; Fr. *canton*, a corner, a part of a country, a district; Arm. *canton*; D. *kant*; G. *kante*; Dan. *kandt*, a corner, point, edge, border. The Welsh unites *canton*

with *cant*, a hundred, L. *centum*, Sax. *hund*, for *cantrev* is a circuit or division of a country, from *cant*, a hundred.]

1. A small portion of land, or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border; also, the inhabitants of a canton.

2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as in Switzerland.

3. In heraldry, a corner of the shield.

4. A distinct part, or division; as the cantons of a painting or other representation. Burnet.

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar*.] To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions. Locke. Addison.

2. To allot separate quarters to each regiment of an army or body of troops. Marshall. Encyc.

CAN'TONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CAN'TONING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TONIZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts. Davies.

CAN'TONMENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters. Marshall.

CAN'TRED, } *n.* [L. *centum*.] A hundred
CAN'TREF, } villages, as in Wales. Encyc.

CAN/VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canvas*, *canvas*, and *chanvre*, hemp; Arm. *canavus*; Sp. *cañamazo*; Port. *canamo*; It. *canavaccio*, *canvas*, and *canapa*, hemp; D. *kanefas*, *canvas*, and *hennep*, hemp; G. *kanefass*, *canvas*, and *hanf*, hemp; Dan. *kanefas*; L. *cannabis*, hemp; Gr. *xavastis*; Ir. *canbhas*, *canvas*, and *canaib*, hemp; Russ. *kanephas*. It is from the root of *canna*, *cane*; perhaps a diminutive.]

1. A coarse cloth made of hemp, or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting and other purposes.

2. A clear unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.

3. Among the French, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish. The *canvas* of a song contains certain notes of the composer, to show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make.

4. Among seamen, cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

CANVAS-CLIMBER, *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. Shak.

CAN/VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to beat about or shake, to examine. Junius. Skinner.]

1. To discuss; literally, to beat or shake out, to open by beating or shaking, like the L. *discutio*. This is the common use of the word, as to *canvass* a subject, or the policy of a measure.

2. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes for senators.

CAN/VASS, *v. i.* To seek or go about to

solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of; followed by *for*; as, to *canvass for* an office, or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend.

CAN/VASS, *n.* Examination; close inspection to know the state of; as a *canvass* of votes.

2. Discussion; debate.

3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.

CAN/VASSED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN/VASSER, *n.* One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. Burke.

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN/VASSING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN/VASSING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CAN'Y, *a.* [from *cane*.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes. Milton.

CAN'ZONE, *n.* [It. a song. See *Cant*.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as cantata; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement. Bailey. Busby.

CAN/ZONET, *n.* [It. *canzonetta*.] A little or short song, in one, two or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig. Encyc. Busby.

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, and a cape, a cloke; D. *kap*; G. *kappe* and *haube*; Dan. *kappe*, a robe or coat; Sw. *kappa*, id; It. *cappa*, a cap, a cloke; W. *cap*; Fr. *chape*, *chapenau*; Arm. *chap* or *cap*. The sense is probably that which is put on. Class Gb. No. 70. also 31. 36.]

1. A part of dress made to cover the head.

2. The ensign of a cardinalate. Shak.

3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest. Thou art the cap of fools. Shak.

4. A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

5. An act of respect, made by uncovering the head. L'Estrange.

Cap of cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; now called an apron.

Cap of maintenance, an ornament of state, carried before the Kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities.

In ship-building, a cap is a thick strong block of wood, used to confine two masts together, when one is erected at the head of another.

CAP, *v. t.* To cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is *capped* at the joint with a cartilaginous substance.

The cloud-capped towers. Shak.

2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.

To cap verses, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. Johnson.

CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility. [Not used.] Shak.

Cap-a-pie, [Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed cap-a-pie.

Cap-paper, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from

ney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political *capacity*.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate.

6. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

7. In *chemistry*, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid; as the *capacity* of water for caloric.

CAPAR'ISON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*; Port. *caparazam*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach; Fr. *caparagon*.]

A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state. *Milton.*

CAPAR'ISON, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth, as a horse. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress. *Shak.*

CAP'CASE, *n.* A covered case. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

CAPE, *n.* [Sp. Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap*; D. *kaap*; Dan. *kap*; L. *caput*; Gr. *κεφαλη*; Sans. *cabala*, head. It signifies end, furthest point, from extending, shooting.]

1. A head land; properly the head, point or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore, and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself, indefinitely, as in *Cape-Cod*, *Cape-Horn*, *Cape of Good Hope*. It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high bold termination of a neck of land.

2. The neck-piece of a cloke or coat.

CAP'ELAN, *n.* A small fish, about six inches in length, sholes of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland and Newfoundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders. *Pennant.*

CAP'EL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation *Auriga*. *Encyc.*

CAP'ELLET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow. *Encyc.*

CAP'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper; It. *capriola*, a wild goat, a caper in dancing; Sp. *cabriola*; L. *caper*, a goat. But probably *caper* is from the root of *capio*, which signifies not merely to seize, but to shoot or reach forward, or to leap and seize. Hence it is probable that this word coincides in origin with Dan. *kipper*, to leap, whence Eng. to skip.]

To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. *Shak.*

CAP'ER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolick of a goat or lamb.

CAP'ER, *n.* [Fr. *capre*; Arm. *capresen*; Sp. Port. *alcaparra*; It. *cappero*; L. *capparis*; D. *kapper*; G. *kaper*; Syr. *kapar*; Ar. *كبر* kabaron. The Ar. verb signifies to increase.]

The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling. The buds are collected

before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

CAP'ER-BUSH. [See *Caper*.]

CAP'ER-CUTTING, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicsome manner. *Beaum.*

CAP'ERER, *n.* One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances.

CAP'ERING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.

CAP'PIAS, *n.* [L. *capio*, to take.] In law, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution; a *capias pro fine*; a *capias ullagatum*; a *capias in withernam*. *Blackstone.*

CAP'IBAR, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *capillaceus*, hairy.] Hairy; resembling a hair. [See *Capillary*.]

CAPILLA'IRE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sirrup, extracted from maiden-hair. *Mason.*

CAPIL'LAMENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, probably a little shoot.]

1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.

2. A fine fiber, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.

CAP'ILLARY, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.]

1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In botany, *capillary* plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns; a term used by Ray, Boerhaave and Morison. This class of plants corresponds to the order of Filices, in the Sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or stalk. *Milne.*

This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the papus or down affixed to some seeds. *Martyn.*

CAP'ILLARY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal. *Darwin.*

CAPILLA'TION, *n.* A blood vessel like a hair. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

CAPIL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs. *Kirwan.*

CAPITAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis*, from *caput*, the head. See *Cape*.]

1. Literally, pertaining to the head; as a *capital* bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head. [This use is not common.]

2. Figuratively, as the head is the highest part of a man, chief; principal; first in importance; as a *capital* city or town; the *capital* articles of religion.

3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes.

4. Taking away life, as a *capital* punishment; or affecting life, as a *capital* trial.
5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses *capital* advantages for trade.
6. Large; of great size; as *capital* letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.

Capital stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.

A **capital city** or town is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.

CAPITAL, *n.* [*L. capitellum*.] The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. *Encyc.*

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, *capital*, refers, it stands for,

1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.

2. A large letter or type, in printing.

3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAPITALIST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. *Burke. Stephens.*

CAPITALLY, *adv.* In a capital manner; nobly; finely.

2. With loss of life; as, to punish *capitally*.

CAPITALNESS, *n.* A capital offense. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

CAPITATE, *a.* [*L. capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.]

In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma. *Martyn. Lee.*

CAPITATION, *n.* [*L. capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. *Brown.*

2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *Capitation-tax*. *Encyc.*

CAPITE, [*L. caput*, the head, *abl.*] In *English law*, a tenant in *capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, *caput*, the head or Lord Paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knight's service or by socage. This tenure is called *tenure in capite*; but it was abolished in England, by 12 Charles II. 24. *Blackstone.*

CAPITOL, *n.* [*L. capitolum*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, and a fort or castle, on the Mons Capitolinus. In this, the Senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place, is still the city hall or town-house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to

the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. *Encyc.*

2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the State-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

CAPITOLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. *D'Anville.*

CAPITOLINE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The *Capitoline Games* were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every five years. *Encyc.*

CAPITULAR, } *n.* [*L. capitulum*, a head
CAPITULARY, } or chapter.]

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons or religious.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne, and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some indeed have alledged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called, because they are divided into chapters or sections. *Encyc.*

3. The member of a chapter.

CAPITULARLY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CAPITULARY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

CAPITULATE, *v.i.* [from *capitulum*, *supra*.]

1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles. *Shak.*

[*But this sense is not usual.*]

2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army or troops in any situation in which they are subdued or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.

CAPITULATION, *n.* The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions.

2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.

3. A reducing to heads. [*Not much used.*]

4. In *German polity*, a contract which the Emperor makes with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he is raised to the imperial dignity.

CAPITULATOR, *n.* One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CAPITULE, *n.* A summary. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

CAPIVI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. [*See Copaiba.*]

CAPNOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. καπνος*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke. *Spenser.*

CAPO'CH, *n.* [*Sp. capucho*, a hood; *Fr. capuce*.] A monk's hood.

CA'PON, *n.* [*Sp. capon*; *Port. capam*; *It. capone*; *Fr. chapon*; *L. capo*; *Ir. cabun*; *D. kaponen*; *G. kapaun*; *Arm. cabon*; *Sw. Dan. kapun*; *Gr. καπων*.] Qu. the root of *Fr. couper*.] A castrated cock; a cock-chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow.

CA'PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch.*
CAPONNIE'RE, *n.* [*Fr., Sp. caponera*, *It. capponiera*, a little cut or trench, and it seems to be allied to *capon*, *Sp. caponar*, to cut or curtail.]

In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop holes, through which the soldiers may fire. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAPO'T, *n.* [*Fr.*, probably from *L. capio*, to seize.]

A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. *Johnson.*

CAPO'T, *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAP'PER, *n.* [from *cap.*] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAP'REOLATE, *a.* [*L. capreolus*, a tendril, properly a shoot, from the root of *capra*, a goat.]

In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral clasps, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c. *Harris. Martyn.*

CAPRICE, *n.* [*Fr. caprice*; *Sp. Port. capricho*; *It. capriccio*, a shaking in fever, rigors; also, whim, freak, fancy. I suspect this word to be formed, with a prefix *ca*, on the root of *freak*, *break*; denoting primarily a sudden bursting, breaking, or starting. So we see in Italian, *maglio*, and *camaglio*, a *mail*. In early English writers, it is written, according to the Spanish, *capricho*. If formed from the root of *capio*, *caper*, the primary sense is the same.]

A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

CAPRICIOUS, *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity; as a man of a *capricious* temper.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.

2. Unsteadiness; liability to sudden changes; as the *capriciousness* of fortune.

CAPRICORN, *n.* [*L. capricornus*, *caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.]

One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments, by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. *Encyc.*

CAPRIFICATION, *n.* [*L. caprificatio*.] A method of ripening figs by means of a gnat or insect that pricks the bud. *Encyc.*

CAPRIFOLE, *n.* [*L. caprifolium*.] Honeysuckle; woodbine. *Spenser.*

CAPRIFORM, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat. *Eclectic Review.*

CAPRIOLE, *n.* [*Fr.*, now *cabriole*; *Sp. Port. cabriola*; *It. capriola*, a *caper*.]

In the *manege*, caprioles are leaps that a

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the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant.

Captain-Bashaw, or *Capudan Bashaw*, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CAP'TAINCY, *n.* The rank, post or commission of a captain. *Washington.*

2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

CAP'TAINRY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser. Johnson.*

CAP'TAINSHIP, *n.* The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. *Shak.*

2. The rank, quality or post of a captain. In lieu of this *captaincy* is now used.

3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. *Davies.*

4. Skill in military affairs.

CAPTA'TION, *n.* [*L. captatio*, from *capto*, to catch.]

The act or practice of catching favor or applause, by flattery or address. *King Charles.*

CAP'TION, *n.* [*L. captio*, from *capio*, to seize.]

1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process. [*Little used.*]

2. A certificate signed by commissioners in Chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed. *Ash.*

3. A preamble.

4. In *Scots law*, a writ issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison the debtor, till he pays the debt.

CAP'TIOUS, *a.* [*L. captiosus*, from *capto*, to catch.]

1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in popular language, it is said, *apt to catch at*; as a *captious* man.

2. Fitted to catch or ensnare; insidious; as a *captious* question. *Locke.*

3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition; as a *captious* objection or criticism.

CAP'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure. *Locke.*

CAP'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

CAP'TIVATE, *v. t.* [*L. captivo*, from *captivus*, a prisoner, from *capto*, to take; *Fr. captiver*; *Sp. cautivar*; *Port. cativar*; *It. cattivare*.]

1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *Shak. Locke. B. Trumbull.*

2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.*

4. To enslave; with *to*; as, *captivated to error*. *Locke.*

CAP'TIVATE, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAP'TIVATED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAP'TIVATING, *ppr.* Taking prisoner; engaging the affections.

2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAPTIVA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAP'TIVE, *n.* [*Fr. captif*; *Sp. cautivo*; *It.*

cattivo, whence *Eng. cattiff*; *L. captivus*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by *to*; as a *captive* to the victor.

2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.

3. One who is ensnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 2 Tim. ii, 26.

4. A slave. Anciently captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in christian countries; and the word *captive*, in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.

CAP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage, or confinement; as *captive* souls. *Dryden.*

2. Holding in confinement; as *captive* chains.

CAP'TIVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. *Obs. Dryden. Prior.*

CAPTIV'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. captivité*; *L. captivitas*, from *capto* to seize.]

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force or the fate of war. *Dryden.*

2. Subjection to love. *Addison.*

3. Subjection; a state of being under control.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x.

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

But I see another law in my members—bringing me into *captivity* to the law of sin. Rom. vii.

To lead *captivity captive*, in scripture, is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity. Ps. lxxviii.

CAP'TOR, *n.* [*L. capio*, to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAP'TURE, *n.* [*L. captura*; *Fr. capture*; from *L. capio*, to take.]

1. In a general sense, the act of taking or seizing; as the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise or stratagem.

2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise or stratagem.

3. Seizure; arrest; as the *capture* of a criminal or debtor.

CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as to *capture* a ship.

CAP'TURED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

CAP'TURING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CAPU'CCIO, *n.* [*It.*] A capuchin or hood.

CAPU'CHED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN, *n.* [*Fr. capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl.]

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks. *Johnson.*

2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUCHINS, *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce*, *capuchon*, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray, go bare-footed, and never shave their faces. *Encyc.*

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CAP'UCINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo* or *sai*.

CAP'ULIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Caermarthen*.

CAR, *n.* [W. *car*; Ir. *carr*, *carra*, or *carr*; Arm. *garr*; D. and G. *karre*; Sw. *kär*; Dan. *karre*; Sp. It. Port. *carro*; L. *carrus*, or *currus*; Fr. *char*, whence *chariot*; Sax. *cræt*, a cart. The sense is probably taken from running on wheels. See *Current*.]

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse. *Johnson*.

2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. *Milton. Prior.*

3. The constellation called Charles's wain or the bear. *Dryden.*

CARABINE, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*; Sp. *carabina*; It. *id.*]

A short gun or fire arm, carrying a ball of 24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

CARABINEER, *n.* A man who carries a carbine; one who carries a longer carbine than others, which is sometimes used on foot. *Encyc.*

CAR'AC, *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque*; **CAR'ACK**, *n.* Sp. *carraca*; allied to It. *carico*, a burden, cargo.]

A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indianman.

CAR'AEOL, *n.* [Fr. *caracole*, a wheeling about; Sp. *caracol*, a small cone, a winding staircase, a snail; It. *caracollo*, a wheeling.]

1. In the *manège*, a semi-round, or half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron. *Encyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a staircase in a helix or spiral form. *Encyc.*

CAR'ACOL, *v. i.* To move in a caracol; to wheel.

CAR'ACOLY, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver and copper, of which are made rings, pendants and other toys for the savages.

CAR'AT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat*; D. *karat*; G. *karat*; Gr. *zapparon*, a little horn, a pod, and the berry of a pod, used for a weight of four grains. From the Greeks, it is said, the Arabians borrowed their *قراط* *karat*, a weight used in Mecca, equal to the twenty-fourth of a denarius, or denier. See *Castell*, Col. 3448, and *Ludolf*, 199.]

1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. *Encyc.*

2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many carats. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two carats. The carat in Great Britain is divided into four grains; among the Germans into twelve parts; and among the French into thirty-two. *Encyc.*

3. The value of any thing. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

CAR'AVAN, *n.* [Ar. *قاروان* from *قار*

karan, to stretch along, to follow, to proceed from place to place. Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane*. Pers. as Ar.]

A company of travellers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.

CARAVAN'SARY, *n.* A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. *Encyc.*

CAR'AVEL, *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*; **CARVEL**, *n.* Fr. *caravelle*.]

1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons burden.

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship. *Johnson.*

CAR'AWAY, *n.* [Gr. *zapor*, *zapor*; L. *caros*, *careum*; Fr. *carri*; Sp. *alcaravea* or *alcar-*

ahueya; D. *kerve*; Ar. *كارويا* *karawia*.]

A plant of the genus *Carum*, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used in cakes, incrustrated with sugar, and distilled with spirituous liquors. *Encyc.*

CARBON, *n.* [L. *carbo*, a coal; Sp. *carbon*; It. *carbone*; Fr. *charbon*. Qu. Gr. *zappōn*, to dry, or the root of *char*, Russ. *charju*, to burn.]

Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all its volatile matter has been expelled by heat. When crystalized, it forms the diamond; and by means of a galvanic apparatus, it is found to be capable of fusion.

CARBONA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal. [See *Carbonic*.]

CARBONADE, *n.* [from *carbo*, supra.] In **CARBONA'DO**, *n.* *cooking*, flesh, fowl or the like, cut across, seasoned and broiled on coals. *Obs. Shak.*

CARBONADE, *n.* *v. t.* To cut or hack. *Obs. Shak.*

CARBONATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the carbonate of lime; a carbonate of copper.

CARBONATED, *a.* Combined with carbon. *Lavoisier.*

CARBON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called *fixed air*, *aerial acid*, *mephitic gas*, and *cretaceous acid*, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells. *Hooper.*

CARBONIF'EROUS, *a.* [*carbo* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing carbon, or coal. *Kirwan, Geol.*

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CARBONIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CARBONIZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter.

CARBONIZED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CARBONOHY'DROUS, *a.* [*carbon* and Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CARBONOUS, *a.* Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen. *Lavoisier.*

CARBUNCLE, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*.]

1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. *Coze. Hooper.*

2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax*, found in the East Indies. It is found pure, and adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. It is usually a quarter of an inch in length, and two-thirds of that in diameter, of an angular figure. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal. *Encyc.*

The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet. *Cleveland.*

3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four, a saltier. *Encyc.*

CARBUNCLED, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CARBUN'ULAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CARBUN'EULA'TION, *n.* [L. *carbuncula'tio*, from *carbunculo*, to burn to a coal, to blast. See *Carbon*.]

The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. *Harris.*

CARBURET, *n.* A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali. *Lavoisier.*

A combination of carbon with a simple inflammable or a metal. *Webster.*

CARBURETED, *a.* Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution; as *carbureted hydrogen gas*.

Carbureted hydrogen consists of one prime equivalent of each. *Ure.*

Carbureted hydrogen gas is called hydro-carbonate, being resolvable into carbonic acid and water, by combustion with oxygen. *Aiken.*

Carbureted is applied to gaseous compounds. Thus we say *carbureted hydrogen*, instead of *carburet of hydrogen*. *Silliman.*

CARCAJO, *n.* The glutton, a voracious carnivorous animal.

CARCANET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, a chain; It. *carcame*.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shak. Hakewell.*

CARCASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*; It. *carcame*; Norm. *carcoys*, a mast, and a carcass. Qu. Gr. *zapparon*.]

1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language.

2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, of a boat or ship.

3. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfit

which grew in a pod, have a warm aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine.

C'ARDED, *pp.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards. *Encyc.*

C'ARDER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards. *Wotton.*

C'ARDIAE, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. *καρδια*, the heart.]

C'ARDIACAL, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. *καρδια*, the heart.]

1. Pertaining to the heart.

2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness. *Med. Dict.*

C'ARDIAE, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

C'ARDIALGY, *n.* [Gr. *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.]

The heart-burn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the oesophagus. It is called also the *cardiac passion*.

C'ARDINAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, said to be from *cardo*, a hinge.]

Chief, principal, preeminent, or fundamental; as the *cardinal* virtues, which Pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude.

C'ARDINAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Romish church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a Pope, who is taken from their number. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, containing six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the sacred college, and compose the Pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they have now the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine or cassock, a rocket, a short purple mantle and a red hat. *Encyc. Spelman.*

2. A woman's cloak.

Cardinal-flower, a plant of the genus *Lobelia*, of many species. They are fibrous-rooted perennials, rising from two to five or six feet high, with erect stalks, ornamented with oblong, oval, spear-shaped simple leaves, and spikes of beautiful monopetalous flowers of scarlet, blue and violet colors. The natives of this country use a decoction of one species, the siphilitica, as a remedy in the venereal disease. *Encyc.*

Cardinal numbers, are the numbers, *one, two, three, &c.*, in distinction from *first, second, third, &c.*, which are called ordinal numbers.

Cardinal points, in cosmography, are the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or North and South, East and West. In *astrology*, the cardinal points are the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir.

Cardinal signs, in astronomy, are Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.

Cardinal winds, are those which blow from the cardinal points.

C'ARDINALATE, } *n.* The office, rank or

C'ARDINALSHIP, } *n.* dignity of a cardinal.

C'ARDINALIZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [Little used.] *Sheldon.*

C'ARDING, *ppr.* Combing, as flax, wool, &c.

2. The act of playing at cards. [Little used.]

C'ARDING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine lately invented, for combing, breaking and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c.

C'ARDIOID, *n.* [Gr. *καρδια*, heart, and *ειδος*, form.]

An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*

C'ARDITE, *n.* Fossil or petrified shells of the genus *Cardium*. *Jameson.*

C'ARD-MAKER, *n.* [*card* and *maker*.] A maker of cards.

C'ARD-MATCH, *n.* [*card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

CARDOON, *n.* [Sp. *cardon*; L. *carduus*.]

A species of *Cynara*, resembling the artichoke, but larger. *Chambers.*

C'ARD-TABLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamblers, or used for playing cards on.

CARE, *n.* [Sax. *car*, *cara*; Goth. *kar*, *kara*; Ir. *car*; L. *cura*. In Welch, *cur* is care, anxiety; also, a blow or beating, a throb; *curaw*, to beat, strike or throb, to fight; *curiaw*, to trouble, vex, pine, or waste away. In L. *curo* signifies to care, and to cure. In Sp. *curar* is to prescribe medicine; to salt or cure, as flesh; to season, as timber; to bleach, as cloth; intransitively, to recover from sickness; and reciprocally, to take care of one's self. In Italian, *curare* is to cure, attend, protect, defend, and to value or esteem. In French, *curer* is to cleanse; "curer les dents," to pick the teeth; *cure* is a benefice. The primary sense is, to strain, or stretch, as in care, attention, and *curious* is stretching forward; but the sense of separating, or driving off, is comprehended, which gives the French sense, and the sense of *prying into* is included in *curious*. The sense of healing is from that of care, or making sound and strong. The Welch sense of beating is from driving, thrusting, coinciding with straining. See *Cark* and *Cure*.]

1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil.

They shall eat bread by weight and with care. *Ezek. iv.*

2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection, as in the phrase, "take care of yourself."

A want of care does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin.*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the care of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches. *2 Cor. xi.*

4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention; as, "Is she thy care?" *Dryden.*

CARE, *v. i.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about.

Master, carest thou not that we perish? *Mark iv.*

2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard

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to; with *for* before a noun, and to before a verb. "Not *caring* to observe the wind." "Great masters in painting never *care* for drawing people in the fashion." In this sense the word implies a less degree of concern. The different degrees of anxiety expressed by this word constitute the chief differences in its signification or applications.

CARE-CRAZED, *a.* [*care* and *craze*.] Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude; as a *care-crazed* mother. *Shak.*

CARE-DEFY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care. *Shenstone.*

CARE-TUNED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shak.*

CARE-WOUNDED, *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*

CAREEN, *v. t.* [*Fr. carener*, from *carene*, the side and keel of a ship, *L. carina*; *Sp. carenar*; *Port. querenar*; *It. carenare*.]

1. In *sea language*, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch, the other side. *Mar. Dict.*

CAREEN, *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Mar. Dict.*

CAREENED, *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.

CAREENING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.

CAREENING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship.

CAREER, *n.* [*Fr. carriere*; *Sp. carrera*; *Port. carreira*; *It. carriera*. It is from the root of *car*, and *L. curro*, from the sense of running.]

1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. *Wilkins. Prior.*

2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding. *Dryden.*

3. The ground on which a race is run. *Johnson.*

4. In the *manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring. *Encyc.*

5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards. *Encyc.*

CAREER, *v. i.* To move or run rapidly. *Encyc.*

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gayly over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Irring.*

CAREERING, *pp.* Running or moving with speed.

CAREFUL, *a.* [See *Care*.] Full of care; anxious; solicitous. *Martha*, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. *Luke x.*

2. Provident; attentive to support and protect; with *of* or *for*. *Thou* hast been *careful* for us with all care. *2 Kings iv.*

What could a *careful* father more have done. *Dryden.*

In present usage *careful* is generally followed by *of*; as, *careful of* health.

3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed; as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety or trouble; full of cares. *Raised to a careful height. Shak.*

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CAREFULLY, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude. *Though* he sought it *carefully* with tears. *Heb. xii.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts *carefully*. *If thou carefully* hearken to the Lord. *Deut. xv.*

3. In a manner that shows care. *Envy*, how *carefully* does it look. *Collier.*

4. Providently; cautiously. *Johnson.*

CAREFULNESS, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude. *Drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness. Ezek. xii.*

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance, in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.

CARELESS, *a.* [*care* and *less*, *Sax. leas*, *Goth. laus*. See *Loose*.]

1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; followed by *of* or *about*; as a *careless* mother; a mother *careless of* or *about* her children, is an unnatural parent.

2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful. *Thus wisely careless, innocently gay. Pope.*

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression.

4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, *careless of* money; *careless of* consequences.

5. Contrived without art. *Bp. Taylor.*

CARELESSLY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

CARELESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.

CARENTANE, *n.* [*Fr. quarantaine*, forty.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Taylor.*

CARESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. caresser*; *Arm. cheriza*, to *caress*, and to *cherish*; *W. caredigaw*; *It. carezza*, flattery, a *caressing*; *careggiare*, to coax, flatter, esteem; *Sp. caricia*, a *caress*; *acariciar*, to *caress*, *cherish*, fondle; *Port. id.* It may be from the common root of *L. carus*, *Fr. cher*, *cherir*, *W. car*. But some difficulties attend this hypothesis.]

To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection; as a parent a child. *South.*

CARESS, *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

CARESS'ED, *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.

CARESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment, or affection.

CARET, *n.* [*L. caret*, there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In writing, this mark ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

CARGASON, *n.* A cargo; which see. *Howell.*

CARGO, *n.* [*W. carg*, a load, *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle; *Port. carga*, *Sp. carga*, a load, burden, *charge*; *Sp. cargo*, a load; *cargazon*, *id.*; *cargar*, to load, to *charge*; *It. carico*, a load or *charge*; *caricare*, to load, to *charge*; *Fr. cargaison*, a *cargo*; *charge*, a *charge* or load; *charger*,

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to load, burden, *charge*; *Arm. carg*. See *Charge*.]

The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandize, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant to proceed with, oversee and dispose of the lading, is called a *supercargo*.

CARGOOSE, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus *Colymbus*, called the crested diver. The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.

CARIATED, *a.* Carious. [Not used. See *Carious*.]

CARIBOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.

CARICA, *n.* The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon.

CARICATURE, *n.* [*It. caricatura*, formed from *carica*, a load, *caricare*, to load. See *Cargo*.]

A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object. *Encyc.*

CARICATURE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life. *Lyttelton.*

CARICATURIST, *n.* One who caricatures others.

CARICOGRAPHY, *n.* [*carx*, sedge, and *γραφω*, to describe.] A description of the plants of the genus *Carex* or sedge. *Dewey, Journ. of Science.*

CARICOUS, *a.* [*L. carica*, a fig.] Resembling a fig; an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles. *Encyc.*

CARIES, *n.* [*L.*] The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone. *Coze.*

CARILLON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [See *Carol*.] *Busby.*

CARINATE, *a.* [*L. carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.]

CARINATED, *a.* [*L. carina*, a keel.] In *botany*, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominence on the back like a keel; applied to a calyx, leaf or nectary. *Martyn.*

CARINTHIN, *n.* A mineral from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend. *Cleveland.*

CARIOSITY, *n.* [See *Caries*.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone. *Wiseman.*

CARIOUS, *a.* Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. *Wiseman.*

CARK, *n.* [*W. carc*, care, restraint; *carcar*, a prison, *L. carcer*; *Sax. cearc*, care; *cearcian*, to cark, to creak, to grumble. The primary sense is, to strain.]

Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. *Obs. Sidney.*

CARK, *v. t.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. *Obs. Sidney.*

CARKING, *pp.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety. *Obs.*

CARLE, *n.* *carl*. [*Sax. carl*, a male, whence *Carolus*, *Charles*. The word signifies pri-

prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum.

Encyc. Nicholson.

CARNAGE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage*; Sp. *carniceria*, carnage, and shambles; It. *carnaggio*, flesh-meat, and *carnaccia*, carrion; Port. *carnagem*; from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. Literally, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havoc; massacre. *Hayward.*

CARNAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.]

1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; opposed to spiritual; as *carnal pleasure*.

2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. Rom. viii.

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as *carnal ordinances*. Heb. ix. 10.

4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*

Carnal-knowledge, sexual intercourse.

CARNALIST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Burton.*

CARNALITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*

CARNALITY, *n.* Fleshly lust, or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. *South.*

2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures. *Tillotson.*

CARNALIZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. *Scott.*

CARNALLY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire. Lev. xviii. 20. Rom. viii. 6.

CARNAL-MINDED, *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*

CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*

CARNATION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh color; It. *incarnatio*; *carnagione*, complexion; Sp. *carnaza*; Port. *carnaz*; from L. *caro*, flesh.]

1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. *Encyc.*

2. A genus of plants, *Dianthus*, so named from the color of the flower. Among these are the clove-gilliflower, sweet-william, Indian pink, &c.

CARNATIONED, *a.* Made like carnation color.

CARNELIAN, *n.* [Fr. *cornaline*; Sp. *cornalina*.]

A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals.

Encyc. Cleaveland.

Carnel-work, in ship-building, is the putting together the timbers, beams and planks, as distinguished from clinch-work. *Encyc.*

CARNEOUS, *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.]

Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh. *Ray.*

CARNEY, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*

CARNIFICATION, *n.* [Infra.] A turning to flesh. *Chambers.*

CARNIFY, *v. i.* [from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth. *Hale.*

CARNIVAL, } [Sp. Port. *carnaval*; Fr. *carneval*; It. *carnovale*; from L. *caro*, flesh.]

The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c. *Encyc.*

CARNIVORACITY, *n.* [Infra.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.*

CARNIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CARNOSITY, *n.* [Fr. *carosité*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CARNOUS, *a.* Fleshy. [See *Carneous*.]

CAROB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba*; It. *carruba*.]

The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels. *Miller. Encyc.*

CAROCHE, *n.* [It. *carrozza*. See *Car*.] A carriage of pleasure. *Burton.*

CAROCHE, *a.* Placed in a caroché. *Beaum.*

CAROL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *carawl*; Arm. *coroll*, a dounce; W. *cor*, Corn. *karol*, a choir.]

A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general. *Dryden. Spenser. Bacon. Milton.*

CAROL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare*; W. *caroli*; Arm. *carolli*, to dance, to sing love songs.]

To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. *Prior. Shak.*

CAROL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CAROLINA, *n.* [from *Carolus*, Charles II.]

The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called North Carolina and South Carolina.

CAROLING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion. *Spenser.*

CAROLINIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAROLINIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAROMEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat. *Ure.*

CAROTID, *a.* [Gr. *καρωτιδης*.] The carotid arteries, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. Gr. *καρος*.

CAROUSAL, *n. s* as *z*. [See *Carouse*.] A feast or festival. *Johnson.*

But in America it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or reveling.

CAROUSE, *v. i.* *carouz*. [Fr. *carrouse*, hard drinking. I know not the real original of this word. In Per. *كاروز* *karoz* signifies

hilarity, singing, dancing. In Germ. *rauschen* signifies to rush, to fuddle. In Ir. *craosal* is drunkenness, from *craos*, excess, revelling.]

To drink hard; to guzzle. In the U. States,

C A R

it signifies also to be noisy, as *bacchanalians*.

CAROUSE, *n.* *carouz*. A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CAROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CAROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

C'ARP, *v. i.* [*L. carpo*, to seize, catch, pick; *It. carpire*; *Sp. Port. carpir*, to tear or scratch. See *Carve*.]

Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by *at*.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch

And at my actions *carp* and catch. *Herbert.*

C'ARP, *n.* [*Fr. Port. carpe*; *Sp. carpa*; *It. carpione*; *Arm. carpen*; *Russ. karp*; *D. karper*; *G. karpfen*; *Dan. karpe*; *Sw. karp*; *Low L. carpio*, from *carpo*, to seize.]

A fish, a species of *cyprinus*, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age. *Encyc.*

C'ARPAL, *a.* [*L. carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist. *Encyc.*

CARPA'THIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the *Carpathes*, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania.

CARPENTER, *n.* [*Fr. charpentier*; *Sp. carpintero*; *Port. carpenteiro*; *It. carpentiere*, a cart-wright, or coach-maker; *L. carpentarius*, from *carpentum*, a chariot.]

An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house-carpenters*, and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters*.

In New England, a distinction is often made between the man who frames, and the man who executes the interior wood-work of a house. The framer is the *carpenter*, and the finisher is called a *joiner*. This distinction is noticed by Johnson, and seems to be a genuine English distinction. But in some other parts of America, as in New-York, the term *carpenter* includes both the framer and the joiner; and in truth both branches of business are often performed by the same person. The word is never applied, as in Italy and Spain, to a coach-maker.

C'ARPENTRY, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into *house-carpentry* and *ship-carpentry*.

C'ARPER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

C'ARPET, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word.]

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the U. States.

2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as a grassy *carpet*; a *carpet* of green grass. *Shak. Ray.*

To be on the *carpet*, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis*, is used in the like sense.

Carpet-knight, in Shakespeare, is a knight

C A R

who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field.

Carpet-monger is used in a like sense.

C'ARPET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets. *Bacon. Derham.*

C'ARPETED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.

C'ARPETING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

C'ARPET-WALK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

C'ARPING, *ppr.* Caviling; captious; censorious. *Watts.*

C'ARPING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

C'ARPINGLY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner. *Camden.*

C'ARPMEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips.*

C'ARPOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. xarpitos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone.]

Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

C'ARPOL'OGIST, *n.* [*Gr. xarpitos*, fruit, and *logos*, to speak.] One who describes fruits.

C'ARPOL'OGY, *n.* [*Supra.*] A description of fruits. *Cyc.*

C'ARPUS, *n.* [*L.*] The wrist, but not an English word.

C'AR'AWAY, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mason.*

C'ARRIABLE, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

C'ARRIAGE, *n.* [*Fr. charriage*, from *charrier*, to carry; *It. carreggio*, or *carriaggio*. See *Carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as the *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon.*

2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition. *Obs. Knolles.*

3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. This is a general term for a coach, chariot, chaise, gig, sulkey, or other vehicle on wheels, as a *cannon-carriage* on trucks, a *block-carriage* for mortars, and a *truck-carriage*. Appropriately the word is applied to a coach; and carts and wagons are rarely or never called *carriages*.

4. The price or expense of carrying.

5. That which is carried; burden; as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

And David left his *carriage* in the hands of the keeper of the carriage. 1 Sam. xvii.

[*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

6. In a moral sense, the manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*

7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*

C'ARRIBOO. [See *Cariboo*.]

C'ARRICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

C'ARRICK-BITTS, *n.* In a ship, the bitts which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

C'ARRIER, *n.* [See *Carry*.] One who carries; that which carries or conveys; also, a messenger.

2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward; also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a *common carrier*; a porter.

3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

C'ARRION, *n.* [*It. carogna*; *Sp. carroña*; *Fr. charogne*; *Arm. caroon*; *D. karonje*.]

The dead and putrefying body or flesh of

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animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A worthless woman; a term of reproach. *Shak.*

C'ARR'ION, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion, as a *carrion-crow*. *Shak.*

C'ARRONA'DE, *n.* [It is said to be from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.]

A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and fore-castle, and is very useful in close engagements. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

C'ARROON', *n.* In London, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Ash.*

2. A species of cherry. *Tboke, Russ.*

C'ARROT, *n.* [*It. carota*; *Fr. carotte*; *Low L. carota*.]

An esculent root, of the genus *Daucus*, cultivated for the table and for cattle.

C'ARROT, *a.* Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.

C'AR'ROWS, *n.* In Ireland, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamblers. *Spenser.*

C'ARRY, *v. t.* [*W. cariau*, from *car*, a dray, drag, or wagon; *Fr. charrier*; *Arm. charreat* or *charreein*; *Sp. acarrear*; *Dan. kiører*; *Sw. köra*; *G. karren*. These verbs signify primarily to carry on a cart or car, and are evidently from the noun. But the English *carry* coincides also with the Latin *gero*, our vulgar *kerry*; for the sense of behavior can hardly proceed from the moving of a wheel-carriage, nor indeed can some other senses of this word. But the primary sense, in both cases, is to move.]

1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In general, it implies a moving from the speaker or the place present or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out*.

He shall *carry* the lambs in his bosom. Is. xl.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. Ps. xlix.

2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.

3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; to *carry* a fortified town by force of arms; sometimes followed by *it*.

Whose wills will *carry* it over the rest. *Locke. Burke.*

4. To bear out; to face through.

If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved. *L'Estrange.*

5. To urge, impel, lead or draw, noting moral impulse.

Pride or passion will *carry* a man to great lengths.

Men are *carried* away with imaginary prospects. See Eph. iv. 14. Heb. xiii. 9.

6. To bear; to have.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Halt.*

7. To bear; to show, display or exhibit in view.

CARRYING TRADE, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.

We are rivals with them in navigation and the carrying trade. *Federatist, Jay.*

CARRYING WIND, among horsemen, is a tossing of the nose, as high as the horse's ears. *Encyc.*

CARRY-TALE, *n.* A tale-bearer. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CART, *n.* [*W. cart; Sax. crat, crat; Ir. cairt; Russ. karet.* See *Car.*]

1. A carriage with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry or commercial cities for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, *carts* are usually drawn by horses. In America, horse-carts are used mostly in cities, and ox-carts in the country.

2. A carriage in general. *Temple. Dryden.*

CART, *v. t.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* hay.

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CARTAGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CART-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CARTED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CARTING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CARTING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CART-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay, or other articles on a cart.

CART-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel. [*See Route.*]

CART-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CART-WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

Carte-blanche. [*Fr. white paper.*] A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. *Encyc.*

CARTEL, *n.* [*It. cartello; Fr. Sp. Port. cartel; from L. chartula.*]

1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.

Cartel-ship, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

CARTEL, *v. i.* To defy. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

CARTER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CARTESIAN, *a. cartézian.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortices round the sun and planets.

CARTESIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CARTHAGINIAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the Northern Coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.

CARTHAGINIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CARTHAMUS, *n.* The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [*See Safflower.*]

CARTHUSIAN, *n. carthúzhun.* One of an order of monks, so called from Charreux, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. *Encyc.*

CARTILAGE, *n.* [*L. cartilago; Fr. cartilage.* I suspect this and the English *gristle* to be the same word; the *r* being transposed, *cartil* for *cratil*.]

Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called *perichondrium*, which in the articular cartilages, is a reflexion of the synovial membrane. *Cyc. Wistar.*

CARTILAGINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage. *Ray.*

2. In *ichthyology*, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures, on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

CARTOON, *n.* [*It. cartone, paste-board; Sp. Fr. carton; from L. charta, paper.*]

In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry &c.

Encyc.

CARTOUCH, *n.* [*Fr. cartouche; Sp. cartucho; Port. cartuzo; It. cartuccia, a cart-ridge, a bit of paper, from cartu, paper.*]

1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompon of wood and coated over. *Encyc.*

2. A portable box for charges. [See *Cartridge-box*.]

3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column. *Coles.*

CARTRIDGE, *n.* [a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board, or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CARTULARY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*; Sp. *cartulario*; from *carta*, paper.]

A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it *chartulary*; and primarily it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers.

CARUCATE, *n.* [L. *caruca*.] As much land as one team can plow in the year. *Eng. Law. Kelham.*

CARUNCLE, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, from *caro*, flesh.]

1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. *Cole.*

2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl. *Cole.*

CARUNCULAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

CARUNCULATED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance. *Encyc.*

CARVE, *v. t. c'arv.* [Sax. *ceorfan*, *cearfan*; D. *kerren*; G. *kerben*; Dan. *karver*; L. *car-*

po. See Ar. *حرب* and *خرف*, Heb. *חָרַף* and Ch. *כָּרַף*. Class Rb. No. 26. 27. 30.]

1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.

2. To cut wood, stone or other material into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.

3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to carve an image.

4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. *South. Shak.*

5. To cut; to hew.

To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, *v. t. c'arv.* To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for*; as, to carve for all the guests.

2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

3. To engrave or cut figures.

CARVE, *n.* A carucate. [Not in use.]

CARVED, *pp.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, *n.* [See *Caravel*.]

2. The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARVER, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. A large table knife for carving.

CARVING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat;

cutting in stone, wood or metal; apportioning; distributing.

CARVING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CARYATES, *n.* In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans; the latter being at length vanquished and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name. *Encyc.*

They were called *Caryatides*, from *Carya*, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery. *Cyc.*

CARYATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, *a.* [Gr. *καρυον*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers. *Eaton.*

CARYOPHYLLOID, *n.* [Gr. *καρυοφυλλοειδής*, clove-gillflower. *Infra.*]

A species of mica, the scales of which are concentric and perpendicular. *Obs.*

Cronstedt. Nicholson.

CASARCA, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Anas*, called also ruddy-goose, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia. *Encyc.*

CASCABEL, *n.* [Port. *cascavel*; Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon.] The knob or pummelion of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

CASCADE, *n.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall.]

A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

CASCALHO, *n.* [Port.] In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand in which the diamond is usually found. *Port. Dict. Cleaveland.*

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *casse*; Sp. Port. *caza*, a box or chest; It. *cassa*; D. *kas*; Dan. *kasse*. The French *casse* is the Sp. *cara*. The Spanish *careta*, a gasket, seems to be a derivative of *caza*, and if so, the fact indicates that *caza* is from an oriental root, signifying to tie or bind, and that the word originally denoted a bag made of skin, like a bottle, or a basket made of osiers interwoven, like *fisc*, *fiscus*. Qu. Syr. *ܟܫܐ* *casha*, to bind or tie.]

1. A covering, box or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as a case for knives; a case for books; a watch case; a printer's case; a pillow case.

2. The outer part of a building. *Addison.*

3. A certain quantity; as a case of crown glass.

4. A building unfurnished. [Not used.]

CASE, *v. t.* To cover with a case; to sur-

round with any material that shall inclose or defend.

2. To put in a case or box.

3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas*; It. *caso*; Sp. Port. *caso*; Ir. *cas*; L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

1. Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the case your own; this is the case with my friend; this is his present case.

2. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease; as a case of fever; he is in a consumptive case; his case is desperate.

To be in good case, is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, to be in case; applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.

3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the case.

4. A cause or suit in court; as, the case was tried at the last term. In this sense, case is nearly synonymous with *cause*, whose primary sense is nearly the same.

5. In grammar, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in that word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called declension; both case and declension signifying falling or leaning from the first state of the word. Thus, *liber* is a book; *libri*, of a book; *libro*, to a book. In other words, case denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called oblique cases.

In case, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen. Put the case, suppose the event, or a certain state of things.

Action on the case, in law, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ. *Blackstone.*

CASE, *v. i.* To put cases. [Not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

CASED, *pp.* Covered with a case.

CASE-HARDEN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat. *Encyc.*

CASEIC, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] The caseic acid is the acid of cheese, or a substance so called, extracted from cheese. *Proust.*

CASE-KNIFE, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.

CASEMATE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*; It. *casamatta*; Sp. Port. *casamata*; from *casa*, a house.]

1. In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

CASHIE/RED, *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.

CASHIERER, *n.* One who rejects, discards or breaks; as a *cashier* of monarchs. *Burke.*

CASHIE/RING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

CASH/OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

CAS/SING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.

CAS/SING, *n.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of free-stone. *Encyc.*

2. A covering; a case.

CASK, *n.* [Sp. Port. *casco*; Fr. *casque*; Arm. *casquen*, *casqed*; L. *cassis*. See *Case*.] A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck, in battle.

CASK, *n.* [Sp. Port. *casco*.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hoghead, butt, barrel, &c.

CASKET, *n.* [dim. of *cask*. See *Case*.] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles. *Shak.*

2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling. *Encyc.*

This is usually written *gasket*.

C'ASKET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

CAS/PIAN, *a.* [*Caspia*, a word applied to a pass in the range of Mount Taurus. Plin. 5. 27. *D'Anville*.] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the Caspian Sea.

CASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, L. *quasso*.] To quash; to defeat; to annul. [*Not now used*.] *Raleigh.*

CASS/ADA, } *n.* A plant, of the genus *Jac-*
CASS/AVI, } *troupha*, of different species. The roots of the manihot or bitter cassada, and of the janipha, are made into a kind of bread which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield also a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in small lumps under the name of *tapoca*.

CASSAMUNA/IR, *n.* An aromatic vegetable brought from the East. *Todd.*

CAS/SATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*. See *Cashier*.] To vacate, annul, or make void. *Obs.* *Ray.*

CASSA/TION, *n.* The act of annulling. In France there is a court of *Cassation*.

CASSIA, *n.* *cash/ia*. [Fr. *cassee*; It. *casia*; Gr. and L. *id.* Qu. Heb. *קָסְיָה*.] A genus of plants of many species, among which are the fistula, or purging cassia, and the senna. The former is a native of Egypt and both Indies; the latter is a native of Persia, Syria and Arabia. The latter is a shrubby plant, the leaves of which are much used in medicine. The purging cassia is the pulp of the pods, and is a gentle laxative.

Cassia is also the name of a species of Lau-

rus, the bark of which usually passes under the name of cinnamon, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews. Ex. xxx. Ps. xlv. 8. *Encyc.*

CAS/SIDONY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine*.] A species of plant, Gnaphalium, cotton-weed, cudweed or goldylocks; also, *Lavandula stachas* or French lavender.

Encyc. Fam. of Plants.

CAS/SIMER, *n.* [Sp. *casimira*.] A thin twilled woolen cloth. *Encyc.*

CASSINO, *n.* A game at cards. *Todd.*

CAS/SIOBURY, *n.* A species of plant, of the genus *Cassine*, of which the most remarkable species is the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color.

Fam. of Plants. Encyc.

The Yapon is now arranged in the genus *Ilex*. *Cyc.*

CASSIOPE/IA, *n.* A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. It contains fifty five stars. *Encyc.*

CASSITE/RIA, *n.* [L. *cassiteron*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish. *Encyc.*

CAS/SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca*; It. *casacca*; Fr. *casaque*.] A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. *Encyc.*

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns. *Johnson.*

CAS/SOCKED, *a.* Clothed with a cassock. The *cassock'd* huntsman. *Couper.*

CASSONA/DE, *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined. *Encyc.*

CAS/SOWARY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel*.] A large fowl of the genus *Struthio*, nearly as large as the ostrich, but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. *Encyc.*

It is now arranged in a separate genus, *Cusuarinus*. *Cuvier.*

C'AST, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. cast*. [Dan. *kaster*; Sw. *kasta*. Qu. Arm. *caçz*, *pp. caçzet*, to send, to throw. See *Class Gs. No. 1. 56*. In Dan. *et blind kast*, is a *guess*, and to east is the radical sense of *guess*. In Norman, *gistes* signifies *cast up*, and this seems to be the participle of *gesir*, to lie down; to lie down may be to throw one's self down. This verb coincides in sense with the W. *colhi*, to throw off.]

1. To throw, fling or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

Hagar *cast* the child under a shrub. Gen. xxi. Uziah prepared slings to *cast* stones. 2 Ch. xxvi.

2. To sow; to scatter seed.

If a man should *cast* seed into the ground. Mark iv.

3. To drive or impel by violence.

A mighty west wind *cast* the locusts into the sea. Ex. x:

4. To shed or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin.
5. To throw or let fall; as, to *cast* anchor. Hence, to *cast anchor* is to moor, as a ship, the effect of casting the anchor.
6. To throw, as dice or lots; as, to *cast* lots.
7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. *Shak.*
8. To throw away, as worthless. His carcase was *cast* in the way. 1 Kings xiii.
9. To emit or throw out. This *casts* a sulphurous smell. *Woodward.*
10. To throw, to extend, as a trench or rampart, including the sense of digging, raising, or forming. Thy enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. Luke xix.
11. To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison.
12. To put, or set, in a particular state. Both chariot and horse were *cast* into a dead sleep. Ps. lxxvi.
13. To condemn; to convict; as a criminal. Both tried and both were *cast*. *Dryden.*
14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; as, to *cast* the defendant or an antagonist. *Shak.*
15. To cashier or discard. *Addison.*
16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject; as a garment. *Addison.*
17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to *cast* the balance in one's favor; a *casting* vote or voice.
18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; as, to *cast* accounts. Hence, to throw together circumstances and facts, to find the result; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* the event of war. To *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*
19. To contrive; to plan. *Temple.*
20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. *Milton.*
21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. *Addison.*
22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; as, to *cast* a look, or glance, or the eye.
23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run; as, to *cast* cannon. Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. Ex. xxv.
24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model. *Watts.*
25. To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a luster upon posterity; to *cast* splendor upon actions, or light upon a subject. To *cast aside*, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. To *cast away*, to reject. Lev. xxvi. 1s. v. Rom. xi. Also, to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life. *Addison.* Also, to wreck, as a ship. To *cast by*, to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless. *Shak. Locke.* To *cast down*, to throw down; to deject or depress the mind. Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul. Ps. xlii. To *cast forth*, to throw out, or eject, as from

- an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale. To *cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among *huntmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie. To *cast out*, to send forth; to reject or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak or give vent to. To *cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast up* accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit. To *cast on*, to refer or resign to. *South.* To *cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve. To *cast young*, to miscarry; to suffer abortion. Gen. xxxi. To *cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit. So in Danish, "*kaster en i næsen*," to cast in the nose. CAST, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive; sometimes followed by *about*. I *cast* in careful mind to seek her out. *Spenser.* To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon. Bentley.*
2. To receive form or shape. Metal will *cast* and mold. *Woodward.*
3. To warp; to twist from regular shape. Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when it alters its flatness or straightness. *Moxon.* Note. *Cast*, like *throw* and *warp*, implies a winding motion.
4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.
- CAST, *n.* The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing.
2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's *cast*. Luke xxii.
3. A stroke; a touch. This was a *cast* of Wood's politics. *Swift.*
4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look or glance; a squinting. They let you see by one *cast* of the eye. *Addison.*
5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard. It is an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.* Hence the phrase, *the last cast*, is used to denote that all is ventured on one throw, or one effort.
6. Form; shape. A heroic poem in another *cast*. *Prior.*
7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color; as a *cast* of green. Hence, a slight alteration in external appearance, or deviation from natural appearance. The native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*
8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. This sense implies, the turn or manner of throwing; as, the neat *cast* of verse. *Pope.*
9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once. *Sidney.*
10. A small statue of bronze. *Encyc.*

11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal.
12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.
13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. *Encyc.*
14. [Sp. Port. *casta*.] A breed, race, lineage, kind, sort.
15. In *Hindoostan*, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession; as the *cast* of *Brahmins*, or priests; of *rajahs*, or princes; of *choutres*, or artificers; and of *parias*, or poor people. Or according to some writers, of *Brahmins*; of *cutters*, or soldiers; of *shuddery*, or merchants; and of *wyse*, or mechanics. *Encyc.* The four casts of the Hindoos are the *Brahmins* or sacred order; the *Chehtere* or soldiers and rulers; the *Bice*, *Vaissyas*, or husbandmen and merchants; and the *Sooders*, *Sudras*, or laborers and mechanics. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*
16. A trick. *Martin.*
- CASTALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as *Castalian* fount. *Poetry.*
- CASTANET, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, *castañuela*; Port. *castanheta*; Fr. *castagnette*; It. *castagnella*.] This word seems to be from *castaña*, a chestnut, so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts. An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards, Moors and Bohemians, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands and guitars. *Span. Dict. Encyc.*
- CASTAWAY, *n.* [*cast* and *away*.] That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate. 1 Cor. ix. 27.
- CASTAWAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value. *Raleigh.*
- CASTED, *pp.* for *cast*, is not in use.
- CAS'TELLAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan*; Fr. *chatelain*.] See *Castle*. A governor or constable of a castle. In Poland, the name of a dignity or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The castellans are senators, of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines. *Encyc.*
- CAS'TELLANY, *n.* [See *Castle*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Phillips.*
- CAS'TELLATED, *a.* Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*
2. Adorned with turrets, and battlements, like a castle.
- CASTELLATION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.
- CASTER, *n.* [from *cast*.] One who throws or casts; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
2. A small phial or vessel for the table; as a set of *casters*.
3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast*, or rolled, on the floor.

2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.

3. In a *ship*, there are two parts called by this name; the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern.

Castle in the air, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, *v. t.* In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move. *Encyc.*

CAS'TLE-BUILDER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILDING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLED, *a.* Furnished with castles; as a *castled* elephant. *Dryden.*

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. *Lyttelton.*

CAS'TLERY, *n.* The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. *Encyc.*

CAS'TLING, *n.* An abortion or abortive. *Brown.*

CAS'TOR, *n.* [*L. castor*; *Fr. Sp. Port. id.*; *Gr. καστωπ*. See *Ar. Class Gs. No. 42.*]

1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet.

2. A reddish brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, taken from bags or cuds in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic. *Nicholson.*

3. In *astronomy*, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also Apollo.

Castor and Pollux, in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndarida*, and portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CAS'TORIN, } *n.* An animal principle dis-
CASTORINE, } covered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the Castorin. *Webster's Manual.*

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* The oil of the Ricinus, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. *Encyc.*

CASTRAMETA'TION, *n.* [*L. castrametor*, to encamp, *castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure or survey.]

The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [*L. castrare*; *Fr. châtrer*, for *castrer*; *Sp. Port. castrar*; *It. castrare*; *Ar.* حَضَر, *Eth.* حَضَر to castrate; *Ch. 𐤒𐤌𐤕* to cut out or off. *Class Gs. No. 41. 42.*]

1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.

2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.

3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRATED, *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRATING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In *botany*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CASTRATO, *n.* [*It. See Castrate.*] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. *Swift.*

CAS'TREL or KES'TREL, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CASTREN'SIAN, *a.* [*L. castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.

CAS'UAL, *a.* *caz'ual*. [*Fr. casuel*; *Sp. Port. casual*; *It. casuale*; from *L. casus*, a fall. See *Case* and *Accident.*]

1. Falling; happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* rencounter.

2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated, or regular; as *casual* expenses.

3. Taking place, or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

CAS'UALLY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CAS'UALNESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CAS'UALTY, *n.* Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.

2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events. *Encyc.*

CAS'UIST, *n.* [*It. Sp. Port. casuista*; *Fr. casuiste*; from *L. casus*, a case.]

One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

CAS'UIST, *v. i.* To play the part of a *casuist*. *Milton.*

CASUIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to cases of
CASUIS'TICAL, } conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety. *South.*

CAS/ISTRY, n. The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason. *Pope.*

Casus federis. [L.] The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact. *Law of Nations.*

CAT, n. [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; D. *kat*; Dan. *kat*; Sw. *katt*; G. *kater*, or *katze*; L. *catus*; Vulgar Greek, *κατι*, or *κατος*; It. *gatto*; Port. and Sp. *gato*; Lap. *id.*; Pol. *kot*; Russ. *kots*; Turkish *keti*; W. *cath*; Corn. *kath*; Arm. *gaz* or *kaz*; Basque *catua*.

In Ar. *كيتا*; kitta, is a male cat. Class Gd.

No. 56.]

1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus *Felis*. The domestic cat needs no description. It is a deceitful animal, and when enraged, extremely spiteful. It is kept in houses, chiefly for the purpose of catching rats and mice. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong, ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs.

The wild cat of Europe is of the same species with the domestic cat; the catamount, of N. America, is much larger and a distinct species. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is strong built, from four to six hundred tons burthen, and employed in the coal trade.

3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship.

4. A double tripod having six feet. *Cat of nine tails*, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals, used to flog offenders on board of ships.

CAT'AMOUNT, n. Cat of the mountain, the wild cat.

CAT'-BLOCK, n. A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S-EYE, n. Sun-stone, a subspecies of quartz, called in Latin *oculus cati* or *onyxopalus*, from its white zones or rings like onyx, and its variable colors like opal. It is very hard and semitransparent, and from certain points exhibits a yellowish radiation, or chatoyant appearance, somewhat resembling a cat's eye. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

CAT'-EYED, a. Having eyes like a cat. *Dryden.*

CAT'-FISH, n. A species of the *Squalus*, or shark. The cat-fish of the N. American rivers is a species of *Cottus*, or bull-head.

CAT'S-FOOT, n. A plant of the genus *Glechoma*, ground ivy, or gill.

CAT'-GUT, n. The intestines of sheep or lambs, dried and twisted together, used as strings for violins and other instruments, and for other purposes. Great quantities are imported from Lyons and Italy.

CAT'-HARPINGS, n. Ropes serving to

brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-HEAD, n. A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the *cat-fall* passes, and communicates with the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'S-HEAD, n. A kind of apple. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-HOOK, n. A strong hook fitted to the cat-block. *Mar. Dict.*

CAT'-MINT, n. A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, so called because cats eat it.

CAT'S-PAW, n. Among seamen, a light air perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses.

CAT'-SALT, n. A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bitter or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.

CAT'SILVER, n. A fossil, a species of mica.

CAT'-TAIL, n. [*cat* and *tail*.] A species of reed, of the genus *Typha*, the downy substance of which is used for stuffing mattresses, &c. *Bailey.*

2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. *Bailey.*

CATABAPTIST, n. [Gr. *κατα* and *βαπτιστης*.] One who opposes baptism. *Featley.*

CATACAUSTIC, a. [Gr. *κατακαυστις*, a burning.] Catacaustic curves, in geometry, are that species of caustic curves, which are formed by reflection. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CATACHRESIS, n. [Gr. *καταχρησις*, abuse, from *κατα*, against, and *χρησις*, to use.] An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice beautiful to the ear. *Smith. Bailey. Johnson.*

A catachresis is a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, or a harsh trope; as when Milton, speaking of Raphael's descent from heaven, says, he "sails between worlds and worlds." Here the novelty of the word *sails* enlivens the image. So in scripture we read of the "blood of the grape." Deut. xxxii.

CATACHRES'TIC, a. Belonging to **CATACHRES'TICAL, a.** a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense. *Johnson. Brown.*

CATACHRES'TICALLY, adv. In a forced manner. *Evelyn.*

CAT'ACLYSM, n. [Gr. *κατακλυσμος*, a deluge, from *κατακλυω*, to inundate.]

A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly, the flood in Noah's days. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

CAT'ACOMB, n. [probably from Gr. *κατα*, and *κομβος*, a hollow or recess.]

A cave, grotto or subterranean place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian in Rome, where the ancient Roman Calendars say, the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterranean sepulchres, about

three miles from Rome, in the Appian way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the Pope and dispersed through Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples and in other places. *Encyc.*

CATACOUS'TICS, n. [Gr. *κατακουστος*, to hear.]

That part of acoustics or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is deemed of little use. *Encyc.*

CATADIOP'TRIC, a. [Gr. *κατα*, and *διοπτρις*, to see through.] Reflecting light.

CAT'ADUPE, n. [Gr. *κατα*, and *δουπειν*, to sound.]

A cataract or waterfall. [*Not in use.*] *Brewer.*

CATAGMAT'IC, a. [Gr. *καταγμα*, a fragment.]

That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones. *Wiseman. Core.*

CATAGRAPH, n. [Gr. *κατα*, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The first draught of a picture; also, a profile. *Chambers.*

CATALECT'IC, a. [Gr. *κατα*, and *λεγω*.] Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure. *Tyrwhitt.*

Catalectic verses, are such as want either feet or syllables. *Cyc.*

CATALEP'SIS, n. [Gr. *καταληψις*, a seizing, from *καταλαμβάνω*, to take, seize, or invade.]

A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, a kind of apoplexy, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath or of the humors, and to the interception of the blood by bandages. *Encyc. Core.*

CATALEP'TIC, a. Pertaining to catalepsy.

CAT'ALOGIZE, v. t. To insert in a catalogue. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*

CAT'ALOGUE, n. *kat'alog.* [Gr. *καταλογος*; *κατα* and *λογος*, according to words.]

A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as a catalogue of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

CAT'ALOGUE, v. t. [*as above.*] To make a list of. *Herbert.*

CATAL'PA, n. A large tree of Carolina and the South, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It belongs to the genus *Bignonia*, or trumpet flower. *Drayton. Encyc.*

CATALYSIS, n. [Gr. *καταλυσις*.] Dissolution. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

CATAME'NIAL, a. [Gr. *καταμηνιος*; *κατα* and *μην*, a month.]

Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A final event; conclusion; generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

CAT'CALL, *n.* [*cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays. *Johnson. Pope.*

CATCH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *caught* or *caught*. [*Sp. coger*, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. *κατα*. The orthography of *caught* determines the radical letters to be Cg. The popular or common pronunciation is *ketch*.]

1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.

And they came upon him and *caught* him. Acts vi.

2. To seize, in a general sense; as, to *catch* a ball; to *catch* hold of a bough.

3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle.

They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. Mark xii.

4. To seize in pursuit; hence simply to overtake; a popular use of the word.

He ran, but could not *catch* his companion.

5. To take hold; to communicate to.

The fire *caught* the adjoining building.

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

7. To take or receive by contagion or infection; as, to *catch* the measles or small pox.

8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to *catch* a book out of the hand.

9. To receive something passing.

The swelling sails no more

Catch the soft airs and wanton in the sky. *Trumbull.*

To *catch at*, to endeavor to seize suddenly.

To *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison.*

To *catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly. *CATCH, v. t.* To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will *catch* from man to man.

2. To seize and hold; as, a hook *catches*.

CATCH, *n.* Seizure; the act of seizing.

2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the *catch*. *Addison.*

4. A sudden advantage taken. *Dryden.*

5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*. *Shak.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

7. A little portion.

We retain a *catch* of a pretty story. *Glanville.*

8. In *music*, a fugue in the unison, wherein to humor some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and *caught* and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words; or a piece for three

or more voices, one of which leads and the others follow in the same notes.

Encyc. Busby.

CATCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be caught.

[*Not well authorized.*]

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'-FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lychnis*; campion.

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; ensnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching*.

CATCH'PENNY, *n.* [*catch* and *penny*.] Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH'-POLL, *n.* [*catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCH'UP, } *A liquor extracted from*
CAT'SUP, } *n. mushrooms, used as a*
sauce.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *printers*, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE, *n.* [See *Cates*.]

CATECHET'ICAL, *a.* [See *Catechise*.] Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the christian religion.

2. Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

CATECHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT'ECHISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Gr. *κατηχεω*, and *κατα*, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice; from *κατα*, and *ηχω*, to sound, whence *echo*. Hence *κατηχησις*, *κατηχησμος*, *catechise*, *catechism*, instruction.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct.

3. *Appropriately*, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the christian religion; to interrogate pupils and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'ECHISED, *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'ECHISER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the christian religion.

CAT'ECHISING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or principles.

CAT'ECHISM, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχησμος*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.

2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities.

C A T

CAT'ECHEIST, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχηστής*.] One who instructs viva voce, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CATECHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
CATECHIS'TICAL, } catechist, or catechism.

CAT'ECHEU, *n.* Terra Japonica, a dry extract, or brown astringent substance, obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa in India. It consists chiefly of tannin. *Thomson. Ure.*

CATECHU'MEN, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχούμενα*, places where hearers stood to be instructed, or buildings adjoining a church where the catechist taught the doctrines of religion.]

One who is in the first rudiments of christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross. *Encyc.*

CATECHUMEN'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CATECHU'MENIST, *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

CATEGOR'ICAL, *a.* [See *Category*.] Pertaining to a category.

2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as a *categorical* proposition, syllogism or answer.

CATEGOR'ICALLY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

CAT'EGORY, *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*, from *κατηγορεω*, to accuse, show, demonstrate; *κατα* and *αγορεω*, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce, from *αγορα*, a forum, judicial tribunal or market.]

In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit. *Encyc.*

CATENA'RIAN, } *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from
CAT'ENARY, } *catena*, a chain.]

Relating to a chain; like a chain. The *catenarian curve*, in geometry, is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not. *Harris. Encyc.*

CAT'ENATE, *v. t.* [L. *catena*, a chain; G. *kette*; Sans. *ketta*, whence *kettenu*, to bind.] To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties. *Darwin.*

CATENA'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [See *Concatenation*.]

CAT'ENULATE, *a.* Consisting of little links or chains.

CAT'ER, *v. i.* [In It. *cattare* is to get; *accattare*, to beg or borrow. In Fr. *acheter* is to buy; Norm. *acat*, a buying. The Fr. *quêter*, for *quester*, to beg, seems to be a different word. See *Caterer*.]

To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by *for*; as, to *cater for* the the sparrow. *Shak.*

C A T

CAT'ER, *n.* A provider. [See *Caterer*.] Old Eng. *achator*. *Chaucer.*

CAT'ER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. *quatre*.

CAT'ER-COUSIN, *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation. *Shak.*

CAT'ERER, *n.* [from *cater*. In Chaucer, *achator*, a purchaser or caterer, is evidently from *acheter*, to buy.]

A provider, buyer or purveyor of provisions. *Chaucer, Cant. Tales. 570. South.*

CAT'ERESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CAT'ERPILLAR, *n.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. Perhaps it may be from Fr. *chatte pelue*, hairy cat.]

The colored and often hairy larva of the *lepidopterous* insects. This term is also applied to the larvae of other insects, such as the *Tenthredo*, or saw-fly; but is more generally confined to the *lepidoptera*. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelop, which is thrown off, when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for sometime as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelop, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. *Ed. Encyc. Kirby.*

CAT'ERPILLAR-EATER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it. *Encyc.*

CAT'ERWAUL, *v. i.* [probably from *cat* and *waul*, It. *guaiolare*, Eng. *wail*.]

To cry or wail, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh offensive noise.

CAT'ERWAULING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh disagreeable noise or cry.

CAT'ERY, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CATH'ARIST, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρός*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CATH'ARTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καθαριστικός*, from
CATH'ARTICAL, } *καθαρεω*, *καθαίρω*, to

purge, *καθαρός*, clean, *κατα* and *αίρω*, to remove.]

Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CATH'ARTIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CATH'ARTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CATHE'DRAL, *n.* [L. *cathedra*; Gr. *καθᾶρα*, a chair or seat, from *κατα* and *εδρα*, a seat.]

The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CATHE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop; as a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.

2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks. *Pope.*

C A T

CATH'EDRATED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher. *Whitlock.*

CATH'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*, from *καθίστημι*, to thrust in; *κατα* and *ιστημι*, to send.]

In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CATH'ETUS, *n.* [Gr. *καθετός*. See *Catheter*.]

In *geometry*, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; as the two sides of a right-angled triangle. *Encyc.*

Cathetus of incidence, in catoptrics, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line.

Cathetus of reflection, or of the eye, a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting plane.

Cathetus of obliquation, a right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection.

In *architecture*, a cathetus is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. *Encyc.*

CATH'OLIC, *a.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, *κατα* and *ολικός*, from *ολος*, the whole; L. *catholicus*; Fr. *catholique*; Sp. *catolico*; It. *cattolico*.]

Universal or general; as the *Catholic* church. Originally this epithet was given to the Christian church in general, but is now appropriated to the Romish church, and in strictness there is no Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to heretic, sectary or schismatic.

2. Liberal; not narrow minded, partial or bigoted; as a *catholic* man.

3. Liberal; as *catholic* principles.

Catholic epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATH'OLIC, *n.* A papist.

CATH'OLICISM, *n.* Adherence to the Catholic church.

2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. *Pearson.*

3. More generally, liberality of sentiments. This is the renowned seat of *Catholicism*. *E. D. Griffin.*

CATH'OLICIZE, *v. i.* To become a catholic. [Little used.]

CATH'OLICLY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner. *Sir L. Cary.*

CATH'OLICNESS, *n.* Universality. *Brevint.*

CATHOL'ICON, *n.* [Gr. *καθολικόν ιαμα*, universal remedy.]

A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

CAT'ILINISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CAT'KIN, *n.* [from *cat* and *kin*.] In *botany*, a species of calyx or rather of inflorescence, from a common chaffy gemmaeous receptacle, or consisting of many chaffy scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazle, birch, oak, willow.

- usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from *cattle*, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring "that all the owners of any cattle, sheep or swine, shall ear-mark or brand *all their cattle, sheep and swine*," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by *cattle* breaking into an inclosure, would be adjudged to include horses.
- In Great Britain, beasts are distinguished into *black cattle*, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young; and *small cattle*, including sheep of all kinds and goats.
3. In reproach, human beings are called *cattle*. *Shak.*
- CAUCA'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Mount
CAUCASEAN, } *a.* Caucasus in Asia.
As. Researches. Pinkerton.
- CAUCUS, *n.* A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.
- CAUDAL, *a.* [*L. cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant. *Botany.*
- CAUDATE, } *a.* [*L. cauda*, a tail.] Ha-
CAUDATED, } *a.* ving a tail. *Fairfax.*
- CAUDEX, *n. plu. caudexes.* [*L.*] In *botany*, the stem of a tree. Linne uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending and forming the body above ground, the other descending and putting forth roots. *Martyn. Darwin.*
- CAUDLE, *n.* [*Fr. chaudes*, from *chaud*, warm or hot, by contraction from *L. calidus* or its root; *It. caldo.*]
- A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick. *Wiseman.*
- CAUDLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle. *Shak.*
- CAUF, *n.* [probably from the root of *coffer*.]
- A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. *Ash.*
- CAUGHT, *pret. and pp. of catch*, pronounced *caut*.
- CAUK, } *n.* A name given by miners to
CAWK, } certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryte. These are of a white, gray or fawn color, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground. *Nicholson. Ure.*
- This name is sometimes given to masses composed of concentric lamellar concretions. *Cleveland.*
- CAUK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. *Woodward.*
- CAUL, *n.* [*L. caula*, a fold, from the root of *hold*. See *Hold*.]
1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called from its structure, reticulum, a net, but more generally, the omentum; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born. *Encyc.*
2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. *Dryden. Grew.*
3. Any kind of net.
- CAULESCENT, *a.* [*L. caulis*, a stalk; *Gr. καλαος*. See *Cole*.]
- In *botany*, having a stem different from that which produces the flower; as a *caulescent* plant. Linne applies this term to the root also, as in cabbage and turnep. *Martyn. Lee.*
- CAULIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. caulis*, a stem, and *fero*, to bear.]
- In *botany*, having a stem or stalk.
- CAULIFLOWER, *n.* [*It. cavolfiore*; *L. caulis*, *W. caul*, *D. kool*, and *flower*.]
- A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed.
- CAULIFORM, *a.* [*L. caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form.]
- Having the form of a stalk or of stems. *Kirwan.*
- CAULINE, *a.* [*L. caulis*, a stalk.] In *botany*, growing immediately on the stem, without the intervention of branches; as a *cauline* leaf, bulb, peduncle or scape. *Martyn.*
- CAULK, [See *Calk*.]
- CAUPONATE, *v. i.* [*L. cauponor*.] To keep a victualing house. [*Not in use*.]
- CAUPONISE, *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals. [*Not in use*.] *Warburton.*
- CAUSABLE, *a.* [See *Cause*.] That may be caused, produced or effected. *Ash.*
- CAUSAL, *a.* [See *Cause*.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.
- Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as *that* or *because*. *Watts.*
- CAUSAL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason. *Harris.*
- CAUSALITY, *n.* The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. *Encyc. Glanville.*
- CAUSALLY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes. *Johnson. Brown.*
- CAUSALTY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing. *Encyc.*
- CAUSATION, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced. *Brown.*
- CAUSATIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause. *Johnson.*
- CAUSATIVELY, *adv.* In a causative manner.
- CAUSATOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect. *Brown.*
- CAUSE, *n. s* as *z.* [*Fr. cause*; *Sp. Port. It. causa*; *L. causa*, from the Celtic; Welsh *acaws*, effecting power, allied to *cais*, effort, *ceisiaw*, to seek or go after, to attempt; *Arm. caus* or *cos*. The primary sense is to urge, press, impel, like *sequor*, whence *suit*; hence, to *accuse*, to attack or follow with a charge. The root of this word coincides with that of *castle*, *cast*, &c., which express a driving. A *cause* is that which moves, excites or impels to action or effect; in law, a pressing for a claim. See *Question*. *Cause, sake* and *thing* have the like radical sense.]
1. A suit or action in court; any legal pro-

cess which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with *cause* from *cado*, and *action* from *ago*, to urge or drive.

The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges. Ex. xxii.

2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be. Locke.

3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this *cause* have I raised up Pharaoh. Ex. ix.

And David said, is there not a *cause*? 1 Sam. xvii.

4. Sake; account.
I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong. 2 Cor. vii. [See *Sake*.]

5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible Societies are engaged in a noble *cause*. [See the first definition.]

Hence the word *cause* is used to denote that which a person or thing favors; that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed; as, to promote religion is to advance the *cause* of God. So we say, the *cause* of truth or of justice. In all its applications, *cause* retains something of its original meaning, struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.

6. Without *cause*, without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act. They hate me without *cause*. Ps. xxxv. lix.

CAUSE, v. t. To produce; to bring into existence.

They *caused* great joy to all the brethren. Acts xv.

2. To effect by agency, power or influence.

I will *cause* it to rain on the earth forty days. Gen. vii.

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 2 Kings xix.

- CAUSE**, v. i. To assign insufficient *cause*. Obs. Spenser.

CAUSED, pp. Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSELESS, a. *cauz/less*. Having no *cause*, or producing agent. Blackmore.

2. Without just ground, reason or motive; as *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Fairfax. Waller. Prov. xxvi.

CAUSELESSLY, adv. *cauz/lessly*. Without *cause* or reason. Taylor.

CAUSELESSNESS, n. *cauz/lessness*. The state of being *causeless*. Hammond.

CAUSER, n. He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

Johnson. Sidney.

CAUSEY, n. *cauz/y*. [Norm. *causay*; Fr. *chaussée* for *chaussée*, a bank, or raised way; Arm. *chauczer*, the bank or mole of a pond. The Spanish has *calzada*, a causey, or way paved and raised; Port. *calçada*, a pavement, and stones used in paving. Both these words are evidently from the same root as Sp. *calzas*, Port. *calçado*, Sp. *calzado*, hose, loose breeches,

trowsers, shoes, Fr. *chausse*, and the French word is evidently the same with the loss of *l*. The sense is probably taken from putting on, covering, Port. *calçar*, to put on shoes, or stockings, to pave, Sp. *calzar*, id., L. *calceo*, *calceus*.]

A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Most generally it is a way raised in a common road.

CAUSIDICAL, a. [L. *causidicus*, *causa* and *dico*.]

Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUSING, ppr. Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUSTIC, } a. [Gr. *καυστικός*, from *καω*, to burn.]

CAUSTICAL, } a. [Gr. *καυστικός*, from *καω*, to burn.]

Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUSTIC, n. In medicine, any substance which applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [See *Causticity*.] Coxe. Encyc.

Lunar caustic, a preparation of crystals of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterwards fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver. Nicholson.

Caustic curve, in geometry, a curve formed by a coincidence of rays of light reflected from another curve. Encyc.

CAUSTICITY, n. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts. Nicholson.

CAUTEL, n. [L. *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care.] Caution. [Not used.] Shak.

CAUTELOUS, a. [Fr. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela*.] Cautious; wary; provident.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily. Wotton.

CAUTELOUSLY, adv. Cunningly; sily; treacherously. Spenser.

2. Cautiously; warily. Bacon.

CAUTELOUSNESS, n. Cautiousness. Brown.

CAUTERISM, n. The application of cautery. Ferrand.

CAUTERIZATION, n. [See *Cauterize*.] In surgery, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidal pieces of linen, &c., or more generally by a hot iron. Encyc.

CAUTERIZE, v. t. [Fr. *cauteriser*; Sp. Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Gr. *καυτηρίζω*, from *καυτηρ*, a burning or branding iron, from *καω*, to burn.]

To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAUTERIZED, pp. Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, ppr. Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, n. The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERY, n. [Gr. *καυτηριον*; L. *cauterium*. See *Cauterize*.]

A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

CAUTION, n. [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution*; Sp. *caucion*; from L. *caveo*, to take care. See Class Gb. No. 3. 52. 53. 83. The sense of *caveo* is probably to retire, or to stop, check or hold.]

1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.

Caution is the armor to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French *caution*, bail.

The parliament would give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. Clarendon.

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as the rules and *cautions* of government.

4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

CAUTION, v. t. To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. Swift.

CAUTIONARY, a. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as *cautionary* advice.

2. Given as a pledge or in security; as a *cautionary* town.

CAUTIONED, pp. Warned; previously admonished.

CAUTIONER, n. In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAUTIONING, ppr. Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAUTIONRY, n. In Scots law, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed. Encyc.

CAUTIOUS, a. Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAUTIOUSLY, adv. With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. Addison.

CAVALCADE, n. [Fr. *cavalcade*; Sp. *cabalgada*; It. *cavalcata*. See *Cavalry*.]

A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAVALIER, n. [Fr. See *Cavalry*.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I. Swift.

4. In fortification, an elevation of earth, situ-

2. Intimation of caution ; hint ; warning ; admonition.

CA'VEAT, *v. t.* To enter a caveat.

Judge Innes, Cranch's Rep.

CA'VEATING, *n.* In *fencing*, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other.

Encyc.

CA'VEATOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Judge Innes, Cranch's Rep.

CA'VERN, *n.* [*L. caverna* ; *Sp. Port. It. id.*]

This word seems to be composed of *cavus*, and the *Sax. ærn*, a secret place.]

A deep hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from *cave* in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows, or chasms.

Earth with its *caverns* dark and deep.

Watts.

CA'VERNED, *a.* Full of caverns, or deep chasms ; having caverns.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

Pope.

CA'VERNOUS, *a.* [*L. cavernosus*.] Hollow ; full of caverns.

Woodward.

[Faber uses *cavernal*, which is less regularly formed.]

CAVERN'ULOUS, *a.* [*L. cavernula*.] Full of little cavities ; as *cavernulous* metal.

Black.

CAVET'TO, *n.* [from *It. cavo*.] In *architecture*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing the quadrant of a circle ; used as an ornament in cornices.

Encyc.

CAVE'ZON, } [*Fr. caveçon, or cavesson* ;
CAVE'SSON, } *n.* *It. cavezzone*, a muzzle for a horse, from *cavare*, to draw.]

A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

Farrier's Dict.

CAVIAR, *n.* *cavee'r* [*Sp. cabial* ; *It. cavi-ale* ; *Ar. خبيار* *gabiar*. The Arabic

verb *خبر* *gabara*, from which this word is formed, signifies to try, to strain or press, and to season with fat. It may coincide with the *Gr. κειραω*, *L. experior*.]

The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruka, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks, or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet.

Tooke.

CAV'IL, *v. t.* [*Sp. cavilar* ; *Port. cavillar* ; *It. cavillare* ; *L. cavillor* ; *D. kibbelen* ; *Oriental* *كابل* ; *Ch. to cry out or complain* ; *Syr. to accuse, oppose, censure*.]

1. To raise captious and frivolous objections ; to find fault without good reason ; followed by *at*.

It is better to reason than to *cavil*.

Anon.

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAV'IL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections.

—Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions.

Milton.

[*Not usual.*]

CAV'IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections ; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory.

Johnson. Encyc.

CAV'ILER, *n.* One who *cavils* ; one who is apt to raise captious objections ; a captious disputant.

Addison.

CAV'ILING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAV'ILINGLY, *adv.* In a *caviling* manner.

Sherwood.

CAVILLA'TION, *n.* [*L. cavillatio*.] The act or practice of *caviling*, or raising frivolous objections.

Hooker.

CAV'ILOUS, *a.* Captious ; unfair in argument ; apt to object without good reason.

Ayliffe.

CAV'ILOUSLY, *adv.* In a *cavilous* manner ; captiously.

Milton.

CAV'ILOUSNESS, *n.* Captiousness ; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAV'IN, *n.* [*Fr. from L. cavus*, hollow.] In the *military art*, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

Johnson. Bailey.

CAV'ITY, *n.* [*L. cavitas* ; *Fr. cavité* ; from *L. cavus*, hollow.]

A hollow place ; hollowness ; an opening ; as the *cavity* of the mouth or throat. *This is a word of very general signification.*

CAV'OLINITE, *n.* [from *Cavolini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.]

A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form, occurring in the interior of calcareous balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, mica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, &c.

Journ. of Science.

CA'VY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes.

Encyc.

CAW, *v. t.* [probably from the sound ; *Sax. ceo*, a crow or a jay.]

To cry like a crow, rook or raven.

CAX'OU, *n.* [*Sp. caxa, caxon*.] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. [*Local.*]

Todd.

CA'YMAN, *n.* An animal of the genus *Lacerta*, found in the West Indies, the alligator.

CAZ'IC, or CAZ'IQUE, *n.* *cazeek*. The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.

CEASE, *v. t.* [*Fr. cesser* ; *Sp. cesar* ; *Port. cessar* ; *It. cessare* ; *L. cesso*.]

1. To stop moving, acting or speaking ; to leave off ; to give over ; followed by *from* before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to *cease* from strife.

Prov. xx.

2. To fail ; to be wanting.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.

Deut. xv.

3. To stop ; to be at an end ; as, the wonder *ceases* ; the storm has *ceased*.

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease*. *Deut. xxxii.*

5. To abstain ; as, *cease* from anger. *Ps. xxxvii.*

To *cease from labor*, is to rest ; to *cease from strife*, is to be quiet ; but in such phrases, the sense of *cease* is not varied.

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CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Cease this impious rage. Milton.
[But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical.]

CEASE, *n.* Extinction. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

CE/ASELESS, *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.

All these with ceaseless praise his works behold. *Milton.*

2. Endless; enduring for ever; as the ceaseless joys of heaven.

CE/ASELESSLY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually. *Donne.*

CE/ASING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CECCH N, *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. [See Zechin.]

CE/CITY, *n.* [L. *cacilas*, from *cacus*, blind.] Blindness. *Brown.*

CE/DAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus*; Fr. *cedre*; Sp. It. *cedro*; from Gr. *κεδρος*; Syr. *ܟܕܪ*; Heb. *קדר* *kadar*, to be dark.]

A tree. This name is given to different species of the juniper, and to a species of *Pinus*. The latter is that which is mentioned in scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability.

CE/DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar. *B. Jonson.*

CE/DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar. *Milton.*

CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder*; Sp. Port. *ceder*; It. *cedere*; L. *cedo*; W. *gadw*, *gadaw*; Eng. to quit. See *Quit* and *Conge*. This coincides also with the Gr. *καταχω*, *καταχω*.]

1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province or country, by treaty. This word is appropriately used to denote the relinquishment of a conquered city, fortress, or territory, to the former sovereign or proprietor.

2. To relinquish and grant; as, to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory. The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

CE/DED, *pp.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CE/DING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CE/DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree. *Pallas. Tooke.*

CE/DRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CE/DRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar. *Evelyn.*

CED/VOUS, *a.* Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

CEIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo*, heaven, a roof or ceiling; It. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a tester; L. *cælum*. Qu. Gr. *καλος*. This word indicates its original application to vaulted buildings, without divisions into stories; such as many of the public edifices in Europe, but which are rarely seen in America.]

To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree. 2 Chron. iii.

CE/ILED, *pp.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering.

CE/ILING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CE/ILING, *n.* The covering which overlays

CEL

the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room. This covering may be of boards, or of lath and plastering. Hence ceiling is used for the upper part of a room.

2. In ship building, the inside planks of a ship.

CEL/ANDINE, *n.* [D. *celandine*; It. *celidonia*; L. *chelidonia*; Gr. *χελιδωνιον*, from *χελιδων*, a swallow.]

A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy, growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The lesser celandine is called pile-wort, a species of *Ranunculus*. The name is also given to the *Bocconia*, a plant of the West Indies, called the greater tree-celandine. The true orthography would be *Chelidone*. *Core. Fam. of Plants.*

CEL/LATURE, *n.* [L. *calatura*, from *calo*, to engrave or emboss.]

1. The act or art of engraving or embossing.

2. That which is engraved. *Hakewill.*

CEL/EBRATE, *v. t.* [Ir. *ceileabradh*; Fr. *celebrer*; Sp. Port. *celebrar*; It. *celebrare*; L. *celebro*, from *celeber*, famous. The Russ. has *slavlyu*. Qu. the root of *call*.]

1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

The grave cannot *celebrate* thee. Is. xxxviii.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy.

From even to even shall ye *celebrate* your sabbath. Lev. xxiii.

3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* the birth day of Washington; to *celebrate* a marriage.

4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. *Johnson.*

CEL/EBRATED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honored.

CEL/EBRATING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CELEBRA/TION, *n.* Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites; as the *celebration* of a marriage, or of a religious festival.

2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect; as the *celebration* of a birth day, or other anniversary.

3. Praise; renown; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies. *Clarendon.*

CEL/EBRATOR, *n.* One who celebrates. *Boyle.*

CELE/BRIOUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [Little used.] *Greiv.*

CELE/BRIOUSLY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [Little used.]

CELE/BRIOUSNESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [Little used.]

CELEBRITY, *n.* [L. *celebritas*.] Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits; the distinction bestowed on whatever is great or remarkable, and manifested by praises or eulogies; as the *celebrity* of the duke of Wellington; the *celebrity* of Homer, or of the *Iliad*. England acquired *celebrity* from the triumphs of Marlborough. *T. Davies.*

2. Public and splendid transaction; as the *celebrity* of a marriage. In this sense, as used by Bacon, we now use *celebration*.

CEL/ERI. [See *Celery*.]

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CELE/RIAC, *n.* A variety of *celery*, called also the *turnep-rooted celery*. [See *Celery*.]

CELER/ITY, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; Fr. *celerité*; Sp. *celeridad*; It. *celerità*; from L. *celer*, swift; Oriental *ʔp* swift, light; Gr. *μελλω*.]

1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed; applied most generally to bodies moving on or near the earth; as the *celerity* of a horse or of a fowl. We speak of the *velocity* of sound or of light, or of a planet in its orbit. This distinction however is not general, nor can the different uses of the two words be precisely defined. We apply *celerity* rather than *velocity* to thought; but there seems to be no reason, except usage, why the two words should not be synonymous.

2. An affection of motion by which a movable body runs through a given space in a given time. *Encyc.*

CEL/ERY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri*; D. *seldery*; G. *selleri*; Gr. *σελιρυ*.]

A plant, a species of *Apium*, cultivated for the table.

CELES/TIAL, *a.* [L. *caelestis*, from *cælum*, heaven.]

1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as *celestial* spirits; *celestial* joys. Hence the word conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven; as *celestial* signs; the *celestial* globe.

3. Descending from heaven; as a suit of *celestial* armor. *Pope.*

CELES/TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CELES/TIALLY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

CELES/TIFY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing. [Not used.] *Brown.*

CEL/ESTIN, } In mineralogy, native

CEL/ESTINE, } sulphate of strontian,

a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color. *Ure.*

CEL/ESTINE, *n.* A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin. They have ninety-six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh, except when sick, and fast often. Their habit is a white gown, a capuche and a black scapulary. *Encyc.*

CE/LIAC, *a.* [L. *cæliacus*; Gr. *κατακατος*, from *κατα*, the belly.]

Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines. *Arbutnot.*

CELIB/ACY, *n.* [L. *caelebs*, an unmarried person; *calibatus*, a single life.]

An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently if not always applied to males, or to a voluntary single life.

They look on *celibacy* as an accursed state. *Spectator.*

CEL/IBATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Popish clergy. *Encyc.*

CELL, *n.* [L. *cella*; Ir. *ceall*; Sp. *celda*; Port. It. *cella*; D. *kelder*, a cellar; G. *keller*; Sw. *kellare*; Dan. *kelder*; W. *cell*. It has the elements of the Latin *celo*, to conceal, and of the English *hold*.]

ison, *Arm. ciment*; *Sp. cimiento*, the ground work of a building; *It. cemento*, an essay or experiment.]

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1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, soder, &c. In *building*, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used. *Encyc.*

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2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society.

3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chymical purposes.

CEMENT', *v. t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to cement all parts of the community; to cement friendship.

CEMENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA'TION, *n.* The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.

2. In *chemistry*, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement. This is done by surrounding them with the powder of another body, and exposing them, in a close vessel, to a heat not sufficient to fuse them. *Encyc. Ure.*

CEMENT'ATORY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly. *Encyc.*

CEMENT'ED, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated

CEMENT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CEMENT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.

CEMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* Uniting as cement; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'ETERY, *n.* [*L. cæmeterium*; *Gr. κοιμητήριον*, from *κοιμαω*, to sleep.]

A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried. *Addison.*

CEN'ATORY, *a.* [*L. cenatorius*, from *cæna*, supper, *cæno*, to sup.]

Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*

CENOBITE, *n.* [*Gr. κοινοβίτης*, a community, from *κοινος*, common, and *βίος*, life, to live.]

One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchorite, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Encyc.*

CENOBIT'IC, } *a.* Living in communi-

CENOBIT'ICAL, } ty, as men belonging to a convent. *Stillinglee.*

CENOB'Y, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*

CEN'OTAPH, *n.* [*Gr. κενόταφον*, from *κενός*, empty, and *τάφος*, a tomb.]

An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CENSE, *n. cens.* [*L. census*, a valuation, a registering, a tax; *censeo*, to enroll, to tax. *Qu. Ch. Dp* to impose a fine.]

1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.*

2. Condition; rank. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

CENSE, *v. t.* [*Fr. encenser. See Incense.*]

To perfume with odors from burning substances. *Dryden.*

CENS'ER, *n.* [*Fr. encensoir*; *Sp. incensario*; *It. incensiere. See Incense.*]

A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among the Jews, a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. *Encyc.*

CENS'ING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.

CEN'SION, *n.* [*L. censio. See Cense.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. [*Not used.*] *J. Hall.*

CENS'OR, *n.* [*L. censor. See Cense.*]

An officer, in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality, by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.

2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. *Encyc.*

3. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon. Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAL, } *a.* Belonging to a censor,

CENSO'RIAN, } or to the correction of public morals; as, *censorial power.*

2. Full of censure. *See Censorious*, the proper word.

CENSO'RIOUS, *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners; often implying ill-nature, ill-liberality, or uncharitableness; as a *censorious* critic.

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching. *Taylor.*

2. The quality of being censorious.

CENS'ORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CENS'UAL, *a.* [*L. censualis.*] Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated. *Whitaker. Encyc.*

CENSURABLE, *a.* [*See Censure.*] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty; as a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct or writings. *Locke.*

CENSURABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*

CENSURABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CENS'URE, *n. cen'shur.* [*L. censura*; *Fr. censure*; *Sp. Port. It. censura*; from *L. cen-seo, censor.*]

1. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; applicable to the moral conduct, or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof.

2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical *censure* is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for mal-conduct, by which he is deprived of the com-

munion of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office. *Encyc.*

CENSURE, *v. t.* *cen'shur*. [*Fr. censurer*; *Sp. censurar*.] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; as, to *censure* a man, or his manners, or his writings.

We laugh at vanity, oftener than we *censure* pride. *Buckminster.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.

3. To estimate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CENSURE, *v. i.* To judge. [*Not in use.*]

CENSURED, *pp.* Blamed; reprov'd; condemned.

CENSURING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CENSUS, *n.* [*L. from censeo*. See *Cense*.]

In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves of each citizen. Hence the word signifies this enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.

2. In the *United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the Congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the Congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.

CENT, *n.* [*Fr. cent*; *Sp. ciento*; *Port. cento*; *It. cento*; from *L. centum*, formed on the Celtic, *W. cant*, *Arm. cant*, *Corn. kanz*. The Welch *cant* signifies a circle, hoop, wheel, or rim, a wattled fence round a yard or corn floor; hence, a complete circle, a hundred. It is probable that the Teutonic and Gothic *hund*, in hundred, is

the same word. *Ar. ١٠٠ handon*, a hundred, and the same root gives *India, Hindu*. See *Hundred*.]

1. A hundred. In commerce, *per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as, *ten per cent.* is *ten in the hundred*, whether profit or loss. This rate is called *percentage*.

2. In the *United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENTAGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CENTAUR, *n.* [*L. centaurus*; *Gr. κενταυρος*. Qu. *κενταυρος*, to spur, and *ταυρος*, a bull.]

In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. It has been supposed that this fancied monster originated among the Lapithæ, a tribe in Thessaly, who first invented the art of breaking horses. But the origin of the fable and of the name is doubtful.

2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually joined with the wolf, containing thirty-five stars; the archer. *Encyc.*

CENTAURLIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur. *Sidney.*

CENTAURY, *n.* [*L. centaurea*; *Gr. κενταύριον*.]

The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species. The *lesser centaury* is a species of *Gentiana*. Centaury bears the popular names of knapweed, blue-bottle, sultan, and star-thistle. *Encyc.*

CENTENARY, *n.* [*L. centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The number of a hundred; as a *centenary* of years.

CENTENARY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CENTENIAL, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. *Mason.*

2. Pertaining to a hundred years.

3. Happening every hundred years.

CENTER, *n.* [*Gr. κεντρον*, a point, goad or spur, from *κεντρον*, to prick; *L. centrum*; *Fr. centre*; *Sp. centro*; *Port. It. id.*]

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure or body; the middle point or place.

2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a *fleet*, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A single body or house.

These institutions collected all authority into one *center*, kings, nobles and people. *J. Adams.*

Center of gravity, in mechanics, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other.

Center of motion, the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it. *Encyc.*

CENTER, *v. t.* To place on a center; to fix on a central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior.*

CENTER, *v. i.* To be collected to a point.

Our hopes must *center* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

2. To be collected to a point; to rest on.

3. To be placed in the middle. *Milton.*

CENTERED, *pp.* Collected to a point or center; fixed on a central point.

CENTERING, *ppr.* Placing on the center; collecting to a point.

CENTESIMAL, *a.* [*L. centesimus*, from *centum*, a hundred.]

The hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions. *Johnson.*

CENTESIMATION, *n.* [*L. centesimus*, supra.]

A military punishment, for desertion, mutiny or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution. *Encyc.*

CENTESM, *n.* [*L. centesimus*.] The hundredth part of an integer or thing. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CENTIFOLIOUS, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Bailey.*

CENTIGRADE, *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.]

Consisting of a hundred degrees; gradu-

ated into a hundred divisions or equal parts; as a *centigrade* thermometer.

CENTIGRAM, *n.* [*L. centum* and *gram*.] In *French Measure*, the hundredth part of a gram. [See *Gram*.]

CENTILITER, *n.* [*L. centum*, and *Fr. litre* or *litron*.] The hundredth part of a liter, a little more than 6-10 of a cubic inch.

CENTIMETER, *n.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *Gr. μετρον*, measure.]

In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than 39-100 of an inch, English measure. *Christ. Obs. x. 192.*

CENTINODY, *n.* Knotgrass. [*Not used.*]

CENTIPED, *n.* [*L. centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, a foot.]

An insect having a hundred feet, but the term is applied to insects that have many feet, though not a hundred. Insects of this kind are called generically *Scolopendra*.

In warm climates, some of them grow to the length of six inches or more, and their bite is poisonous. *Encyc.*

CENTIPEE, for *centiped*, is not used.

CENTNER, *n.* [*L. centum*, *centenarius*.]

In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a docimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts.

The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner*: the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams.

But the assayers use different weights. With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. *Encyc.*

CENTO, *n.* [*L. cento*, patched cloth, a rhapsody.]

A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order. *Johnson.*

CENTRAL, *a.* [*L. centralis*.] Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.

Central forces, in mechanics, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards or recede from the center of motion.

CENTRALITY, *n.* The state of being central.

CENTRALLY, *adv.* With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CENTRIC, *a.* Placed in the center or middle.

CENTRICALLY, *adv.* In a central position.

CENTRICALNESS, *n.* Situation in the center.

CENTRIFUGAL, *a.* [*L. centrum*, and *fugio*, to flee.]

Tending to recede from the center. The *centrifugal force* of a body, is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. *Encyc.*

CENTRIPETAL, *a.* [*L. centrum*, and *pelo*, to move towards.]

Tending towards the center. *Centripetal force* is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system.

[Note. The common accentuation of *cen-*

CEPH/ALALGY, n. [Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*, *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αλγος*, pain.] The headache.
CEPH/ALIC, a. [Gr. *κεφαλικός*, from *κεφαλή*, the head.]

Pertaining to the head; as *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The *cephalic* vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

Encyc.

CEPHAL/IC, n. A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

CEPH/EUS, n. A constellation in the Northern hemisphere.

CE/PHUS, n. A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the mona.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

CER/ASEE', n. The male balsam apple.

CER/ASIN, n. [L. *cerasus*.]

Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.

Ure. Dr. John.

CER/ASITE, n. [L. *cerasum*, cherry.] A petrification resembling a cherry.

Cyc.

CER/AS/ES, n. [Gr. *κερασις*, from *κερας*, a horn.]

In *zoology*, the name of a serpent, of the genus *Coluber*, which the ancients supposed to have horns.

CE/RATE, n. [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.]

A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients; applied externally in various diseases.

Cyc.

CE/RATED, a. [L. *ceratus*.] Covered with wax.

CERE, n. The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.

Encyc.

CERE, v. t. [L. *cera*, wax.] To wax or cover with wax.

Wiseman.

CER/EBEL, n. [L. *cerebellum*.] The

CEREBEL/LUM, n. hind part of the head, or the little brain.

Core.

CER/EBRAL, n. [from L. *cerebrum*, the

CER/EBRINE, n. brain.] Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

CE/RE/CLOTH, n. [L. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter.

Bacon.

[But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is *sear-cloth*, Sax. *sar-cloth*, a sore-cloth.]

CE/REMENT, n. [L. *cera*, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed.

Johnson.

CEREMO'NIAL, a. [See *Ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as *ceremonial* exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the *ceremonial* law or worship, as distinguished from the *moral* and *judicial* law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners.

Dryden.

[In this sense, *ceremonious* is now used.]

CEREMO'NIAL, n. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the

rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CEREMO'NIOUS, a. Consisting of outward forms and rites; as the *ceremonious* part of worship. [In this sense, *ceremonial* is now used.]

2. Full of ceremony or solemn forms.

Shak.

3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. "Ceremonious phrases."

Addison.

4. Formal; according to the rules of civility; as, to take a *ceremonious* leave.

5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, adv. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, n. The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER/EMONY, n. [L. Sp. It. Port. *ceremonia*; Fr. *ceremonie*.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of ambassadors, &c.

Master of ceremonies, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CER/EOLITE, n. [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.]

A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with *steatite*.

Cyc. Cleaveland.

CE/REOUS, a. [L. *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.] Waxy; like wax.

Gayton.

CE/RES, n. In *mythology*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo in Sicily, in 1801.

CE/RIN, n. [L. *cera*, wax.] A peculiar substance which precipitates on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork.

Ure.

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol.

Dr. John.

3. A variety of the mineral *allanite*.

CERINTH'IANS, n. A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ.

Encyc.

CE/RITE, n. [See *Cerium*.] The siliceous oxyd of Cerium, a rare mineral of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow.

Hauy. Jameson. Cleaveland.

2. A fossil shell.

CE/RIUM, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral *cerite*, and so called from the planet *Ceres*. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

CEROON', n. [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CER

CER/RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Cerrus, or bitter oak. *Chaucer.*

CER/RUS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.

CER/TAIN, *a.* *certin.* [Fr. *certain*; Sp. *cierto*; It. Port. *certo*; from L. *certus*.]

1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth.

The dream is *certain* and the interpretation sure. *Dan. ii.*

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun.

However I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton.*
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a *certain* remedy for a disease.

4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing.

Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular.

Ye shall gather a *certain* rate every day. *Ex. xvi.*

6. Particular.

There came a *certain* poor widow. *Mark xii.*

In the plural number, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. "Hanani came, he and *certain* men of Judah." "I mourned *certain* days." *Neh. i. 2. 6.*

In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, "*certain* also of your own poets have said." *Acts xvii.*

CER/TAINLY, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact.

Certainly this was a righteous man. *Luke xxiii.*

2. Without failure.

He said, I will *certainly* return to thee. *Gen. xviii.*

CER/TAINNESS, *n.* Certainty, which see.

CER/TAINTY, *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact.

Know for a *certainty*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations. *Josh. xxiii. Luke i.*

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CER/TES, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

CERTIF/ICATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*; It. *certificato*. See *Certify*.]

1. In a general sense, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.

2. In a more particular sense, the written declaration, under the hand or seal or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office.

3. Trial by certificate, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute; as when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate

of the Mareschall of the army, in writing under his seal. *Blackstone.*

CERTIF/ICATE, *v. t. or i.* To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society. *New England.*

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such *certificated* person can gain no settlement. *Blackstone. B. 1. Ch. 9.*

CERTIFICA/TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CERT/IFIED, *pp.* [See *Certify*.] Assured; made certain; informed.

CERT/IFIER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CERTIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; It. *certificare*; Low L. *certifico*; from *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate, the decree is usually founded.

The judge shall *certify* under his hand, that the freehold came chiefly in question. *Blackstone.*

2. To give certain information to; applied to persons.

We have sent and *certified* the king. *Ezra iv.*

3. To give certain information of; applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favor. *Hammond.*

It is followed by *of*, after the person, and before the thing told; as, I *certified* you of the fact.

CERTIFYING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CERTIORA/RI, *n.* [Low L. *certioror*, from *certus*, certain.]

A writ issuing out of Chancery, King's Bench or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court. *Encyc.*

CER/TITUDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERU/LEAN, *a.* [L. *ceruleus*; It. Sp. *ceruleo*.] Sky-colored; blue. *Thomson.*

CERULIF/IC, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-color.

CERU/MEN, *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

CER/USE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse*; L. It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa*.]

White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse.

Ceruse of antimony is a white oxyd of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed. *Nicholson.*

CER/USED, *a.* Washed with a preparation of white lead. *Beaumont.*

CER

CES

CER/VICAL, *a.* [L. *cervix*, the neck, whence *cervicalis*.]

Belonging to the neck; as the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels. *Encyc.*

CERVIN, *a.* [L. *cervinus*; Sp. *cervino*; from L. *cervus*, a deer; W. *caro*; Corn. and Arm. *karu*; Kamtchatka, *karo*.]

CERVINE, *a.* [L. *cervinus*; Sp. *cervino*; from L. *cervus*, a deer; W. *caro*; Corn. and Arm. *karu*; Kamtchatka, *karo*.]

Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus *Cervus*.

CESA'REAN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to *Cæsar*, the Roman emperor.

CESPITI/TIOUS, *a.* [L. *cespes*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; made of turf. *Gough.*

CES/PITOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant, has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

CESS, as a noun, a rate or tax, and as a verb, to rate or lay a tax, is probably a corruption of *assess*, or from the same root. It is not used. *Spenser.*

CESS, *v. i.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] To neglect a legal duty. *Obs.* *Cowd.*

CESSA/TION, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force or effect; as a *cessation* of the laws of nature.

A *cessation of arms*, an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

CESSA/VIT, *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease, *cessavit*, he hath ceased.]

In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain. *Blackstone.*

CES/SER, *n.* [See *Cess*.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [See *Cessavit*.] *Blackstone.*

CESSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Cede* and *Cession*.] The act of giving way or receding. *Little used.* *Digby.*

CES/SIBLE, *a.* [See *Cede*.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way. *Digby.*

CES/SION, *n.* [L. *cessio*; Fr. *cession*; from L. *cedo*, *cessum*. See *Cede*.]

1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. *Bacon.*

2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.

3. In the civil law, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment. *Encyc.*

4. In ecclesiastical law, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice, without dispensation, the benefices are void by *cession*, without resignation. *Encyc.*

Chabasis has a foliated structure; its fracture is somewhat conchoidal or uneven, with a glistening vitreous luster. It is translucent, sometimes transparent. Its color is white or grayish white, sometimes with a rosy tinge. Before the blowpipe, it intumesces a little, and easily melts into a white spongy mass. *Cleveland.*
CHAD, *n.* A kind of fish; pronounced *shad*. *Carew.*

CHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *echauffer*; Sp. *escalfar*, to warm; Port. *escalfar*, to poach or boil slightly; from the root of L. *caleo*, whence *calefacto*, *calfacio*.]
 1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction, as to *chafe* the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as to *chafe* a cable.
 2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.
 3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.
 4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odors. Lilies, whose scent *chafed* the air. *Suckling.*

CHAFE, *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action. *Pope.*
 2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore. The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*
 3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes*.
CHAFE, *n.* Heat, excited by friction.
 2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion. *Camden.*

CHAFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.
CHAFER, *n.* One who chafes.
CHAFER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor*; D. *kever*; G. *käfer*.] An insect, a species of Scarabæus, or beetle.

CHAFERY, *n.* [from *chafe*.] In *Iron works*, a forge in which an ancony or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar, by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle. *Encyc.*

CHAFE-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf*; D. *kaf*; G. *kaff*.]
 1. The husk, or dry calyx of corn, and grasses. In common language, the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling or winnowing. The word is sometimes used rather improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle. *Martyn. Encyc.*

2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In *scripture*, false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites and ungodly men are compared to chaff. Ps. i. 4. Jer. xxiii. 28. Is. xxxiii. 11. Math. iii. 12.

CHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*; D. *koop*; G. *kaufen*; Sw. *kåpa*; Dan. *køber*, to bargain or buy. It seems to be radically the same word as *cheap*, *cheapen*, and *chap* in *chapman*. See *Cheap*.]
 To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to

haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to *chaffer* for preferments. *Dryden.*
CHAF'FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*

[In this sense it is obsolete.]
CHAF'FER, *n.* Merchandize. [Not in use.] *Skelton.*

CHAF'FERER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.
CHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [Local.]

CHAF'FERY, *n.* Traffick; buying and selling. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
CHAF'FINCH, *n.* [*chaff* and *finch*.] A species of birds of the genus *Fringilla*, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song.

CH'AFFLESS, *n.* Without chaff. *Shak.*
CH'AFFWEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed, a species of *Gnaphalium*; but this name is given also to the *Centunculus*. *Muhlenberg.*

CH'AFFY, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, *chaffy* straws; *chaffy* opinions. *Brown. Glanville.*

CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction.
CHAF'ING-DISH, *n.* [*chafe* and *dish*.] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN', *n.* [Fr. This word, applied to a particular kind of skin, or leather, is said to be derived from a Turkish word, *agri*, Fr. *croupe*. The skin is dressed so as to present on its surface little eminences. See *Shagreen*.]
 Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness. *Pope.*

CHAGRIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner*.] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.
CHAGRIN'ED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, for *chaïone*; Norm. *cadene*, and *cheyne*; Arm. *chaden*, *cadenn*, or *jadenn*; Sp. *cadena*; Port. *cadea*; It. *catena*; L. *catena*; D. *keten*; G. *kette*; Sw. *kädia*; Dan. *kede*; W. *cadwen*. Qu. Ar. *ḥad* from *ḥas* akada, to bind or make fast.]

1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal, as a *chain* of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.
 2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into *chains* of darkness. 2 Peter ii.
 3. Bondage; affliction. He hath made my *chain* heavy. Lam. iii.

4. Bondage; slavery. In despotism the people sleep soundly in their *chains*. *Ames.*
 5. Ornament. Prov. i. 9.

6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being.

7. A range, or line of things connected; as a *chain* of mountains.
 8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.

9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.
10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.
11. In *ship-building*, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called dead eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.
12. The warp in weaving, as in *French*.
- Chain-pump.** This consists of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once. *Encyc.*
- Chain-shot,** two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.
- Chain-wales** of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting from a ship's side, abreast of and behind the masts, for the purpose of extending the shrouds, for better supporting the masts, and preventing the shrouds from damaging the gunwale. *Encyc.*
- Chain-work,** work consisting of threads, cords and the like, linked together in the form of a chain; as lineal chaining or tannour work, reticulation or net work, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*
- Top-chain,** on board a ship, a chain to sling the sail-yards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away. *Encyc.*
- CHAIN, v. t.** To fasten, bind or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain.
2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.
- And which more blest? Who chain'd his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*
3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.
4. To unite; to form chain-work.
- CHAINED, pp.** Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.
- CHAINING, ppr.** Binding, fastening or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.
- CHAIR, n.** [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, contracted from Norm. *cadere*, as *chain* from *catena*; Arm. *cadarn*, or *cador*; Ir. *cathaoir*; L. *cathedra*; Gr. *καθῆδρα*, connected with *καθίζωμαι*, to sit, *κατα* and *εἶμαι*; W. *cadair*, a seat or stool.]
1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally a stool, and anciently a kind of pulpit in churches.
2. A seat of justice or of authority; as a chair of state.
3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as the professor's chair.
4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly, as the speaker's chair; and by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the chair.
5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men.
6. A pulpit. *Burnet.*
7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.
8. Supreme office or magistracy.
- When Governor Shute came to the chair, several of the old councilors were laid aside. *Belknap.*
- Curule chair,** an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.
- CHAIR-MAN, n.** The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.
2. One whose business is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*
- CHAISE, n. s** as *z*. [Fr. *chaise*, a seat or chair. Qu. It. *seggia*.]
- A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.
- CHALCEDON'IC, a.** Pertaining to chalcedony.
- CHALCEDONY, n.** [from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium, now Constantinople. Pliny informs us that Chalcedon signifies the town of blind men. The last syllable then is the Celtic *dun*, English *town*, a fact that the historian should not overlook. Plin. Lib. 5. 32.]
- A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opake, with veins, circles and spots. It is used in jewelry. *Cleveland. Nicholson. Encyc.*
- The varieties of chalcedony are common chalcedony, heliotrope, chrysoprase, plasma, onyx, sard and sardonyx. *Ure.*
- CHALCEDONYX, n.** A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. *Cleveland.*
- CHALCITE, n.** [Gr. *χαλκος*, brass.] Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid. *Fourcroy.*
- CHALCOGRAPHY, n.** [Infra.] An engraver in brass.
- CHALCOGRAPHY, n.** [Gr. *χαλκος*, brass, and *γραφω*, to write.] The act or art of engraving in brass.
- CHALDA'IC, a.** Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called in scripture Shinar. Of this Babylon was the principal city.
- CHALDA'IC, n.** The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
- CHAL'DAISM, n.** An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect. *Parkhurst.*
- CHALDEAN, n.** An inhabitant of Chaldea.
- CHAL'DEE, a.** Pertaining to Chaldea.
- CHAL'DEE, n.** The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
- CHAL'DRON, } n.** [Fr. *chaudron*; Sp. *calderon*; It. *calderone*, a kettle. The same word as *caldron*. Chalder is not in use in the United States.]
- A measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels. *Chambers.*
- CHAL'ICE, n.** [Fr. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*; It. *calice*; D. *kelk*; G. *kelch*; L. *caliz*; Gr. *καλίκ*. It should have been written *calice*.]
- A cup, or bowl; usually, a communion cup.
- CHAL'ICED, a.** Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakspeare to a flower; but I believe little used.
- CHALK, n.** *charuk*. [Sax. *cealc*; D. *Dan. G. kalk*; Sw. *kalck*; W. *calc*; Corn. *kalch*; Ir. *cailk*; L. *calx*; Fr. *chaux*. The Latin *calx* is lime-stone, chalk-stone, and the heel, and *calco* is to kick and to tread. In Italian *calca* is a crowd. The sense then is a mass made compact, a clod or lump. If the Gr. *χαλκ*, flint, gravel, is the same word, the Latins deviated from their usual practice in writing *calx*, for *chalc*. These words are probably connected in origin with *callus*.]
- A well known calcareous earth, of an opake white color, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid. *Cleveland. Nicholson. Kirwan. Aikin.*
- Black-chalk** is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.
- Red-chalk** is an indurated clayey ocher used by painters and artificers.
- CHALK, v. t.** To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk, as land.
3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase to *chalk out* is used to signify, to lay out, draw out or describe; as, to *chalk out* a plan of proceeding.
- CHALK-CUTTER, n.** A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*
- CHALKINESS, n.** *chauk'iness*. The state of being chalky.
- CHALK-PIT, n.** A pit dug for chalk.
- CHALK-STONE, n.** A species of calcareous concrete, men violently quarried.
2. A small lump of chalk.
- CHALKY, a.** *chauk'y*. As a chalky taste.
2. White with chalk; common as, chalky cliffs.
3. Impregnated with chalk; as, chalky water.
- CHALLENGE, n.** [Form. *calenge*, a accusation; *challenge*, a claim; *challenger*, to claim; from the root of *call*, Gr. *καλεω*, *καλω*, L. *calo*. See *Call*.]
- Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand, as *claim*, L. *clamo*. Hence appropriately,
1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence the letter containing the summons is also called a challenge.
2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.
- There must be no challenge of superiority. *Collier.*
3. Among hunters, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game. *Encyc.*
4. In law, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to par-

which a person occupies; as, he called on the judge at his *chamber*.

Joseph entered into his *chamber* and wept. Gen. xliii.

3. Any retired place.

Her house is the way to hell, going down to the *chambers* of death. Prov. vii.

4. A hollow or cavity; as the *chamber* of the eye.

Sharp.

5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; as *star-chamber*; imperial *chamber*; *chamber* of accounts; ecclesiastical *chamber*; privy *chamber*; *chamber* of commerce, &c.

6. In *military affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the chase, where the powder lies.

7. A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains.

8. The *chamber* of a mine, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.

9. A species of ordnance. Qu. Camden.

10. The clouds. Ps. civ.

11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.

The *chambers* of the south. Job ix.

Chamber-council, a private or secret council.

Shak.

Chamber-counsel, a counselor, who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAMBER, } *v. i.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior. Rom. xiii.

CHAMBER, } *v. t.* To shut up as in a chamber.

Shak.

CHAMBERER, } One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

Shak.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, } One who sleeps in the same apartment.

Spectator.

CHAMBER-HANGING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAMBERING, } *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior.

CHAMBERING, } *n.* modest behavior. Rom. xiii.

CHAMBERLAIN, } *n.* [Fr. *chambellan*; Arm. *cambrelan*;

Sp. *camarero*; Port. *camareiro*; It. *camerlingo*; D. *kamerling*; Dan. *kammer-herre*;

L. *camerarius*.]

1. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers.

The Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown.

To him belong livery and lodging in the king's court; on coronation day he brings

to the king his apparel, his sword, scabbard, &c. He dresses and undresses the king on that day, and waits on him before and after dinner.

To him also belongs the care of providing all things in the house of lords, in time of parliament.

Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, and other officers.

The Lord Chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber, of the wardrobe, physicians, chaplains, barbers, &c., and administers the oath to all officers above stairs.

The chamberlains of the exchequer, of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are receivers of rents and revenues.

Encyc. Johnson.

2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, } *n.* The office of *CHAMBERLAINSHIP*, } a chamberlain.

CHAMBER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, } *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, } *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New England pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHAME'LEON, *n.* [L. *chameleon*; Gr. *χαμαιλεων*.]

An animal of the genus *Lacerta*, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail and four feet.

The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray color, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny color. It is a native of Africa and Asia.

Encyc.

CHAMELEONIZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors.

Dict.

CHAM'FER, *v. t.* [corrupted from Fr. *echancrer*, to hollow, to cut sloping; Arm. *chancra*; said to be from *cancer*.]

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form.

Johnson. Bailey. Encyc.

2. To wrinkle.

Shak.

CHAM'FER, } *n.* A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope.

CHAM'FERED, *pp.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAM'FERING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *Chama*, a shell.

CHAMLET, [See *Camlet*.]

CHAMOIS, *n.* [Fr. from It. *camozza*; Sp. *gamuza*, from *gamo*, a buck.]

An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *shammy*.

Johnson.

It is now arranged with the Antelopes.

Cuvier.

CHAM'OMILE, [See *Camomile*.]

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer*, I have not found. Qu. Gr. *χαρτω*, for *m* is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. *γαμφαι* is the jaws.]

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse *champs* the bit.

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

Dryden.

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to *champ* upon the bit.

Hooker.

CHAMPA'GNE, } A kind of brisk, spark-
CHAMPA'NE, } n. ling wine, from Cham-
pagne in Franco.

CHAMPA'IGN, } n. [from *camp* or the
CHAMPA'IN, } same root.] A flat
open country. Bacon. Milton.

CHAMPA'IN, n. In *heraldry*, champain or
point champain, is a mark of dishonor in
the coat of arms of him who has killed a
prisoner of war after he has asked for
quarter. Encyc.

CHAMP'ED, pp. Bitten; chewed.

CHAMP'ER, n. One that champs or bites.

CHAMP'ERTOR, n. [See *Champerty*.] In
law, one who is guilty of *champerty*, which
see.

CHAMP'ERTY, n. [Fr. *champart*, field-
rent; *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, and *part*,
a share, or *partir*, to divide, *campum par-*
tire.]

A species of maintenance, being a bargain
with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the
land or other matter in suit, between them,
if they prevail; whereupon the champ-
ertor is to carry on the party's suit at his
own expense. The purchase of a suit, or
of the right of suing. Blackstone.

CHAMPIGN'ON, n. *shampin'yon*. [Fr.] A
kind of mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, pp. Biting with repeated ac-
tion.

CHAM'PION, n. [Fr. *champion*; Arm.
campyon; Sp. *campeon*; Port. *campeam*, or
campiam; It. *campione*; D. *kamper*, or
kampveger; G. *kampfer*. In all the Teu-
tonic dialects, *camp* or *kamp* signifies a
combat, and in some of them, a *camp*; Sax.
campa, a camp and a combat; *cempa*, a
soldier, warrior or gladiator; W. *camp*, a
game, a feat; *campiaw*, to contend in a
game. Here we have the origin of the
Latin *campus*. It was originally the plain
or open place appropriated to games,
sports and athletic exercises.]

1. A man who undertakes a combat in the
place or cause of another. Bacon.

2. A man who fights in his own cause n a
duel.

3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one
who is bold in contest; as a *champion*
for the truth.

CHAM'PION, v. t. To challenge to a com-
bat. Shak.

CHAM'PIONESS, n. A female champion.
Fairfax.

CH'ANCE, n. [Fr. *chance*; Norm. *cheaunce*;
Arm. *chanz*; D. *kans*; G. *schanze*. This
seems to be from the participle of the
French verb *cheoir*, to fall, Sp. *caer*, from
the L. *cado*, or directly from the Latin *ca-*
dens, cadentia.]

1. An event that happens, falls out or takes
place, without being contrived, intended,
expected or foreseen; the effect of an un-
known cause, or the unusual or unex-
pected effect of a known cause; accident;
casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and
chance happen to all.

By *chance* a priest came down that way.
Luke x.

2. Fortune; what fortune may bring; as,
they must take their *chance*.

3. An event, good or evil; success or mis-
fortune; luck. Shak.

4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape
this address. Swift.

CH'ANCE, v. i. To happen; to fall out; to
come or arrive without design, or expec-
tation.

If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee.
Deut. xxii.

Ah Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to day.
Shak.

CH'ANCE, a. Happening by chance; cas-
ual; as a *chance* comer.

CH'ANCEABLE, a. Accidental; casual;
fortuitous. Sidney.

CH'ANCE-COMER, n. One who comes
unexpectedly. Addison.

CH'ANCEFUL, a. Hazardous. Spenser.

CH'ANCE-MEDLEY, n. [*chance* and *med-*
ley, a mixture.]

In *law*, the killing of a person by chance,
when the killer is doing a lawful act; for
if he is doing an unlawful act, it is felony.
As if a man, when throwing bricks from
a house into a street where people are con-
tinually passing, after giving warning to
passengers to take care, should kill a per-
son, this is *chance-medley*. But if he
gives no warning, and kills a man, it is
manslaughter.

CH'ANCEL, n. [Fr. *chancel* or *chanceau*;
L. *cancelli*, lattices or cross bars, inclosing
the place; Sp. *cancel*, *cancilla*, a wooden
screen, a wicker gate; It. *cancello*, balus-
trades; Gr. *κινκλῆς*; Ch. *קנקל* kankel or
kankail, net work; Syr. *id.* See *Cancel*.]

That part of the choir of a church, between
the altar or communion table and the
balustrade or railing that incloses it, or
that part where the altar is placed; for-
merly inclosed with lattices or cross bars,
as now with rails. Encyc. Johnson.

CH'ANCELLOR, n. [Fr. *chancelier*; Arm.
chancelier, or *canceller*; Sp. *canciller*;
Port. *chancellor*; It. *cancelliere*; D. *kan-*
selier; G. *kanzler*; Sw. *kantsler*; Dan.
kantsler or *kantsler*; L. *cancellarius*, a
scribe, secretary, notary, or chancellor;
from *cancello*, to make lattice work, to *can-*
cel, or blot out by crossing the lines; or
from *cancelli*, lattices, because the secreta-
ry sat behind lattices.]

Originally, a chief notary or scribe, under
the Roman Emperors; but in England, in
later times, an officer invested with judi-
cial powers, and particularly with the su-
perintendence of all charters, letters and
other official writings of the crown, that
required to be solemnly authenticated.
Hence this officer became the keeper of
the great seal. From the Roman Empire,
this office passed to the church, and hence
every bishop has his chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
or Keeper of the Great Seal, is the highest
officer of the crown. He is a privy coun-
selor by his office, and prolocutor of the
house of lords by prescription. To him
belongs the appointment of all justices of
the peace; he is keeper of the king's con-
science, visitor of all hospitals and colle-
ges founded by the king, guardian of all
charitable uses, and judge of the high
court of chancery.

Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court, is the
bishop's lawyer, versed in the civil and ca-
non law, to direct the bishop in causes of
the church, civil and criminal.

Chancellor of a Cathedral, is an officer who
hears lessons and lectures in the church,
by himself or his vicar, inspects schools,
hears causes, applies the seal, writes and
dispatches letters of the chapter, keeps the
books, &c.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an officer who
presides in that court, and takes care of
the interest of the crown. He has power,
with the lord treasurer, to lease the crown
lands, and with others, to compound for
forfeitures on penal statutes. He has a
great authority in managing the royal reve-
nues, and in matters relating to the first
fruits.

Chancellor of a University, is an officer who
seals the diplomas, or letters of degree,
&c. The chancellor of Oxford is usually
one of the prime nobility, elected by the
students in convocation, and he holds the
office for life. He is the chief magistrate
in the government of the university. The
chancellor of Cambridge is also elected
from among the prime nobility; he does
not hold his office for life, but may be
elected every three years.

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and oth-
er military orders, is an officer who seals
the commissions and mandates of the
chapter and assembly of the knights,
keeps the register of their proceedings,
and delivers their acts under the seal of
their order. Johnson. Encyc.

In France, a secretary is, in some cases,
called a chancellor.

In the United States, a chancellor is the
judge of a court of chancery or equity, es-
tablished by statute.

In scripture, a master of the decrees, or pre-
sident of the council. Ezra iv.

CH'ANCELLORSHIP, n. The office of a
chancellor; the time during which one is
chancellor.

CH'ANCERY, n. [Fr. *chancellerie*; Arm.
cancellery; Sp. *chancilleria*; It. *cancellaria*;
L. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattices, or from
the judge, who presided in the court.]

1. In Great Britain, the highest court of jus-
tice, next to the parliament, consisting of
two distinct tribunals; one *ordinary*, being
a court of common law; the other *extra-*
ordinary, or a court of equity. The ordi-
nary legal court holds pleas of recogni-
zances acknowledged in the chancery,
writs of *scire facias*, for repeal of letters
patent, writs of partition, and all personal
actions by or against any officer of the
court. But if the parties come to issue, in
fact, this court cannot try it by a jury;
but the record must be delivered to the
king's bench. From this court issue all
original writs that pass under the great
seal, commissions of charitable uses, bank-
ruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c.

The extraordinary court, or court of
equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and
conscience, moderates the rigor of the
common law, and gives relief in cases
where there is no remedy in the common
law courts.

2. In the United States, a court of equity.

CHAN'CRE, n. [Fr. *chancre*; Arm. *chan-*
cr. The same as *cancer*, *canker*.] A venereal
ulcer.

CHAN'GROUS, a. Ulcerous; having the
qualities of a chancre.

ing from one state or form to another; as a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scenes.

3. A revolution; as a *change* of government.

4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution; as a *change* of the moon.

5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair.
Dryden.

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.
Holder.

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty *changes* of raiment. *Judges xiv.*

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.

9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased.

I gave the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change*.

10. The dissolution of the body; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job xiv.*

11. *Change for exchange*, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.

12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers. Thirteen numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 *changes*, or different positions.

CHANGEABILITY, *n.* Changeableness, which is generally used. *Fleming.*

CHANGEABLE, *a.* That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as a person of a *changeable* mind.

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as *changeable* silk.

CHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration.

Hooker.

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANGED, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.

CHANGEFUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. *Pope.*

CHANGELESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGELING, *n.* [*change* and *ling*. It is said this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal children and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places. *Johnson.*]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*

2. An idiot; a fool. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Shak.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak.*

CHANGER, *n.* One who alters the form of any thing.

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

3. One given to change.

CHANGING, *ppr.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHAN'NA, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean, resembling the sea-perch.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [*Ir. cainneal*; *Fr. canal*; *L. canalis*; *Arm. can*, or *canol*. It is a different spelling of *canal*.]

1. In a general sense, a passage; a place of passing or flowing; particularly, a water-course.

2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But more appropriately, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.

3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.

4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*.

5. A gutter or furrow in a column.

6. An arm of the sea; a straight or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle; as the British or Irish *channel*.

7. Channels of a ship. [*See Chain-wales.*]

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column. *Wotton.*

CHAN'NELED, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NELING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A song. *Shak.*

CH'ANT, *v. t.* [*Fr. chanter*; *L. canto, cantus*; *W. achanu*; *Arm. cana, cannein*; *It. cantare*; *Sp. Port. cantar*; *L. cano*. See *Cant.*]

1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice; that is, to *cant* or throw the voice in modulations.

The cheerful birds do *chant* sweet music.

Spenser.

2. To celebrate in song; as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of canting voice, with modulations.

CH'ANT, *v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol. *Amos vi.*

2. To repeat words in the church-service with a kind of singing.

CH'ANT, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.

CH'ANTED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CH'ANTER, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster. *Pope.*

2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. *Gregory.*

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

CH'ANTICLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear*, *Fr. clair*.]

A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. *Dryden.*

CH'ANTING, *ppr.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.

C H A

CH'ANTING, *n.* The act of singing, or uttering with a song.

CH'ANTRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*

CH'ANTRY, *n.* [Fr. *chanterie*, from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint. *Cowell.*

CHA'OS, *n.* [L. *chaos*; Gr. *χαος*.] That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds and reduced to order, by the creating power of God. "Rudis, indigestaque moles." *Ovid.*

2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as a *chaos* of materials.

3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*

CHAOT'IC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state.

CHAP, *v. t.* [Ar. *جَبَّ* jabba, to cut off

or out, to castrate; *جَابَ* to split, rend, tear, or cleave, to cut. It seems to be allied to the G. and D. *kappen*, Dan. *kapper*, Fr. *couper*; but these agree better

with Ar. *سَبَعَ* or *سَيَفَ* to cut. See *Chop* and *Gape*. *Chap* is sometimes pronounced *chop*.]

To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather *chaps* the earth; cold dry winds *chap* the hands.

CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*.

CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceap*, a beak, or chap; plu. *ceapas*, the chaps.]

The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps* or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [See *Cheap*.] *Steele.*

CHAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*.] To cheapen. [Not used.]

CHAP'BOOK, *n.* [See *Chapman* and *Cheap*.] A small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, the tongue of a buckle, a cover, a churchman's cope, the head of an alembic; Arm. *chap*; Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate of metal covering some kind of work. *Qu. cap.*]

1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard. *Johnson. Phillips.*

CHAPEAU, *n.* *shappo*. [Fr.] A hat; in heraldry, a cap or bonnet.

CHAP'EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. *capella*;

C H A

Arm. *chapel*; Sp. *capilla*, a chapel, a hood or cowl, a chapter of collegians, a proof-sheet; Port. *capella*; It. *cappella*; D. *kapel*; from the same root as *cap*. It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella*, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus*, now *chaplain*. Hence the word *chapel* came to signify a private oratory. *Encyc. Lanier.*

1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels; as *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *chapels* which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying places; *chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *free chapels*, which were founded by the kings of England; *chapels in the universities*, belonging to particular colleges; *domestic chapels*, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families. *Encyc.*

2. A printer's workhouse; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CHAP'EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaum.*

CHAP'PELESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP'ELET, } *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*.] A pair of CHAP'LET, } stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAP'ELLANY, *n.* A place founded within some church and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'ELLING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before. *Mar. Dict.*

CHAP'ELRY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAP'ERON, *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles and populace; afterwards appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the horse in pompous funerals. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHAP'ERON, *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly. *Todd.*

CHAP'FALLEN, *a.* [chap and fall.] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. *B. Jonson.*

CHAP'ITER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau*; It. *capitello*; L. *capitellum*, from *caput*, a head. This is a different word for *capital*.]

1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; a word used in the scriptures. [See *Capital*.]

2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; Sp. *capellán*; It. *cappellano*; L. *capellanus*; from *chapel*.]

C H A

1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality have chaplains, who officiate in their chapels.

2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service.

3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

Chaplains of the Pope, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace. *Encyc.*

CHAP'LAINCY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP'LAINSHIP, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession, or revenue of a chapel. *Johnson.*

CHAP'LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Bailey. Shak.*

CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.

2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, &c., and are called *paternosters*. The invention is ascribed to Peter the hermit, who probably learnt it in the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a chain, rehearsing one of the perfections of God on each link, or bead. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers. *Encyc.*

3. In architecture, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives or the like.

4. In horsemanship, a chapelet, which see.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

6. A small chapel or shrine. *Hammond.*

CHAP'MAN, *n.* plu. *chapmen*. [Sax. *ceapman*; D. *koopman*; G. *kaufmann*; Dan. *kiöbmand*. See *Cheap*.]

1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser. *Dryden.*

Their *chapmen* they betray. *Shak.*

2. A seller; a market-man.

CHAP'PED, *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, the mouth or jaws. [See *Chap*.]

CHAPT. [See *Chapped*.]

CHAP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*; L. *capitulum*, a head; It. *capitolo*; Sp. *capitulo*; from L. *caput*, the head.]

1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty chapters. Hence the phrase, *to the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout; to the end. *Johnson.*

2. In ecclesiastical polity, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. *Encyc.*

3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

4. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

CHAP'TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHAP'TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets. *Bailey.*

All the *characters* in the play appeared to advantage.

The friendship of distinguished *characters*.

Roscoe.

7. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. We enquire whether a stranger is a man of *character*.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his *character*.

9. In *natural history*, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants and minerals.

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called *characters*.

Cleveland.

CHAR/ACTER, *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe.

Milton. Shak.

2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

Mitford.

CHAR/ACTERED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character.

Mitford.

CHAR/ACTERISM, *n.* The distinction of character.

Bp. Hall.

2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

Encyc.

CHARACTERIS/TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *χαρακ- τριστικός*, from *χαραττεν*.]

That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

Generosity is often a *characteristic* virtue of a brave man.

It is followed by *of*.

Generosity is *characteristic* of true bravery.

CHARACTERIS/TIC, *n.* That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.

Invention is the *characteristic* of Homer.

Pope.

2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

The *characteristic* of a *logarithm*, is its index or exponent.

The *characteristic triangle* of a *curve*, in geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.

Encyc.

CHARACTERIS/TICALLY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHARACTERIS/TICALNESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

CHAR/ACTERIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *χαραττερίζω*.] To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.

2. To distinguish; to mark, or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; as, humility *characterizes* the true christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity.

The system of mediation has *characterized* the entire scheme of divine dispensation.

Thomey.

3. To engrave or imprint. [Little used.]

Hale.

4. To mark with a peculiar stamp, or figure.

European, Asiatic, and African faces are all *characterized*.

Arbuthnot.

CHAR/ACTERIZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR/ACTERIZING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR/ACTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

Shak.

CHAR/ACTERY, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction. [Not used.]

Shak.

CHAR/ADE, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

A composition, in which the subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together.

Example.

My *first*, when a Frenchman in learning English, serves him to swear by. My *second* is either hay or corn. My *whole* is the delight of the age.

Gar-rick.

Encyc.

CHAR/COAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*. See *Char*.]

Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, &c. It is black, brittle, light and inodorous, and not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration.

CH/ARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*; L. *carduus*.]

The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white and lose some of their bitterness.

Chambers.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard.

Mortimer.

CHARGE, *v. t.* *charj*. [Fr. *charger*; Arm. *carga*; Sp. *cargar*; It. *caricare*, or *carcare*; Port. *carregar*. It would seem from the Welsh that this word is from *car*, a cart or other vehicle, and that the noun *charge* or *cargo* was first formed, and therefore ought in arrangement to precede the verb. If the verb was first formed, the primary sense would be to load, to throw or put on or in. I think the fact to be otherwise. See *Cargo*.]

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army *charges* the enemy.

2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.

3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to *charge* the memory with rules and precepts; to *charge* the mind with facts.

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax; as, the land is *charged* with a quit rent; a rent is *charged* on the land.

5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

The gospel *chargeth* us with piety towards God.

Tillotson.

6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.

7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by *with*.

The commander *charged* the officer *with* the execution of the project. See Gen. xl. 4.

8. To entrust to; as, an officer is *charged with* dispatches.
9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods sold to him.
10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.
11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* a crime *on* the offender; to *charge* evil consequences *on* the doctrines of the stoics.

12. To censure; to accuse.

In all this, Job sinned not, nor *charged* God foolishly. Job i.

13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded. 1 Tim. vi.

In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.

To adjure; to bind by an oath. 1 Sam. xiv. 28.

14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge *charged* the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.

15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, v. i. To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron;" and we say, to *charge* with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to *charge* the enemy.

CHARGE, n. [Fr. *charge*; Arm. and W. *carg*; Sp. *carga*, *cargo*; Port. *carga*, *carrega*; It. *carica*, *carco*; Eng. *cargo*.]

1. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as *cargo*.
2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument.
3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.

4. An order, injunction, mandate, command. Moses gave Joshua a *charge*. Numbers xxvii.

The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii.

Hence,

5. That which is enjoined, committed, entrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted.

I gave Hanani *charge* over Jerusalem. Neh. vii.

Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by *of* or *over*; more generally by *of*. Hence,

6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge*.

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away To some fresh pasture. Dryden.

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may

be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation or injunction, but always implies solemnity.

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation. Lay not this sin to their *charge*. Acts vii.

9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

10. Cost; expense; as, the *charges* of the war are to be borne by the nation.

11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.

12. In military affairs, a signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge*.

13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

Their armed slaves in *charge*. Shak.

14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.

16. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.

A *charge* of lead, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of forty per cent. is *chargeable* on wine.

2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is *chargeable* with a duty of forty per cent.

3. Expensive; costly; as a *chargeable* family.

4. Laying or bringing expense.

Because we would not be *chargeable* to any of you. 1 Thess. ii.

5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault or debt; as a fault *chargeable* on a man.

6. Subject to be charged or accused; as a man *chargeable* with a fault, or neglect.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; cost; costliness. Boyle.

CHARGEABLY, adv. Expensively; at great cost. Ascham.

CHARGED, pp. Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.

CHARGEFUL, a. Expensive; costly. [Not used.] Shak.

CHARGELESS, a. Not expensive; free from expense.

CHARGER, n. In Scots law, one who charges another in a suit.

2. A large dish. Num. vii.

3. A horse used for attack.

CHARGING, ppr. Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHARYLY, adv. [See *Chary*.] Carefully; warily; frugally. [Little used.] Shak.

CHARYNESS, n. Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [Little used.] Shak.

CHAR'IOT, n. [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a *car*, which see; Sp. It. *carro*; It. *carretta*.]

1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.

2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and con-

veying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or sythes.

CHAR'IOT, v. t. To convey in a chariot. Milton.

CHAR'IOTED, pp. Borne in a chariot. Couper.

CHARIOTEE'R, n. The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers. Johnson. Addison.

CHAR'IOT-MAN, n. The driver of a chariot. 2 Chron. xviii.

CHAR'IOT-RACE, n. A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize. Addison.

CHAR'ITABLE, a. [Fr. See *Charity*.] Benevolent and kind; as a *charitable* disposition.

2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as a *charitable* man.

3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as a *charitable* institution, or society; a *charitable* purpose.

4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness; as a *charitable* construction of words or actions.

CHAR'ITABLENESS, n. The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity.

2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'ITABLY, adv. Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

CHAR'ITY, n. [Fr. *charité*; L. *caritas*, or *caritas*; W. *cariad*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; It. *carità*, *caritade*. Qu. Gr. *χαρις*. The Latin *caritas* is from *carus*, dear, costly, whence beloved, and the word was sometimes written *charitas*, as if from the Gr. *χαρις*. The Lat. *carus* would seem to be from the verb *careo*, to want, as dear-ness arises from scarcity. Of this we have an example in the English *dear*, whence *dearth*, which shows the primary sense of *dear* to be *scarce*. But qu. the Oriental *קר*. Class Gr. No. 56.]

1. In a general sense, love, benevolence, good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In a theological sense, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. 1 Cor. xiii. Col. iii. 1 Tim. i.

2. In a more particular sense, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as the *charities* of father, son and brother. Milton.

3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in almsgiving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.

5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support bible societies, missionary societies, and others.

6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit.

4. To fortify with charms against evil.
I have a *charmed* life, which must not yield.
[Not in use.] *Shak.*

5. To make powerful by charms. *Johnson.*

6. To summon by incantation. *Shak. Johnson.*

7. To temper agreeably. *Spenser.*

CH'ARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically. *Milton.*

CH'ARMA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CH'ARMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CH'ARMER, *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses or has the power of enchantment. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CH'ARMERESS, *n.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

CH'ARMFUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*

CH'ARMING, *ppr.* Using charms; enchanting.

2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

Music is but an elegant and *charming* species of elocution. *E. Porter.*

CH'ARMINGLY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

She smiled very *charmingly*. *Addison.*

CH'ARMINGNESS, *n.* The power to please. *Johnson.*

CH'ARMLESS, *a.* Destitute of charms. *Swift.*

CH'ARNEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshly; *charnier*, a charnel-house, a larder; *Arm. carnell*; *Sp. carnero*; *It. carnaio*; *L. carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, flesh.]

Containing flesh or carcases. *Milton.*

CH'ARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposit. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. *Encyc.*

CHA'RON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money.

CH'ARR, *n.* A fish, a species of *Salmo*.

CH'ARRED, *pp.* [from *char*.] Reduced to a coal.

CH'ARRING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CH'ARRY, *a.* [See *Char*.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities. *Lavoisier.*

CH'ART, *n.* [L. *charta*, the same as *card*, which see.]

A hydrographical or marine map; a draught, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land.

A *plane chart* is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees

of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.

Mercator's chart, is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels are straight lines and parallel to each other, but the distance between them increases from the equinoctial towards either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.

Globular chart, is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian, on which the projection is made, is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees.

Selenographic charts, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.

Topographic charts, are draughts of particular places, or small parts of the earth. *Encyc.*

CH'ARTER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from L. *charta*.

See *Card*.]

A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges, either from a king or other sovereign power, or from a private person, as a *charter of exemption*, that no person shall be empannelled on a jury, a *charter of pardon*, &c. The charters under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called *charter-governments*.

2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. *Dryden. South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

CH'ARTER, *v. t.* To hire, or to let a ship by charter. [See *Charter-party*.]

2. To establish by charter. *Buchanan.*

CH'ARTER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in soccage. *Coke.*

CH'ARTER-PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter; from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.]

In commerce, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions. *Encyc.*

CH'ARTERED, *pp.* Hired or let, as a ship.

2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. *Shak.*

3. Granted by charter; as *chartered rights*; *chartered power*. *D. Ramsay.*

CH'ARTERING, *ppr.* Giving a charter; establishing by charter.

2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CH'ARTLESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as the *chartless* main. *Barlow.*

C H A

CHARTULARY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire*. See *Cartulary*.]

An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastery.

CHARY, *a.* [Sax. *cearig*. See *Care*.] Careful; wary; frugal. *Shak.*

CHASABLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase. *Gower.*

CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser*; Arm. *chaczeal*; Sp. *cazar*; Port. *caçar*; It. *cacciare*. The elements are Cg or Ck; and the change of a palatal to a sibilant resembles that in *brace*.]

1. Literally to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt.

2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. Lev. xxvi. 7. Deut. xxxii. 30.

3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as, to chase a ship.

4. To drive; to pursue.

Chased by their brother's endless malice.

Knolles.

To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.

To chase metals. [See *Enchase*.]

CHASE, *n.* Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after; as game, in hunting; a flying enemy, in war; a ship at sea, &c.

2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, profit, fame, &c.; earnest seeking.

3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by chase; as beasts of chase.

4. That which is pursued or hunted; as, seek some other chase. So at sea, a ship chased is called the chase.

5. In law, a driving of cattle to or from a place.

6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts; differing from a forest, which is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park which is inclosed. A chase is private property, and well stored with wild beasts or game.

7. [Fr. *chasse*; Sp. *cara*; It. *cassa*. See *Case* and *Cash*.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns.

8. Chase of a gun, is the whole length of the bore.

9. A term in the game of tennis.

Chase guns, in a ship of war, guns used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern. A gun at the head is called a *bow-chase*; at the stern, a *stern-chase*.

CHASSED, *pp.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven.

CHASER, *n.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.

2. An enchanter. [See *Enchase*.]

CHASING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting.

CHASM, *n.* [Gr. *χασμα*, L. *chasma*, from Gr. *χαω*, *χαωω*, *χαωω*, to open.]

1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock.

C H A

2. A void space; a vacuity.

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true and that it is false, what a fearful chasm! The unsettled reason hovers over it in dismay. *Buckminster.*

CHASMED, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHASSELAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*; Arm. *chast*; It. Sp. Port. *casto*; from L. *castus*. Sax. *cusc*, D. *kuisch*, G. *keusch*, Sw. *kysk*, Russ. *chistei*, are probably from the same root. Qu. Ir. *caidh*. I suppose the primary sense to be, separate, from the oriental practice of sequestering females. If so, *castus* accords with the root of *castle*, W. *cis*; and at any rate, the word denotes purity, a sense taken from separation.]

1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. Applied to persons before marriage, it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; applied to married persons, true to the marriage bed.

2. Free from obscenity.

While they behold your chaste conversation.

1 Peter iii.

3. In language, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHASTE-EYED, *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins.*

CHASTE-TREE, *n.* The agnus castus, or vitex; a tree that grows to the height of eight or ten feet, producing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHASTELY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHASTEN, *v. t.* *cha'sn*. [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier*; Arm. *castien*; Russ. *chischu*.]

1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; as, to chasten a son with a rod.

I will chasten him with the rod of men. 2

Sam. vii.

2. To afflict by other means.

As many as I love I rebuke and chasten.

Rev. iii.

I chastened my soul with fasting. Ps. lxi.

3. To purify from errors or faults.

CHASTENED, *pp.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction.

CHASTENER, *n.* One who punishes, for the purpose of correction.

CHASTENESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHASTENING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHASTENING, *n.* Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous. Heb. xii.

CHASTISABLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement. *Sherwood.*

CHASTISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *châtier*; Arm. *castiza*; from *chaste*, *castus*. The Latin *castigo*, Sp. Port. *castigar*, It. *castigare*, are formed with a different termination. We have *chastise* from the Armoric dialect.]

1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain by stripes, or in other manner, for the purpose of punishing an offender and recalling him to his duty.

I will chastise you seven times for your sins. Lev. xxvi.

C H A

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress.

The gay social sense,

By decency *chastis'd*.

Thomson.

3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults; as, to *chastise* a poem.

CHASTISED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHASTISEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment*; Arm. *castiz*; from *chaste*.]

Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,

On equal terms to give him *chastisement*.

Shak.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. Job xxxiv.

The *chastisement of our peace*, in Scripture, was the pain which Christ suffered to purchase our peace and reconciliation to God. Is. liii.

CHASTISER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTISING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

CHASTITY, *n.* [L. *castitas*; Fr. *chasteté*; Sp. *castidad*; It. *castità*; from L. *castus*, *chaste*.]

1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. Before marriage, purity from all commerce of sexes; after marriage, fidelity to the marriage bed.

2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation.

3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases.

4. Purity; unadulterated state; as the *chastity of the gospel*. *Gibbon.*

CHAT, *v. i.* [G. *kosen*, to talk or prattle; Ir. *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadac*, a story or narrative; Sp. *cotorra*, a magpie; *cotorra*, a hen-parrot, a talkative woman; Gr. *καταλα*, to prate; D. *koeleren*, to jabber, and *kwelleren*, to chatter; *koulen*, id.]

1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. *Milton.* *Dryden.*

2. To talk idly; to prate. *Johnson.*

CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. [See *Chit*.]

CHATEAU, *n.* *shat'o*. [Fr. a castle. See *Castle*.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHATELET, *n.* A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHATELLANY, *n.* [Fr. *châtellenie*.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See *Castellany*.]

CHATOYANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat*, cat, and *œil*, eye.]

Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHATOYANT, *n.* A hard stone, a little transparent, which being cut smooth presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish gray color or verging to an olive green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CHATOYMENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors. *Cleveland*

CHATEL, *n.* *chal'l*. [See *Cattle*.] Prima

In and good *cheap* is a good purchase or bargain. Hence probably, omitting *good*, we have *cheap*.]

1. Bearing a low price, in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed *cheap* at one time is considered *dear* at another.

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established; a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is *cheaper* to hire the labor of freemen than to compel the labor of slaves. *L. Bacon.*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as *cheap* beauty.

Make not yourself *cheap* in the eyes of the world. *Anon.*

CHEAP, n. Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good *cheap*, better *cheap*; the original phrases from which we have *cheap*.

CHE/APEN, v. t. *che/apn*. [Sax. *ceapian*. See *Cheap*, supra.]

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHE/APENER, n. One who cheapens or bargains.

CHE/APLY, adv. At a small price; at a low rate.

CHE/APNESS, n. Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAR, [See *Cheer*.]

CHEAT, v. t. [Sax. *ceatl*. In Ar. عَدَسَ]

gadaa, signifies to deceive, circumvent, seduce; to fail, to hide, to disguise, to de-

fraud; كَايْدَا *kaida*, signifies to deceive,

to lay snares; Eth. ሳገጠ *chiet* or *hiet*, signifies to cheat, to deceive, to defraud.]

1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling.

Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

2. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to *cheat* a person at cards.

3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by *of* or *out of*, and colloquially by *into*, as to *cheat* a child *into* a belief that a medicine is palatable.

CHEAT, n. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices. *Hammond.*

CHE/ATABLENESS, n. Liability to be cheated. *Hammond.*

CHE/AT-BREAD, n. Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used*.]

CHE/ATED, pp. Defrauded by deception.

CHE/ATER, n. One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHE/ATING, pp. Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHE/ATING, n. The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHECK, v. t. [Fr. *echec*, plu. *echecs*, which we have changed into *chess*; Sp. *zaque*, a move at chess; *zaque de mate*, check-mate; Port. *zaque*, a check; *zagoate*, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. *zaquima*, a halter; It. *scacco* the squares of a chess-board; *scacchi*, chessmen; *scacco-matto*, check-mate; *scaccato*, checkered; Low L. *scaccarium*, an exchequer, Fr. *echiquier*; G. *schach*, chess; *schachmatt*, check-mate; D. *schaak*, chess; *schaak-mat*, check-mate; Dan. *skak*, chess, crooked, curving; *skak-mat*, check-mate; *skakrer*, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. *schach*, chess; *schach-matt*, check-mate; Russ. *schach*, check, chess; *schach-mat*, check-mate. In Spanish *zaque*, *zeque*, is an old man, a *shaik*, and *zaco*, a *jacket*. These latter words seem to be the

Ar. شَاخ or شَاخ; the latter is rendered to grow old, to be old, to blame or rebuke, under which we find *shaik*; the former signifies to use diligence, quasi, to bend to or apply; also, to abstain or turn

aside. In Arabic we find also شَكَّ to doubt, hesitate, halt, and in Heb. the same word שָׁק signifies to still, allay, sink, stop or check, to obstruct or hedge; שָׁק a hedge. We have, in these words, clear evidence of the manner, in which several modern nations express the Shemitic שָׁק, or שָׁק]

1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. *Shak.*

3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.

4. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CHECK, v. i. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.

The mind *checks at* any vigorous undertaking. *Locke.*

2. To clash or interfere.

I love to *check* with business. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression. *Dryden.*

[These applications are not frequent.]

CHECK, n. A stop; hindrance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.

2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction. *Shak. Dryden. Clarendon.*

3. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight. *Bailey. Encyc.*

4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. *Johnson.*

5. A term in chess, when one party obliges

the other either to move or guard his king.

6. An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.

This is a sense derived from that in definition 4.

7. In popular use, *checkered* cloth; *check*, for *checkered*.

Check or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.

Bailey. Encyc.

Clerk of the check, in the British King's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c.

Bailey. Encyc.

Clerk of the check, in the British Royal Dock-Yards, is an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board his majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

CHECK'ED, CHECKT, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECK'ER, v. t. [from *check*, or perhaps directly from the Fr. *echiquier*, a chess board. Norm. *eschegir*, or *chekere*, *exchequer*.]

1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess board, by lines or stripes of different colors. Hence,
2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood.

Addison.

CHECK'ER, n. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.

2. A chess-board.

CHECK'ER, } Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECK'ERS, n. plu. A common game on a checkered board.

CHECK'ING, ppr. Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECK'LESS, a. That cannot be checked, or restrained.

CHECK-MATE, n. [See *Check*. *Mate* is from the root of the Sp. and Port. *matar*, to kill. Ar. Ch. Svr. Heb. Eth. Sam. מות, moth, to die, to kill.]

1. The movement on a chess board or in the game of chess that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished.

Spenser.

2. Defeat; overthrow.

Skelton.

CHECK'Y, n. In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered, like a chess-board.

Bailey. Encyc.

CHEEK, n. [Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*; D. *kaak*; this is probably the same word as *jaw*, Fr. *joue*, Arm. *gaved*, *jared*, connected with *jaoga*, *chaguen*, to chew, or chew, for the words *chin*, *check* and *jaw*, are confounded, the same word which, in one dialect, signifies the cheek, in another, signifies the jaw. *Gena* in Latin is the English *chin*.]

1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.

2. Among mechanics, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as the *cheeks* of a printing press, which stand perpendicular and support the three sommers, the head, shelves and winter; the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe; the *cheeks* of a glazier's vise; the *cheeks* of a mortar, and of a gun-carriage; the *cheeks* of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle trees, &c.

Cheek by jowl, closeness, proximity. *Beaum.*

CHEE'K-BONE, n. The bone of the cheek.

CHEE'KED, a. Brought near the cheek.

Cotton.

CHEE'K-TOOTH, n. The hinder tooth or tusk. Joel i. 6.

CHEEP, v. i. To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, v. t. [Fr. *chère*; Arm. *cher*, cheer, entertainment; Ir. *gairim*, to call, shout, extol, rejoice; Gr. *χαρω*, to rejoice, to hail or salute. The primary sense is to call out or shout, as in joy; a sense retained in jovial companies, to give *cheers*, and among seamen, to salute a ship by *cheers*. Orient. *كرا* kara.]

1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers.

Mar. Dict.

2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to *cheer* a lonely desert; the *cheering* rays of the sun; good news *cheers* the heart.

3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to *cheer* the hounds.

CHEER, v. i. To grow cheerful; to become glad, or joyous.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up.

Phillips.

Cheer up, my lads.

CHEER, n. A shout of joy; as, they gave three *cheers*.

2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation, above gloom and depression of spirits, but below mirth, gayety and jollity.

Son, be of good *cheer*, thy sins are forgiven thee. Mat. ix.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. Acts xxvii.

3. Mirth; gayety; jollity; as at a feast.

4. Invitation to gayety.

Shak.

5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast.

Shak.

The table was loaded with good *cheer*.

Irving.

6. Air of countenance, noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

His words their drooping *cheer*

Enlightened.

Milton.

CHEE'RED, pp. Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEE'ERER, n. One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.

Wotton.

CHEE'ERFUL, a. Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity.

Thomson.

2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical; as the *cheerful* birds.

3. Expressive of good spirits or joy; lively; animated.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance. Prov. xv.

CHEE'RFULLY, adv. In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily with life, animation or good spirits.

CHEE'RFULNESS, n. Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity.

He that sheweth mercy, with *cheerfulness*.

Rom. xii.

CHEE'RILY, adv. With cheerfulness; with spirit.

CHEE'RING, ppr. Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

CHEE'RISHNESS, n. State of cheerfulness. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

CHEE'RLESS, a. Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.

Spenser.

CHEE'RLY, a. Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEE'RLY, adv. Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

CHEE'RY, a. Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.

Gay.

CHEESE, n. s as z. [Sax. *cese*, or *cyse*; Ir. *cuis*; W. *caus*; Corn. *kes*; Arm. *caus*; L. *caseus*; Sp. *queso*; Port. *queijo*; D. *kaas*; G. *käse*; Basque, *gama* or *gazta*. The primary sense is to curdle, to congeal, from collecting, drawing or driving, W. *casiao*, to curdle. Perhaps it is allied to *squeeze*.]

1. The curd of milk, coagulated by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop or mold.

2. A mass of pumice or ground apples placed on a press.

New England.

CHEE/SE-CAKE, n. A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Prior.

CHEE/SE-MONGER, n. One who deals in or sells cheese.

B. Jonson.

CHEE/SE-PARING, n. The rind or paring of cheese.

Beaum.

CHEE/SE-PRESS, n. A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

Gay.

CHEE/SE-RENNET, n. A plant, ladies bed-straw, *Galium verum*.

CHEE/SE-VAT, n. The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

Glanville.

CHEE/SY, a. Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese.

CHEG/OE, n. A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching.

Encyc.

CHEI/ROPTER, n. [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *πτερον*, wing.]

An animal whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.

Lunier.

CHEL'IDON, n. [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHELIF'EROUS, a. [Gr. *χελη*, a claw, and *L. fero*, to bear.] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHEL'IFORM, a. [L. *chela*, a claw, and *form*.] Having the form of a claw.

CHELMS'FORDITE, n. A mineral arranged as a subspecies of *schaalstein*; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Cleveland.

CHELO'NIAN, a. [Gr. *χελυς*, *χελων*, a tortoise.]

ani- Also, the *Prunus padus*. *Encyc.*
aw.] *Cornelian cherry*, is the fruit of the Cornus,
wn.] cornel-tree or dogwood. It is a small,
acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.

Dwarf cherry, is the fruit of a species of *Lonicera*, or honey-suckle.

use, *Hottentot-cherry*, is the fruit of a species of
Ar. *Cassine*. The fruit is a trispermous berry
of a dark purple color.

Winter-cherry, is a name of the fruit of the
fe- *Physalis*, a genus of many species. It is a
berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed
in an inflated, bladder-like calyx. This
name is also given to a species of *Solanum*.

Fam. of Plants.
CHERRY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color;
red, ruddy, blooming; as a *cherry lip*;
cherry cheeks.

CHERRY, *n.* A cordial composed of cher-
ry juice and spirit, sweetened, and diluted.
The wild cherry is most generally used
for this purpose, being steeped for some
days in spirit, which extracts the juice of
the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened
and diluted to the taste. This cordial is
moderately bitter and astringent. It is
sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHERRY-CHEEKED, *a.* Having ruddy
cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHERRY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which
cherry stones are thrown into a hole.

Shak.
CHERRY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is
cherries, in the more appropriate sense of
the word. The name is mostly given to
the common cultivated trees, and to that
which produces the black wild cherry.
The wood of the latter is valued for cabi-
net work.

CHERSONESE, *n.* [Gr. *χερσονήσος*; *χέρσος*,
land or uncultivated land, and *νησος*, an
isle.]

A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite
extent, which is nearly surrounded by
water, but united to a larger tract by a
neck of land or isthmus; as the *Cimbric*
Chersonese or *Jutland*; the *Tauric Cher-*
sonese, or *Crimea*.

CHERT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of
rhomboidal quartz; called also hornstone,
petrosilex or rock flint. It is less hard
than common quartz; its fracture usually
dull and splintery, sometimes more or
less conchoidal. It is more or less trans-
lucent, sometimes at the edges, and some-
times the whole mass, if thin, has the
strong translucency of certain horns. Its
colors are numerous and usually dull. It
is usually amorphous, sometimes globu-
lar, or in nodules. It occurs often in
veins, especially metallic, in primitive
mountains. *Jameson. Cleaveland.*

Chert is also applied to other minerals
besides hornstone. Aikin calls a variety
of flint, *flinty chert*, and the Derbyshire mi-
ners apply the term, *black chert*, to a fus-
ible mineral, whereas the hornstone above
described is infusible.

CHERTY, *a.* Like chert; flinty. *Pennant.*

CHERUB, *n.* plu. *cherubs*, but the Hebrew
plural *cherubim* is also used. [Heb. *כרוב*
kerub. In Ch. and Syr. the correspond-
ing verb signifies to plow; and the word
is said to signify properly any image or
figure; if so, it may have been named
from engraving. But this is uncertain,

and the learned are not agreed on the sig-
nification.]

A figure composed of various creatures, as
a man, an ox, an eagle or a lion. The
first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24,
where the figure is not described, but their
office was, with a flaming sword, to keep
or guard the way of the tree of life. The
two cherubs which Moses was command-
ed to make at the ends of the Mercy seat,
were to be of beaten work of gold; and
their wings were to extend over the Mer-
cy seat, their faces towards each other,
and between them was the residence of
the Deity. Ex. xxv. The cherubs, in
Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or
faces, the hands of a man and wings.
The four faces were, the face of a bull,
that of a man, that of a lion, and that of
an eagle. They had the likeness of a man.
Ezek. iv. and x. In 2 Sam. xxii. 11. and
Psalm xviii., Jehovah is represented as
riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings
of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy,
cherubs are represented as spirits next in
order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and
emblematical figures embrodered on the
vails of the tabernacle are called cherubs
of curious or skilful work. Ex. xxvi.

CHERUBIC, } [The accent is usually
CHERUBIC, } *a.* laid on the second sylla-
ble, but improperly.]

Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. *Sheldon.*

CHERUBIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of
cherub.

CHERUBIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic.

Shak.
CHERUBIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.*

CHERUP, a corruption of *chirp*, which see.

CHERVIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille*, a contraction
of *L. cherophyllum*; Gr. *χαίρεφύλλον*, *χαίρω*
to rejoice, and *φύλλον*, leaf.]

A genus of plants, two species of which are
called cow-weed.

CHESAPEAKE, *n.* A bay of the U. States,
whose entrance is between Cape Charles
and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which
extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles.
It receives the waters of the Susquehan-
nah, Potomack, Rappahannock, York, and
James Rivers.

CHESIBLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *casuble*.] A short
vestment without sleeves, worn by a po-
pish priest at mass. *Bale.*

CHESLIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies un-
der stones and tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESSE, *n.* [Fr. *echecs*. See *Check*.] An
ingenious game performed by two par-
ties with different pieces, on a *check-*
ered board, that is, a board divided into
sixty four squares or houses. The success
of the game depends almost entirely on
skill. Each gamester has eight dignified
pieces, called a king, a queen, two bish-
ops, two knights, and two rooks or castles;
also eight pawns. The pieces of the par-
ties are of different colors. *Encyc.*

CHESSE, *n.* [I do not find this word in any
English Dictionary; nor do I know its

origin or affinities. In Persian, *خس*

chas or gas, signifies evil, depraved, and
a useless weed.]

In New England, that weed which grows
among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat

degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. Lib. 18. Ca. 17. *Primum omnium frumenti vitum avena est: et hordeum in eam degenerat.* This change of wheat and barley into oats, he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, &c. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places, almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears.

CHESS-APPLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which chess has its name.

CHESS-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.

CHESS-PLAYER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

CHESS-TREE, *n.* In ships, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side to confine the clews of the main sail.

CHESS-OM, *n.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest* or *cyst*; L. *cista*; W. *cist*; Ir. *ciste*; Gr. *κίστη*; G. *kiste*; D. *kist*; Sw. *kista*; Dan. *kiste*. See *Chestnut*.]

1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. It differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather.

2. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. Hence, *broad-chested*, *narrow-chested*, having a broad or narrow chest.

3. In commerce, a certain quantity; as a *chest* of sugar; a *chest* of indigo; &c.

Chest of drawers is a case of movable boxes called drawers.

CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard. *Johnson.*

CHEST-FOUNDING, *n.* A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHEST-NUT, *n.* [Sax. *cystel*, and the tree in Sax. is *cystbeam* or *cystenbeam*; L. *castanea*, the tree and the nut; Fr. *chataigne*; Arm. *gistenen*, or *gestenen*; W. *castan*; Sp. *castaña*; Port. *castanha*; It. *castagna*; G. *kastanie*; Sw. Dan. *kastanie*; from Welsh *cast*, envelopment, the root of *castle*, from separating, defending; so named from its shell or cover.]

The fruit, seed or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Fagus*. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.

CHEST-NUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color. It is perhaps rarely used as a noun.

CHEST-NUT-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.

Dwarf-chestnut, or *chinkapin*, is another species of *Fagus*.

Horse-chestnut, is a tree of the genus *Æsculus*. The common tree of this sort is a

native of the North of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil and the East, and is admired for its beauty.

The *Indian Rose-chestnut*, of the genus *Mesua*, bears a nut, roundish, pointed and marked with four elevated longitudinal sutures. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

CHESTON, *n.* A species of plum. *Johnson.*

CHEV'ACHIE, *n.* An expedition with cavalry. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

CHEVAL DE FRISE, generally used in the plural, *chevaux de frise*, pronounced *shevo de freez*. [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, and *frise*, any thing curled, rough, entangled; the horse of frise, or frizzled horse. Hence called also *turnpike*, *tourniquet*.]

1. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.

2. A kind of trimming.

CHEVALIE'R, *n.* [Fr. from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballero*. See *Cavalry*.]

1. A knight; a gallant young man. *Shak.*

2. In heraldry, a horseman armed at all points. *Encyc.*

CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*.] A river fish, the chub.

CHEV'ERIL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, a kid, from *chevre*, a goat, L. *caper*, W. *gavar*, Arm. *gavricq*, *gavr*.]

A kid, or rather leather made of kid-skin; used as a noun or adjective. *Shak.*

CHEV'ERILIZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Montagu.*

CHEV'ISANCE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *chevir*, to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef*, the head, literally the end. See *Chief* and *Achieve*.]

1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. In law, a making of contracts; a bargain. Stat. 13 Eliz. 7.

3. An unlawful agreement or contract. 21 James. 17.

4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor. *Encyc.*

CHEV'RON, *n.* [Fr. a rafter; W. *ceber*; Arm. *gebr*.]

In heraldry, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. *Bailey.*

CHEV'RONED, *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it. *B. Jonson.*

CHEVROTA'IN, *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*, a goat.] The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kauwen*; G. *kauen*. See *Chaw*.]

1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.

2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate; as, to *chew* revenge. *Shak.*

3. To champ; to bite, hold or roll about in the mouth; as, to *chew* tobacco.

4. To taste, without swallowing. *Shak.*

CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate. Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that

which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [Vulgar.]

CHEW'ED, *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEW'ET, *n.* A kind of pie, made with chopped substances.

CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.

CHI'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHI'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant.

Chian earth, a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent, and a cosmetic. *Encyc.*

Chian turpentine, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*. It is of the consistence of honey, clear and of a yellowish white.

CHIAS'TOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *χιασος*, decussated.]

A mineral, called also *macle*, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term *macle*, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. *Cleveland.*

CHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*.] A small sort of onion. *Beaum.*

CHICANE, *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; Arm. *cican* or *cicanerez*. Qu. Gr. *Σικανος*, a Sicilian, a cheat. *Lunier*.]

1. In law, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections, which tend to perplex a cause, puzzle the judge, or impose on a party, and thus to delay or pervert justice.

2. In disputes, sophistry; distinctions and subtleties, that tend to perplex the question and obscure the truth. *Locke.*

3. Any artifice or stratagem. *Prior.*

CHICANE, *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] To use shifts, cavils or artifices.

CHICANER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur*.] One who uses shifts, turns, evasions or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; a sophister; an unfair disputant. *Locke.*

CHICANERY, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.

CHICH'ES, *n. plu.* Dwarf peas.

CHICH'LING, *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus

CHICKLING-VETCH, *n.* of the genus *Lathyrus*, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds. *Miller.*

CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Todd.*

CHICK, *n.* [Sax. *cicen*; D. *kicken*; *chikayn*, to peep.]

1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or gallinaceous fowls.

2. A person of tender years.

3. A word of tenderness.

CHICK'EN-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild contagious

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. Prov. xvi.

CHIEF, *n.* A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. 1 Ch. xi.

2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c. Num. iii. Job xxix. Math. xx.

3. In *chief*, in English law, in *capite*. To hold land in *chief* is to hold it directly from the king by honorable personal services. *Blackstone*.

4. In *heraldry*, *chief* signifies the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, representing a man's head. In *chief*, imports something borne in this part. *Encyc.*

5. In Spenser, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction; as, chaplets wrought with a *chief*. *Johnson*.

6. This word is often used, in the singular number, to express a plurality.

I took the *chief* of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. Deut. i. 15.

These were the *chief* of the officers, that were over Solomon's work. 1 Kings 9.

In these phrases, *chief* may have been primarily an adjective, that is, *chief men*, *chief persons*.

7. The principal part; the most or largest part, of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. 1 Sam. xv.

He smote the *chief* of their strength. Ps. lxxviii.

The *chief* of the debt remains unpaid.

CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.

CHIEFAGE, } *n.* A tribute by the head.

CHIEFAGE, } *n.* *Obs.* *Chambers*.

CHIEFDOM, *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser*.

CHIEFLESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader. *Pope*.

CHIEFLY, *adv.* Principally; eminently; in the first place.

It *chiefly* concerns us to obey the divine precepts.

2. For the most part.

In the parts of the kingdom where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift*.

CHIEFRIE, *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser's Ireland*.

CHIEFTAIN, *n.* [from *chief*, Norm. *cheven-teins*, formed like *captain*, *capitaine*.]

A captain, leader or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen. *Encyc.*

CHIEFTAINRY, } *n.* Headship; cap-

CHIEFTAINSHIP, } *n.* taincy; the gov-

ernment over a clan. *Johnson*. *Smollett*.

CHIEVANCE, *n.* [Norm. *chivisance*. See *Chivisance*.]

An unlawful bargain; traffick in which money is extorted. *Obs.* *Bacon*.

CHIEVE or **CHIVE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *chevir*. See *Achieve*.] To come to an end; to issue; to succeed. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

CHIL/BLAIN, *n.* [*chill*, Sax. *cele*, cold, and *blain*.]

A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration. *Encyc.*

CHILD, *n.* plu. *chil'dren*. [Sax. *cild*; in Dan. *kuld* is progeny, *kulde* is coldness, and *kuler* is to blow strong. *Child* is undoubtedly issue, that which is produced.]

1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. The term is applied to infants from their birth; but the time when they cease ordinarily to be so called, is not defined by custom. In strictness, a child is the shoot, issue or produce of the parents, and a person of any age, in respect to the parents, is a child.

An infant.

Hagar cast the *child* under one of the shrubs. Gen. xxi.

It signifies also a person of more advanced years.

Jephtha's daughter was his only *child*. Judges xi.

The *child* shall behave himself proudly. Is. iii.

A curse will be on those who corrupt the morals of their *children*. *J. Clarke*.

The application of *child* to a female in opposition to a male, as in *Shakspeare*, is not legitimate.

2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment or attainments; as, he is a mere *child*.

Behold, I cannot speak, for I am a *child*. Jer. i.

3. One young in grace. 1 John ii.

One who is humble and docile. Math. xviii.

One who is unfixed in principles. Eph. iv.

4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted; as a *child* of God.

5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another.

Thou *child* of the devil. Acts xlii.

That which is the product or effect of something else.

This noble passion, *child* of integrity. *Shak*.

6. In the plural, the descendants of a man however remote; as the *children* of Israel; the *children* of Edom.

7. The inhabitants of a country; as the *children* of Seir. 2 Chron. xxv.

To be with *child*, to be pregnant. Gen. xvi. 11. xix. 36.

CHILD, *v. i.* To bring children. [Not used.] *Shak*.

CHILD-BEARING, *a.* or *ppr.* [See *Bear*.] Bearing or producing children.

CHILD-BEARING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. *Milton*. *Addison*.

CHILDBED, *n.* [*child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labor; parturition.

CHILDBIRTH, *n.* [*child* and *birth*.] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; as the pains of *childbirth*. *Taylor*.

CHILDED, *a.* Furnished with a child. [Not used.] *Shak*.

CHILD/ERMAS DAY, *n.* [*child, mass and day.*]

An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocents' Day*.

Bailey. Encyc.

CHILD/HOOD, *n.* [*Sax. cildhad. See Hood.*]

1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, *infancy, childhood, youth and manhood*.

Childhood and youth are vanity. Eccl. xi.

2. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHILDING, *ppr.* [*The verb to child is not now used.*] Bearing children; producing; as *childing women*. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILDISH, *a.* Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.

When I became a man, I put away *childish* things. 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Pertaining to a child; as *childish years or age; childish sports*.

3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as *childish fear*.

CHILDISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *n.* Triflingness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

CHILDLESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. 1 Sam. xv. 33.

CHILDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as *childlike obedience*.

CHILDLY, *a.* Like a child.

CHIL/DREN, *n. plu. of child.*

CHIL/IAD, *n.* [*Gr. χίλιας, from χίλια, a thousand.*]

1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars.

Holder.

2. The period of a thousand years. *Encyc.*

CHIL/IAGON, *n.* [*Gr. χίλια, a thousand, and γωνία, a corner.*]

A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides. *Math. Dict.*

CHILIAHE/DRON, *n.* [*Gr. χίλια, a thousand, and ἔδρα, a base.*]

A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHIL/IARCH, *n.* [*Gr. χίλια, a thousand, and ἀρχος, a chief.*]

The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

CHIL/IARCHY, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. *Milford.*

CHIL/IAST, *n.* [*Supra.*] One of the sect of Millenarians.

CHILIFAC/TIVE. [*See Chylifactive.*]

CHILIO/LITER. [*See Kiloliter.*]

CHILION/ETER. [*See Kilometer.*]

CHILL, *n.* [*Sax. cele, cyle, cyl, cold; celan, to be cold; D. kil; allied to Fr. geler, L. gelo, gelidus. See Cold, which appears to be radically the same word. The word cele in Saxon is a noun.*]

1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever;

sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [*See Cold and Heat.*]

2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHILL, *a.* Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as the *chill* vapors of night.

2. Shivering with cold.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated or affectionate; as a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t.* To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to *chill* the blood, or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth.

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. *Blackmore.*

4. To check motion, life or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as, to *chill* the gayety of the spirits. *Rogers.*

CHILL/ED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILL/I, *n.* A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.

CHILL/INESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering; rigors.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as the *chilliness* of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.

CHILL/ING, *ppr.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL/NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILL/Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a *chilly* day, night, or air.

CHIL/OGRAM. [*See Kilogram.*]

CHIMB, *n.* [*See Chime.*]

CHIME, *n.* [*Chaucer, chimbe; Dan. kimer, to tinkle, to tingle, to toll a bell; L. campana, a bell, from its sound, whence It. scampanare, to chime.*]

1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*. *Milton.*

2. Correspondence of sound.

Love—harmonized the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The musical sounds of bells, struck with hammers. *Shak.*

4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. *Greav.*

5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.

6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.

CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily *chime*. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To agree; to suit with. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

The sely tongue may wel ringe and *chime*. *Chaucer.*

CHIME, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *Dryden.*

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [*D. kim; G. kimme, edge, brim.*] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHIME/RA, *n.* [*L. chimera; Gr. χίμαρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.*]

1. In *fabulous history*, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames. The foreparts of the body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle, that of goats, and the foot, that of serpents. Hence,

2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought. *Encyc.*

CHIMER/ICAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMER/ICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIM/ICAL, *a.* [*See Chimistry.*] Pertaining to chemistry; as a *chemical* operation.

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as *chemical* changes.

3. According to the principles of chemistry; as a *chemical* combination.

CHIM/ICALLY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHIM/INAGE, *n.* [*Fr. chemin; Sp. camino, a way.*]

In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel. Bailey.*

CHIM/ING, *ppr.* [*from chime.*] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIM/IST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHIM/ISTRY, *n.* [*Fr. chimie; Sp. chimia; It. and Port. chimica.*] The orthography of this word has undergone changes through a mere ignorance of its origin, than which nothing can be more obvious.

It is the Arabic كيميا, *kimia*, the

occult art or science, from ك + س

kamai, to conceal. This was originally the art or science now called alchemy; the art of converting baser metals into gold.

The order of Diocletian, directing search to be made for books treating of the wonderful art of making gold and silver, and all that should be found to be committed to the flames, proves the origin of this art to be as remote as the close of the third century, and it was probably somewhat earlier. *Gibbon, Ch. 13.* It is not improbable that this art was used in counterfeiting coins. The common orthography is from χίω, to melt or fuse; the o

ord, CHIMNEY-MONEY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

Eng. CHIMNEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIMPANZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind, a variety of the ourang-outang.

Dict. Nat. Hist.
It is now considered a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne*; Pers. چان; D. *kin*; G. *kinn*; Dan. *kind*, the cheek; Sw. *kind*; L. *gena*; Gr. *γενω*. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to *chine*.]

The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHINA, *n.* A species of earthen ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also *china ware* and *porcelain*. [See *Porcelain*.]

CHINA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species *Smilax*, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish color, with no smell, and very little taste.

CHINCH, *n.* [Qu. It. *cimice*, L. *cimex*, corrupted.]

A genus of insects, resembling the feather-winged moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CHIN'-COUGH, *n.* [D. *kink-hoest*, from *kink*, a twist or bend, and *hoest*, a cough; G. *keichhusten*, from *keichen*, to pant. Qu.

for in Pers. چان chonah is a cough.]

A contagious disease, often epidemic among children. It increases for some weeks, is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and in its worst stage, with a degree of convulsion. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called *hooping cough*.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *echine*; It. *schiena*; Arm. *chein*. It may be allied to *chin*. In German, *schiene* is the *skin*, also a clout, a splint; and *rad-schiene* is the band of a wheel; Russ. *schina*.]

1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal.
2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.
3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves.

Stat. of Pennsylvania.
CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHIN'ED, *a.* Pertaining to the back. *Beaum.*

CHINESE, *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHINESE, *n. sing. and plu.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHIN'GLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. [See *Shingle*.] *Donne.*

CHINK, *n.* [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon *cinan*, or *gintan*, *geonan*, to gape, to yawn, Gr. *χαυνω*; or from the

common root of these words or *cinu*, a fissure.]

A small aperture lengthwise or fissure, of greater length than breadth; as the *chink* in a gap or crack; as the *chink* in a wall.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to split.

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or split a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* [See *Jingle*.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to *chink* a purse of money. *Pope.*

CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHINK'APIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, *Fagus pumila*, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

CHIN'NED, *a.* Having a long chin. *Kersey.*

CHINSE, *v. t.* In naval affairs, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for caulking. *Marr. Dict.*

CHINT'S, *n.* [D. *chits*; G. *zitz*; Sans. *cheet*; Hindoo, *cheent*; Per. *chinz*, spotted, stained.]

Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors.

CHIOPPINE, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*; Port. *chapim*. It is said to be of Arabian origin. It cannot be the L. *crepis*, Gr. *κρηπις*, unless a letter has been lost.]

A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shak.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. [See *Cheap*.]

CHIP, *n.* [from the root of *chop*. Fr. *coup-eau*.]

1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used also for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.
2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew. *Shak.*

CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware.

CHIP-AX, *n.* An ax for chipping.

CHIP'PED, *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIPPING, *n.* A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces, of the edges of potter's ware, and porcelain. *Encyc.*

CHIRAG'RICAL, *a.* [from *chiragra*, hand-gout, Gr. *χρη*, the hand, and *αγρο*, seizure.]

Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Brown.*

CHIRK, *a. churt.* [Probably allied to *chirp*; D. *circken*, obs. Chaucer uses the verb,

to *chirk*, in the sense of *chirp* or *chatter*. The word is found in the Russ. *chirkayu*, to *chirp*. It is in popular use in New-England.]

Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.

CHIRK, *v. i.* To *chirp*. *Obs.* Chaucer.

CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cyrman*.] To sing as a bird. [Not in use.]

CHIROGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. Anciently a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written *chirograph*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party*. *Encyc.*

2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England. *Ibm.*

CHIROGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Chirograph*.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In England, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties. *Encyc.*

CHIROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

CHIROGRAPHERIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. [Not a legitimate word.] *Arbutnot.*

CHIROGRAPHY, *n.* [See *Chirograph*.] The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.

CHIROLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chi-rology.

CHIROLLOGIST, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *λογος*, discourse.]

One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHIROLLOGY, *n.* [See *Chirollogist*.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them.

CHIROMANCER, *n.* [See *Chiromancy*.]

One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*

CHIROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand. *Brown.*

CHIROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

Chiromantic deception. *Grellman.*

CHIRP, *v. i.* *chirp*. [Ger. *zirpen*.] To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as a *chirping* lark, or cricket.

CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects. *Spectator.*

CHIRPER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRPING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRPING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. *χειρουργος*, one who operates with the hand, *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work; *L. chirurgus*; *Fr. chirurgien*; *Sp. cirujano*; *Port. surgião*, or *cirurgião*; *It. chirurgo*; *Arm. surgyan*.]

A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments or external applications. [This ill-sounding word is obsolete, and it now appears in the form of *surgeon*, which see.]

CHIRUR'GERY, *n.* [Gr. *χειρουργια*. See *Chirurgion*.]

That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written *surgery*.

CHIRUR'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments or external applications.

2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries. It is now written *surgical*.

CHISEL, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *ciseau*, a chisel; *ciseler*, to engrave; *Arm. gisell*; *Sp. cinzel*; *Heb. חַסֵּל*, *Ch. חַסֵּל*, or *חַסֵּל*, or *חַסֵּל*.]

chazza, to cut, hew, carve. See *Class Gs.*

An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHISEL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHISELED, *pp.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHISELING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHISLEU, *n.* [Heb. חִסְלֵא, from the Ar. *حَسَل* *kasila*, to be torpid or cold.]

The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig, from thrusting out.]

1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. Hence,

2. A child or babe, in *familiar language*.

3. A freckle, that is, a push.

CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT-CHAT, *n.* [See *Chat*, *Chatter*.]

Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHIT-TERLING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

CHIT-TERLINGS, *n. plu.* [G. *kuttel*, probably from the root of *gut*.]

The guts or bowels; sausages. *Johnson.*

CHIT-TY, *a.* Childish; like a babe. *Bailey.*

2. Full of chits or warts. *Johnson.*

CHIV'ALROUS, *a.* [See *Chivalry*.] Pertaining to chivalry, or knight errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. *Spenser.*

CHIV'ALRY, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse; *Sp. caballeria*; *It. cavalleria*. See *Cavalry*.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback,

called knights; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. *Shak.*

3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights. *Shak.*

6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; *general*, when the tenant held *per servitium militare*, without specification of the particular service; *special*, when the particular service was designated. When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was *regal*; when he held of a common person, it was called *common*. This service was also *grand serjeantry*, as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and *petit serjeantry*, when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person, was called *escuage*, *scutagium*, or shield service. *Blackstone.*

Court of chivalry, a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct. *Blackstone.*

CHIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cive*; *L. cepa*.] A species of small onion.

CHIVES, *n. plu.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See *Stamen*.]

CHLO'RATE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. *Ure.*

CHLO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as *chloric acid*. *Ure.*

CHLO'RIDE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] A compound of chlorine with a combustible body. *Ure.*

CHLO'RID, *n.* A compound of chlorine with a combustible body. *Ure.*

CHLO'RIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride. *Ure.*

CHLO'RINE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green; so named from its color.]

CHLO'RIN, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green; so named from its color.]

Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called *oxymuriatic gas*. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it, and as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated from its color, *chlorine*, or *chloric gas*. *Davy.*

CHLORIOD'IC, *a.* Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them. *Davy.*

CHLO'RIS, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green.] The green finch, a small bird.

CHLO'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green.] A mineral of a grass green color, opaque usually friable or easily pulverized, com-

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the determination of the mind in prefer-
ring one thing to another; election.
Ye know how that a good while ago God
made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by
my mouth should hear the word of the gospel,
and believe. Acts xv.
2. The power of choosing; option.
Where there is force, there can be no *choice*.
Of these alternatives we have our own *choice*.
Anon.
3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in
distinguishing what is to be preferred, and
in giving a preference.
I imagine Cesar's apothems were collected
with judgment and *choice*. Bacon.
4. The thing chosen; that which is appro-
ved and selected in preference to others;
selection.
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*.
Prior.
5. The best part of any thing; that which
is preferable, and properly the object of
choice.
In the *choice* of our sepulchers bury thy dead.
Gen. xxiii.
6. The act of electing to office by vote; elec-
tion.
To make *choice of*, to choose; to select; to
separate and take in preference.
CHOICE, a. Worthy of being preferred;
select; precious; very valuable.
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. Swift.
My revenue is better than *choice* silver. Prov.
viii.
2. Holding dear; preserving or using with
care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be *choice*
of time or of advantages.
3. Selecting with care, and due attention to
preference; as, to be *choice* of one's com-
pany.
CHOICE-DRAWN, a. Selected with par-
ticular care. Shak.
CHOICE/LESS, a. *chois/less*. Not having
the power of choosing; not free.
Hammond.
CHOICE/LY, adv. *chois/ly*. With care in
choosing; with nice regard to preference;
with exact choice; as a band of men
choicely collected.
2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curi-
ously.
3. With great care; carefully; as a thing
choicely preserved.
CHOICE/NESS, n. *chois/ness*. Valuable-
ness; particular value or worth; as the
choiceness of a plant or of wine.
CHOIR, n. *quire*. [L. *chorus*; Gr. *χορος*; Fr.
chœur; Sp. Port. It. *coro*; Sax. *chor*; D.
choor; G. *chor*; Ar. چور to go round, to
collect or bind. See *Chorus*.]
1. A collection of singers, especially in di-
vine service, in a church.
2. Any collection of singers.
3. That part of a church appropriated for
the singers, separated from the chancel
and the nave. In congregational and
some other churches, the singers are pla-
ced in certain seats in the galleries.
4. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the
body of the church, separated by a grate,
where the nuns sing the office.
CHOIR-SERVICE, n. The service of sing-
ing performed by a choir. Warton.
CHOKE, v. t. [Sax. *aceocan*. In Arm. *coucq*
or *goucq* is the neck, with which *choke*
may be connected, in the sense of narrow-

ness or compression. The sense of *choke*
is to stuff, thrust down or stop; or to
compress, or bind tight. [The Sp. *ahogar*
is the Port. *afogar*, L. *suffoco*.] It is prob-
ably allied to the Sp. *cegar*, to shut, L.
cæcus, Eng. *key*, Sax. *cæg*.]
1. To stop the passage of the breath, by fil-
ling the windpipe or compressing the neck.
The word is used to express a temporary
or partial stoppage, as to *choke* with dirt
or smoke; or an entire stoppage that
causes death; to suffocate; to strangle.
Mark v.
2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block
up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbor,
or any passage.
3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments;
to hinder or check growth, expansion, or
progress; as, to *choke* plants; to *choke* the
spreading of the fruit. Bacon.
Thorns *choke* them. Matt. xiii. Luke viii.
4. To smother or suffocate, as fire. Dryden.
5. To suppress or stifle; as, to *choke* the
strong conception. Shak.
6. To offend; to cause to take an exception;
as, I was *choked* at this word. Swift.
We observe that this word generally im-
plies crowding, stuffing or covering. A
channel is *choked* by stones and sand, but
not by a boom.
CHOKE, v. i. To have the wind-pipe stop-
ped; as, cattle are apt to *choke* when eat-
ing potatoes.
2. To be offended; to take exceptions.
CHOKE, n. The filamentous or capillary
part of the artichoke. Johnson.
CHO/KE-CHERRY, n. The popular name
of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for
its astringent qualities.
CHO/KED, pp. Suffocated; strangled; ob-
structed by filling; stifled; suppressed;
smothered.
CHO/KE-FULL, a. [*choke and full*.] Full
as possible; quite full.
CHO/KE-PEAR, n. A kind of pear that
has a rough astringent taste, and is swal-
lowed with difficulty, or which contracts
the parts of the mouth.
2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a per-
son is put to silence. [*A low term*.]
Clarissa.
CHO/KER, n. One that chokes another;
one that puts another to silence; that
which cannot be answered. Johnson.
CHO/KE-WEED, n. A plant so called.
CHO/KY, a. That tends to suffocate, or has
power to suffocate.
CHOL/AGOGUE, n. *col/agog*. [Gr. *χολαγα-
γος*, from *χολη*, bile.]
A medicine that has the specific quality of
evacuating the bile.
CHOL/ER, n. [L. *cholera*; Gr. *χολερα*, from
χολη, bile.]
1. The bile. By the superabundance of this
fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be
produced; or perhaps the opinion was
that the bile caused the inflamed appear-
ance of the face in anger. Hence,
2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.
Cholera Morbus, a sudden evacuation of bile,
both upwards and downwards.
CHOL/ERIC, a. Abounding with choler.
Dryden.
2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to an-
ger; as a *choleric* man.

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as a *choleric* speech. *Raleigh*
CHOLERIENESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHOLESTERIC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterol, or obtained from it; as *cholesteric acid*. *Ure.*

CHOLESTERINE, } *n.* [Gr. *χολη*, bile, and
CHOLESTERIN, } *n.* *στερεος*, solid.]

A name given by M. Chevreul, to the pearly or crystalline substance of human biliary calculi.

CHOLIAMBIC, *n.* [L. *choliambi*.] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHONDRODITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *Brucite*. It occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent; and its color varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown. *Cleveland.*

CHOOSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* pret. *chose*; pp. *chosen*, *chose*. [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiesen*; G. *kiesen*; Sw. *kesa*; Ice. *kioosa*; Fr. *choisir*; Arm. *choasa*; Pers. *ghozidan*. The Hebrew has *wep* to collect. See Class Gs. No. 40. 70. 71.]

1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of.

The man the Lord doth *choose* shall be holy. Num. xvi.

Refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

2. To take in preference.

Let us *choose* to us judgment. Job xxxiv.

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.

Envy not the oppressor, and *choose* none of his ways. Prov. iii.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life.

Many are called but few *chosen*. Matt. xx. For his elect's sake, whom he hath *chosen*. Mark xiii.

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In the *United States*, the people *choose* representatives by votes, usually by ballot.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; as, I *choose* to go.

2. To have the power of choice. The phrase, he cannot *choose* but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not.

The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.

CHOOSER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOSING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOSING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *n. t.* [G. and D. *kappen*; Dan. *kap-per*; Gr. *κοπω*; Fr. *couper*; Norm. *copper*,

or *couper*; Ar. *كقطع* or *كفكف* to cut.

Class Gb. No. 47. 51.]

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows; as, to *chop off* a head; to *chop wood*.

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to *chop meat*; to *chop straw*.

3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*; as, to *chop up* an entertainment. *Dryden.*

4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to *chap*. [See *Chap*.]

CHOP, *v. i.* To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. [Not used.]

To *chop* at the shadow and lose the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To light or fall on suddenly. *Johnson.*

[If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.]

To *chop in*, to become modish. [Not used.] *Wilson.*

To *chop out*, to give vent to. [Not used.] *Beaum.*

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. See *Cheap*.]

1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange.

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* and change our friends. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.

Let not the council *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly; as in the seaman's phrase, the wind *chops*, or *chops about*. [The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.]

CHOP, *n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as a mutton *chop*.

2. A crack or cleft. See *Chap*, which, with the broad sound of *a*, is often pronounced *chop*.

3. The *chap*; the jaw: plu. the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. [See *Chap*.]

CHOP-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP-FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHOPIN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHOPPING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOPPING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOPPING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*.] A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [See *Chioppine*.]

2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop*.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOPPY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS, [See *Chop*.]

CHORAL, *a.* [from *chorus*.] Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; as, *choral symphonies*. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir; as, *choral seraphs*. *Amhurst.*

CHORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus. *Mason.*

CHORD, *n.* [L. *chorda*; Gr. *χορδη*, an intestine, of which strings were made. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See *Cord*.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. In *music*, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony; as a third, fifth and eighth, which are *perfect chords*, or consonances. The fourth and sixth are *imperfect chords*.

3. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arch of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arch is a right line joining the extremities of that arch. *Encyc.*

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden.*

CHORDEE, *n.* [See *Chord*.] In *medicine* and *surgery*, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the frænum, attending gonorrhea and accompanied with pain. *Coze. Encyc.*

CHORE, *n.* [Eng. *char*.] In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, *chores*, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [See *Char*.]

CHOREPIS/COPAL, *a.* [Gr. *χορος*, place, and *ἐπισκοπος*, bishop.]

Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell.*

CHORE/US, *n.* [Gr. *χορευς*.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the *trochee*.

CHOR/IAMB, } *n.* [Gr. *χορευς*, a trochee,
CHORIAM/BUS, } *n.* and *ιαμβος*, iambus.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a *choræus* or *trochee* and an *iambus* united; as, *nobilitas, anrietas*. *Encyc.*

CHORIAM/BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHORIAM/BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason.*

CHORION, *n.* [Gr. *χοριον*, or *χοριον*; the latter seems to be allied to *χοριον*, to hold, or contain.]

In *anatomy*, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHORIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste*.] A singing man in a choir.

CHOR/ISTER, *n.* [from *chorus*, *choir*.] Literally, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. *Dryden.*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the United States.

CHOROG/RAPHER, *n.* [See *Chorography*.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries. *Encyc.*

CHOROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries. *Encyc.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions. *Encyc.*

CHOROG/RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *χορος*, a place or region, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The art or practice of making a map of particular region, country, or province; of marking its limits, bounds or position. *Chorography* differs from *geography*, as description of a particular country dif-

- and from a country or district. *Encyc.* particular
- The Cornish chough** is a fowl of the genus *Corvus*, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- Chough** is also applied to the jackdaw. *Cyc.*
- CHOULE.** [See *Jowl*.]
- CHOUSE, v. t.** [This word may be from the root of *cozen*, Arm. *couzein*, or *conche*.] *za.* Ar. *خاس* *gausa*, to deceive or defraud; Eth. *ሐሐዐ* *chaso*, to lie, deceive or cheat.]
- To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of*, in Hudibras; but in America, by *out of*; as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money. [It is now vulgar.] *Dryden. Swift.*
- CHOUSE, n.** One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.
- A trick; sham; imposition. *Johnson.*
- CHOUS'ED, pp.** Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.
- CHOUS'ING, ppr.** Cheating; imposing on.
- CHOW'DER, n.** In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar and flour. In the west of England, *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it melasses.
- CHOW'DER, v. t.** To make a chowder.
- CHOW'TER, v. t.** To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips.*
- CHRISM, n.** [Gr. *χρῖσμα*, from *χρῖω*, to anoint.]
- Unguent; unction. In the Romish and Greek churches, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases, mixed with balsam. *Encyc.*
- CHRIS'MAL, a.** Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*
- CHRISMA'TION, n.** The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled *unction*. *Encyc.*
- CHRIS'MATORY, n.** A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.
- CHRIS'OM, n.** [See *Chrim*.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the *chrisom*-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself. *Encyc.*
- CHRIST, n.** [Gr. *χρῖστος*, anointed, from *χρῖω*, to anoint.]
- THE ANOINTED**; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew *MESSIAH*. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.
- CHRIS'TEN, v. t.** *kris'n.* [Sax. *cristnian*; D. *kerstenen*. See *Christ*.]
1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; *applied to persons*. And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence,
2. To name; to denominate; *applied to things.* *Burnet.*
- CHRIS'TENDOM, n.** *kris'ndom.* [Sax. *cristendom*, *cristen*, christian, and *dom*, power, judgment, rule, jurisdiction. See *Christ*.]
1. The territories, countries or regions inhabited by christians, or those who profess to believe in the christian religion.
2. The whole body of christians. *Hooker.*
3. Christianity; the christian religion; as, while *christendom* prevailed. [Unusual.] *Milner.*
- CHRIS'TENED, pp.** *kris'nd.* Baptized and named; initiated into christianity.
- CHRIS'TENING, ppr.** *kris'ening.* Baptizing and naming.
- CHRIS'TENING, n.** The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the christian religion.
- CHRIS'TIAN, n.** *kryst'yan.* [Gr. *χριστιανος*; L. *christianus*; Sax. *cristen*; D. *kristen*; Fr. *chrétien*; Sp. *christiano*; Arm. *cristen*; W. *cristian*. See *Christ*.]
1. A believer in the religion of Christ.
2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.
3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.
4. In a general sense, the word *christians* includes all who are born in a christian country or of christian parents.
- CHRIS'TIAN, a.** [See the Noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as the *christian* religion; *christian* doctrines.
2. Professing the religion of Christ; as a *christian* friend.
3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example; as *christian* profession and practice.
4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as courts *christian*. *Blackstone.*
- CHRIS'TIAN, v. t.** To baptize. [Not used.] *Fulke.*
- CHRIS'TIANISM, n.** [Gr. *χριστιανισμος*. See *Christ*.]
1. The christian religion.
2. The nations professing christianity. *Johnson.*
- CHRIS'TIANITE, n.** A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colors brown, yellow or reddish. *Journ. of Science.*
- CHRISTIAN'ITY, n.** [See *Christian*, from *Christ*.]
- The religion of christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.
- Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *christianity* is alike applicable, useful and friendly to them all. *Paley.*
- CHRIS'TIANIZE, v. t.** To make christian; to convert to christianity; as, to *christianize* pagans.
- CHRIS'TIANLIKE, a.** Becoming a christian. *Shak.*
- CHRIS'TIANLY, adv.** In a christian man-

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ner; in a manner becoming the principles of the christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

CHRISTIANOG'RAPHY, *n.* A description of christian nations. [Not used.] *Pagitt.*

CHRIST'MAS, *n.* [Christ and mass, Sax. *massa*, a holy day or feast; D. *kermis*.]

1. The festival of the christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.
2. Christmas-day.

CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at christmas.

CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The twenty fifth day of December, when christmas is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, *n.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'MAS-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

CHRIST'S-THORN, *n.* The *Rhamnus paliurus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the South of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made. *Encyc. Hanbury.*

CHROAS/TACES, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶς*, color.] In natural history, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights. [Not technical.] *Encyc.*

CHRO'MATE, *n.* [See *Chrome*.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.

CHROMAT'IC *a.* [Gr. *χρωματικός*, from *χρῶμα*, color, from *χρῶω*, to color. *Χρῶα*, *χρῶω*, seem to be a dialectical orthography of the same word.]

1. Relating to color. *Dryden.*
2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession. *Encyc. Busby.*

CHROMAT'IC, *n.* [Supra.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitonic intervals. *Rousseau.*

CHROMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

CHROMAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

CHROME, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c.

The oxyd of Chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow color. *Cleveland.*

CHROM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as *chromic acid*.

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Chronic yellow, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.

CHRON'IC, *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; It. Sp. *crónico*; Gr. *χρονικός*, from *χρονος*, time, duration. See Ar. *قرن*. Class Rn. No. 15.]

Continuing a long time, as a disease. A chronic disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease, which speedily terminates.

CHRON'ICLE, *n.* [See *Chronic*.] A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with annals. In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called *history*.

2. In a more general sense, a history. *Dryden.*
3. That which contains history. Europe—her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone is a *chronicle*. *Irving.*
4. **Chronicles**, *plu.* Two books of the Old Testament.

CHRON'ICLE, *v. t.* To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register. *Spenser. Shak.*

CHRON'ICLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

CHRONIQUE, *n.* *chron'ik.* A chronicle. *Addison.*

CHRON'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *χρονος*, time, and *γραμμή*, a letter or writing, from *γραφω*, to write.]

An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. *ChristVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.*

CHRONOGRAMMAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

CHRONOGRAM'MATIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPHER, *n.* [Gr. *χρονος*, time, and *γραφω*, to describe.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. *Tooke.*

CHRONOGRAPHY, *n.* The description of time past. [Little used.]

CHRONOL'OGER, *n.* [See *Chronology*.]

CHRONOL'OGIST, *n.* A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

CHRONOLOG'IC, *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

CHRONOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

CHRONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *χρονολογία*; *χρονος*, time, and *λογος*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions

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ions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused; *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

CHRONOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *χρονος*, time, and *μετρον*, measure.] Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.

CHRYSA'LID, *n.* [See *Chrysalis*.]

CHRYSA'LIS, *n.* [L. *chrysalis*, Gr. *χρυσάλλις*, a grub, from its golden color, *χρῶος*, gold.] The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also *aurelia*, from *aureum*, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

CHRYSOBERYL, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶος*, gold, and *βερύλλιον*, beryl.] A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish green color. *Kirwan.*

Chrysoberyl, the cymophane of Haüy, is a mineral usually found in round pieces, about the size of a pea; but it is also found crystalized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry. *Ure. Cleveland.*

CHRYSO'COLLA, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσόκολλα*, glue of gold, *χρῶος* and *κόλλα*; a name given by the Greeks to borax and to mountain green.]

Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocola, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites and other forms. *Fourcroy. Cleveland.*

CHRYSO'LITE, *n.* [Gr. *χρῶος*, gold, and *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral, called by Haüy and Brongniart, peridot, and by Jameson, prismatic chrysolite. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces. *Cleveland.*

CHRYSO'PRASE, *n.* [Gr. *χρυσοπρασος*; *χρῶος*, gold, and *πρασον*, a leek.] A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its hardness little inferior to that of flint. *Cleveland.*

CHUB, *n.* [This word seems to signify thick head, or a mass or lump. In Pers. *chub*

- ham**, to dwell, stay, or lodge; Fr. *chômer*, to rest. Qu. Sax. *ham*, home.]
- A chamber-fellow**; one who lodges or resides in the same room; a word used in colleges.
- CHUMP**, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*
- CHURCH**, *n.* [Sax. *circe*, *circ* or *cyric*; Scots, *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; D. *kerk*; G. *kirche*; Sw. *kyrckia*; Dan. *kirke*; Gr. *κυριακον*, a temple of God, from *κυριακος*, pertaining to a Lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from *κυριος*, a Lord; Russ. *tzerkov*.]
1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek *ἐκκλησια*, from *ἐκκαλεω*, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But *κυριακος*, *κυριακον*, are from *κυριος*, Lord, a term applied by the early christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshipped was named from that title. So *κυριακα* signifies church goods, bona ecclesiastica; *κυριακη*, sc. *ημερα*, the Lord's day, dies dominica.
 2. The collective body of christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Savior of mankind. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the *Catholic* or *Universal Church*. *Johnson. Encyc.*
 3. A particular number of christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as the *English church*; the *Gallican church*; the *Presbyterian church*; the *Romish church*; the *Greek church*.
 4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as the *church of Ephesus*, or of *Antioch*.
 5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. Col. iv. [See No. 9.]
 6. The worshippers of Jehovah or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as the *Jewish church*.
 7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority. *Encyc.*
 8. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws. *Cruden. Brown.*
 9. The collective body of christians, who have made a public profession of the christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.
- CHURCH**, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth. *Johnson.*
- CHURCH-ALE**, *n.* A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Johnson.*
- CHURCH-ATTIRE**, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service. *Hooker.*
- CHURCH-AUTHORITY**, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury.*
- CHURCH-BENCH**, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.
- CHURCH-BURIAL**, *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*
- CHURCH-DISCIPLINE**, *n.* Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.
- CHURCH/DOM**, *n.* The government or authority of the church.
- CHURCH-FOUNDER**, *n.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*
- CHURCH-HISTORY**, *n.* History of the christian church; ecclesiastical history.
- CHURCH/ING**, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.
- CHURCH-LAND**, *n.* Land belonging to a church. *Yelverton.*
- CHURCH/LIKE**, *a.* Becoming the church.
- CHURCH/MAN**, *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.
2. An episcopalian, as distinguished from a presbyterian or congregationalist, &c.
- CHURCH-MEM/BER**, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.
- CHURCH-MU/SIC**, *n.* The service of singing or chanting in a church.
2. Music suited to church service.
- CHURCH/SHIP**, *n.* Institution of the church. *South.*
- CHURCH-WARDEN**, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- CHURCH-WAY**, *n.* The way, street or road that leads to the church.
- CHURCH-WORK**, *n.* Work carried on slowly. *Todd.*
- CHURCH-YARD**, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Johnson.*
- CHURL**, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl*; D. *kaerel*; G. *kerl*; Dan. *karl*. It signifies primarily, a man, or rather a male, for it was applied to other animals, as a *carl-cat*, a male-cat; and males are named from their strength, or the sex implies it; hence, *carl-hemp* denoted strong hemp. *Huscarla*, a house-carl, or servant; *buscarla*, a ship's-carl. See *Spelman*. Hence the name, *Charles, Carolus*.]
1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
 2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. *Dryden.*
 3. A miser; a niggard. Is. xxxii.
- CHURL/ISH**, *a.* Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.
2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. *King.*
 3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as *churlish metal*. *Bacon.*
 4. Hard; firm; as a *churlish knot*. *Shak.*
 5. Obstinate; as a *churlish war*. *Bacon.*
- CHURL/ISHLY**, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.
- CHURL/ISHNESS**, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper, but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.
- CHURL/Y**, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

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CHURME, or **CHIRM**, *n.* [Sax. *cym*, clamor; *cyrman*, to cry out; W. *garm*.] Noise; clamor, or confused noise. *Obs.*

Bacon.

CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *ciern*, *cyrin*, or *cerene*, a churn; *cernan*, to churn; D. *karn*, *karnen*; Dan. *kierne*, *kierner*.]

A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* To stir or agitate cream for making butter.

2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURN'ED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURN'ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURN'ING, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.

2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURN-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrran*, to turn, and *worm*.] An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CHUSE, [See *Choose*.]

CHU'SITE, *n.* A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limbourg. *Ure.*

CHYLA'CEOUS, *a.* [See *Chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, *n.* [Gr. *χυλος*, juice, humor.] In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. *Encyc. Quincy. Coxe.*

CHYLIFAC'TION, *n.* [chyle and L. *facio*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFAC'TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

CHYLOPOET'IC, *adv.* [Gr. *χυλος*, chyle, and *ποιος*, to make.]

Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS, *a.* [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYME, *n.* [Gr. *χυμος*, juice.] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. *Cyc.*

Among the older authors, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humor incrassated by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body. *Encyc. Coxe. Bailey.*

CHYMIC, **CHYMIST**, **CHYMISTRY**. [See *Chemical*, *Chimist*, *Chemistry*.]

CIBA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.]

Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. *Johnson.*

CIB'OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*; L. *cepsula*.] A sort of small onion.

CICA'DA, *n.* [L. See *Cigar*.] The frog-hop-

per, or flea locust; a genus of insects of many species.

CIC'ATRICLE, *n.* [L. *cicatricula*, from *cicatrix*.]

The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, "germinating cicatrice." *Barton.*

CIC'ATRISIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CIC'ATRIX, *n.* [L. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice*.] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. *Encyc.*

CIC'ATRIZANT, *n.* [from *cicatrize*.] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, &c. It is called also an escharotic, epulotic, incarnative, agglutinant, &c. *Encyc.*

CICATRIZA'TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized or skinned over.

CIC'ATRIZE, *v. t.* To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC'ATRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as wounded flesh cicatrizes.

CIC'ATRIZED, *pp.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CIC'ATRIZING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC'ELY, *n.* A plant, a species of *Chærophyllum*. The sweet cicely is a species of *Scandix*.

CICERO'NE, *n.* [from *Cicero*.] A guide; one who explains curiosities. *Addison.*

CICERO'NIAN, *a.* [from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.

CICERO'NIANISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CIC'HORA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *cichorium*, succory or wild endive.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

CICISBE'ISM, *n.* The practice of dangling about females.

CICISBE'O, *n.* [It.] A dangler about females. *Smollett.*

CIC'URATE, *v. t.* [L. *cicur*, tame; *cicuro*, to tame.]

To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [Little used.]

CICURA'TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [Little used.]

CICU'TA, *n.* [L. *cicuta*; W. *cegid*; Fr. *cigue*; Arm. *chagud*.] The Welsh is from *ceg*, a choking.

Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous. This term was used by the ancients and by medical writers for the *Conium maculatum*, or common hemlock, the expressed juice of which was used as a common poison. Socrates and Phocion perished by it. It is now used medicinally in moderate doses, with good effect.

CIDER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre* or *sidre*; It. *sidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Arm. *cistr*; Port. *cidra*, a citron and cider. This cannot be the Gr. *κυπερα*, unless the radical letter has been changed.]

The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and

other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

CID'ERIST, *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CID'ERKIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty eight hours. *Phillips.*

[The two last words, I believe, are little used in America.]

CIERGE, *n.* [Fr. Qu. L. *cera*.] A candle carried in processions.

CIGAR, *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, a small roll of tobacco for smoking. In Sp. *cigarra* is the L. *cicada*, the balm-cricket or locust, Port. *cigarra*; and in Sp. *cigarron* is a large species of that animal, and a large roll of tobacco.]

A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. *Cigars* are of Spanish origin.

CIL'IARY, *a.* [L. *cilium*, the eye-lashes, or edge of the eyelid.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CIL'IATED, *a.* [from L. *cilium*, as above.] In botany, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids, as a *ciliated* leaf, &c. *Encyc. Martyn.*

CILI'CIUS, *a.* [from L. *cilium*, whence *cilicium*, hair cloth.] Made or consisting of hair. *Brown.*

CIMA, [See *Cyma*.]

CIM'BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella*.] A kind of cake.

CIM'BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese. Hence the modern names, *Cymru*, Wales, *Cambria*; *Cymro*, a Welshman; *Cymreig*, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock.

CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

CIM'ITER, *n.* [Fr. *cimitère*; Sp. and Port. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra*.]

A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks. [This word is variously written; but it is a word of foreign origin, and it is not material which orthography is used, provided it is uniform. I have adopted that which is most simple.]

CIMME'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium*, a town at the mouth of the Palus Mæotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase *Cimmerian* darkness, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called *Crimea*, or *Krim-Tartary*.

CIM'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *σιμόλις*; L. *cimolia*, so called by Pliny; said to be from *Cimolus*, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now *Argentiera*.]

A species of clay, used by the ancients, as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made. *Pliny. Lib. 35. 17. Ency.*

grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. *Encyc. Hooper.*

Cinnamon stone, called by Hadj, *Esconile*, is a rare mineral from Ceylon, of a hyacinth red color, yellowish brown or honey yellow; sometimes used in jewelry.

Cleaveland.
Cinnamon-water, is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine, brandy or white wine.

Clove-cinnamon, is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil, which is often substituted for real cloves.

White-cinnamon, or Winter's bark, is the bark of a tree, growing in the West Indies, of a sharp biting taste, like pepper.

CINQUE, *n. cink.* [Fr. five.] A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium*.] Five-leaved clover, a species of *Potentilla*.

CINQUE-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of grave dance. *Shak.*

CINQUE-PORTS, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *ports*.] Five havens on the eastern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these ports, Winchelsea and Rye have been added. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and each has a right to send two barons to Parliament.

Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc.
CINQUE-SPOTTED, *a.* Having five spots. *Shak.*
CI'ON, *n.* [Fr. *cion* or *scion*. Different modes of spelling the same word are very inconvenient; and whatever may have been the original orthography of this word, *cion*, the most simple, is well established, and is here adopted.]
1. A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.

CIPHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*; Arm. *chyfr* or *cyfr*; It. *cifera* or *cifra*; Sp. and Port. *cifra*; D. *cyffer*; G. *ziffer*; Dan. *ciffer*; Sw. *zifra*; Russ. *tsiphir*; Ar. ٥٠ empty, and a cipher.]

1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental character, of this form 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure, it increases its value ten fold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure ten fold.

2. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of

a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate, coach or tomb; a device; an enigmatical character. Anciently, merchants and tradesmen, not being permitted to bear family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their cyphers, or initials of their names, artfully interwoven about a cross. *Encyc.*

4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent, or agree to use them. This is a mode of communicating information by letters, in time of war, with a view to conceal facts from an enemy, in case the letters should be intercepted. This art has given rise to another art, that of *decyphering*; and hence *cipher* is used for a key to unravel the characters. To have, or to learn a cipher, is to be able to interpret it.

CIPHER, *v. i.* In popular language, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CIPHER, *v. t.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterize. *Shak.*

CIPHERING, *ppr.* Using figures, or practicing arithmetic.

2. Writing in occult characters.

CIP'OLIN, *n.* [Qu. It. *cipolla*, an onion, *cipollina*, a shalot.]

A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small portion of iron. *Nicholson.*

CIRC, [See *Circus*.]

CIRCE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate. *Bryant.*

CIRCEN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *circenses*, games of the circus.]

Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practiced games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September. *Lempriere. Encyc.*

CIR/CINAL, *a.* [L. *circinus*, a compass; *circino*, to go round. See *Circle*.]

Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns. *Martyn.*

CIR/CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *circino*, to go round.] To make a circle; to compass.

CIRCINA'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion. [Not used.] *Bailey.*

CIR/CLE, *n. sur'kl.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus*, from *circus*; Gr. *κύκλος*; Sp. *cerco*; It. *cerchio*; from the Celtic, W. *cyrc*, from *cwr*, a circle, a limit; Ar. ٥٦ to go round. Class Gr. No. 32. 34.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the center. Of course all lines drawn from the center to the circumference or periphery, are equal to each other.

2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface compre-

- hended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle*; a ring; an orb; the earth.
He that sitteth on the *circle* of the earth. Is. xl.
3. Compass; circuit; as the *circle* of the forest. *Shak.*
4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company, or assembly; as a *circle* of friends, or of beauties. Hence the word came to signify indefinitely a number of persons of a particular character, whether associated or not; as a political *circle*; the *circle* of one's acquaintance; having however reference to a primary association.
5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.
Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*
6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved in *orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, "that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy body descends." *Encyc. Glanville. Watts.*
8. *Circles of the sphere*, are such as cut the mundane sphere, and have their periphery either on its movable surface, as the meridians; or in another immovable, conterminous and equidistant surface, as the ecliptic, equator, and its parallels.
9. *Circles of altitude* or *almucantars*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and diminishing as they approach the zenith.
10. *Circles of latitude*, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet.
11. *Circles of longitude*, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.
12. *Circle of perpetual apparition*, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set.
13. *Circle of perpetual occultation*, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere.
14. *Diurnal circles*, are immovable circles supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.
15. *Horary circles*, in dialing, are the lines which show the hours on dials.
16. *Circles of the empire*, the provinces or principalities of the German empire, which have a right to be present at the diets. Maximilian I. divided the empire into six circles at first, and afterwards into ten; Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.
17. *Druidical circles*, in British Topography, are certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge near Salisbury. *Encyc.*
- CIR'CLE, *v. t.* To move round; to revolve round.
- And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*
2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose. *Prior. Pope.*
3. To *circle* in, to confine; to keep together. *Digby.*
- CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly; as, the bowl *circles*; the *circling* years.
- CIR'CLE, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.
- CIR'CLE, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; as the moon's *circled* orb. *Shak.*
- CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet. *B. Jonson.*
- CIR'CLE, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb. *Pope.*
- CIR'CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding; going round; inclosing.
- CIR'CLING, *a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*
- CIR'COLE, *n.* [Gr. *κίρκος* or *κίρκος*, a dilated vein, and *κίρκη*, a tumor. But the same Greek word seems to be written *κίρκος*, which would give the orthography, *circosole*.]
A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a varicocele; hernia varicosa. *Quincy. Coxe.*
- CIR'CUIT, *n. sur'kit.* [Fr. *circuit*; L. *circuitus*; of *circa*, *circum*, and *eo*, to go.]
1. The act of moving or passing round; as the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*
2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. *Milton.*
3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. *Addison.*
4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. *Shak.*
5. In *England*, the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs, for the purpose of holding courts. In the *United States*, the journey of judges through certain states or counties for the same purpose.
6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit. The courts in the circuits are called *circuit courts*. In the government of the United States, a certain number of states form a circuit.
7. A long deduction of reason. *Donne.*
8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for. *Cowel. Encyc. Johnson.*
- Bailey gives this as the definition of *circuit*.
- CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round. *Philips.*
- CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round. *Warton.*
- CIRCUITEE'R *n.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*
- CIRCUIT'ION, *n.* [L. *circuitio*.] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [Little used.] *Hooker.*
- CIR'CUITOUS, *a. sur'kitous.* Going round in a circuit; not direct; as a *circuitous* road or course.
- CIR'CUITOUSLY, *adv.* In a circuit.
- CIRCU'ITY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct. *Ash.*
- CIR'ULAR, *a.* [L. *circularis*. See *Circle*.]
1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; spherical; as, the sun appears to be *circular*.
2. Successive in order; always returning. *Roscommon.*
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as a *circular* poet. *Dennis.*
4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Johnson. Baker.*
5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as a *circular* letter.
6. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents and secants, on the plain scale and sector. *Johnson.*
7. *Circular numbers*, are those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36. *Bailey.*
8. *Circular sailing*, is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle. *Encyc.*
- CIR'ULAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.
- CIRCULAR'ITY, *n.* A circular form.
- CIR'ULARLY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.
- CIR'ULATE, *v. i. sur'culate.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo*.]
1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body.
2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates* in the country; a story *circulates* in town.
3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants *circulates*; water *circulates* in the earth, or air in a city or house.
- CIR'ULATE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.
- CIRCULA'TION, *n.* The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as the *circulation* of the blood in the body.
2. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.
3. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as the *circulation* of money.
4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.
5. In *chemistry*, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.
- CIRCULATO'RIOUS, *a.* Travelling in a circuit, or from house to house. [Little used.] *Barrow.*
- CIR'ULATORY, *a.* Circular; as a *circulatory* letter.
2. Circulating.

(, in) sights to screw on and slide up and down
 on the index; also a spangle and socket
 ther screwed on the back side of the circle to
 put the head of the staff in. *Encyc.*

son. CIR'CUMFLEX, *n.* [*L. circumflexus*; *circ-*
 , a- cum, round, and *flecto*, to bend.]

Am- In grammar, an accent serving to note or
 ig. distinguish a syllable of an intermediate
 cn. sound between acute and grave; marked
 en- in Greek thus -. It is a kind of undula-
 all tion in the voice, but not used in English.

out CIR'CUMFLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pro-
 nounce with the accent called a circum-
 flex. *Walker.*

zm- CIR'CUMFLUENCE, *n.* [*L. circumfluens*;
 .] *circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.]

of A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure
 of waters.

out, CIR'CUMFLUENT, *a.* Flowing round;
 va- surrounding as a fluid; as, *circumfluent*
 waves. *Pope.*

CIR'CUMFLUOUS, *a.* [*L. circumfluus*. See
Circumfluence.] Flowing round; encom-
 passing as a fluid; circumfluent.

nts CIR'CUMFORA'NEAN, } *a.* [*L. circumfor-*
 rth } *aneus*; *circ-*
 ner. } cum, around, and *foris*, a door, or abroad.]

ut- CIR'CUMFORA'NEOUS, } *a.* [*L. circumfor-*
 on- } *aneus*; *circ-*
 es; } cum, around, and *foris*, a door, or abroad.]
 To- Going about; walking or wandering from
 pli- house to house; as a *circumforaneous* fidler
 ons- or piper; *circumforaneous* wits.

fe- *Addison, Spect. 47.*
 ms- *Circumforaneous* musicians, male and female,
 ung- are daily seen at the doors of hotels, in
 France; and sometimes they enter the
 room, where a company is dining, and en-
 tertain them with music; expecting a
 franc or a few sous as a reward. *W.*

a- CIR'CUMFU'SE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [*L. circumfu-*
 s- sus; *circum* and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

ov- 1. To pour round; to spread round, as a
 cir- fluid. *Bacon.*

iril- 2. To spread round; to surround. *Milton.*

ffe- CIR'CUMFU'SILE, *a.* [*L. circum*, and *fu-*
 cer- silis, that may be melted.]

st. That may be poured or spread round; as,
 To- *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

on- CIR'CUMFU'SION, *n.* [See *Circumfuse*.]

ia, The act of pouring or spreading round; the
 te- state of being poured round. *Johnson.*

cri- CIR'CUMGESTA'TION, *n.* [*L. circum* and
 on- *gestatio*.] A carrying about. *Taylor.*

en- CIR'CUMGYRATE, } *v. t.* [*L. circum*, and
 or } *gyrus*, a turning
 a round.]

en- To roll or turn round. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

en- CIR'CUMGYRA'TION, *n.* The act of turn-
 ing, rolling or whirling round; the turn-
 ing of a limb in its socket.

en- CIR'CUMJA'CENT, *a.* [*L. circumjacent*;
 en- *circum* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

or Lying round; bordering on every side.

a CIR'CUMLIGA'TION, *n.* [*L. circumligo*,
 to bind round; *circum* and *ligo*, to bind.]

en- The act of binding round; the bond with
 which any thing is encompassed.

en- CIR'CUMLOCU'TION, *n.* [*L. circumlocutio*;
 to *circum* and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, to
 st. speak.]

en- A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase;
 of the use of a number of words to express
 ed an idea, when a suitable term is not at
 no hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid

the use of a single term, either from deli-
 cacy or respect, or with a view to soften
 the force of a direct expression, or for
 other reason.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, *a.* Pertaining to
 circumlocution; consisting or contained in
 a compass of words; periphrastic.

CIRCUMMU'RED, *a.* [*L. circum* and *mu-*
rus, a wall.]

Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, *a.* [See *Circum-*
navigate.] That may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. circumnav-*
igo; *circum* and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*,
 a ship.]

To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to
circumnavigate the globe.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, *n.* The act of
 sailing round. *Arbutnot.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, *n.* One who sails
 round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, *n.* [*L. circumplico*;
circum and *plico*, to fold.]

A folding, winding or wrapping round; or a
 state of being enwrapped. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *a.* [*L. circum*, and Eng.
polar.]

About the pole; an appellation given to
 stars, which are so near the north pole, as
 to revolve round it without setting. The
 number of these depends on the latitude
 of the spectator. We apply it to the north
 polar region and stars, but the word is
 applicable to either pole.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. circum*,
 and *positio*.]

The act of placing in a circle; or the state
 of being so placed. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. circumra-*
sio; *circum* and *rado*, to shave.]

The act of shaving or paring round. [*Little*
used.]

CIRCUMRO'TARY, *a.* Turning, rolling or
 whirling round. *Shenstone.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, *n.* [*L. circum* and
rotatio, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.]

The act of rolling or revolving round, as a
 wheel; circumvolution; the state of being
 whirled round. *Gregory.*

CIRCUMSCRI'BE, *v. t.* [*L. circumscribo*;
circum and *scribo*, to draw.] Literally, to
 draw a line round. Hence,

1. To inclose within a certain limit; to limit,
 bound, confine.

You are above
 The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.
Southern.

2. To write round. [*Little used.*]

CIRCUMSCRI'BED, *pp.* Drawn round as
 a line; limited; confined.

In geometry, this word is applied to a figure
 which is drawn round another figure, so
 that all its sides or planes touch the inscri-
 bed figure. *Encyc.*

CIRCUMSCRI'BING, *ppr.* Drawing a line
 round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIRCUMSERIP'TIBLE, *a.* That may be
 circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIRCUMSERIP'TION, *n.* The line that
 limits; limitation; bound; confinement.

Shak.
 2. In natural philosophy, the termination or

limits of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body.

3. A circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* In a limited manner.

CIRCUMSPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*; *circum* and *specio*, to look.]

Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence,

Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

CIRCUMSPECTION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio*.] Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about; *circum* and *sto*, to stand.]

Literally, that which stands around or near. Hence,

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action, as accident to a natural substance; as, the circumstances of time, place and persons, are to be considered.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.

3. Circumstances, in the plural, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as a man in low circumstances, or in easy circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, circumstanced as we were, we could not escape.

CIRCUMSTANT, *a.* Surrounding. [Little used or not at all.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* Attending; relating to; but not essential.

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety.

3. Incidental; casual.

4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as a circumstantial account or recital.

5. In law, circumstantial evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances,

which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness; as the circumstantiality of a story or description.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth.

CIRCUMTERRANEOUS, *a.* [L. *circum*, about, and *terra*, earth.] Around the earth.

CIRCUMVALATE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [Little used.]

CIRCUMVALLATION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo*, to wall round; *circum*, and *vallo*, to fortify with a rampart.]

1. In the art of war, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent desertion, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged.

2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place.

[Note. This word, from the Latin, *vallo*, or *vallum*, *vallus*, denotes properly the wall or rampart thrown up; but as the rampart is formed by entrenching, and the trench makes a part of the fortification, the word is applied to both. See Eng. Wall.]

CIRCUMVECTION, *n.* [L. *circum*, and *veho*, to carry.] A carrying about. [Not used.]

CIRCUMVENT, *v. t.* [L. *circumvenio*; *circum*, and *venio*, to come.] Literally, to come round; hence,

To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud; to delude; to impose on.

CIRCUMVENTED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIRCUMVENTING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIRCUMVENTION, *n.* The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

2. Prevention; preoccupation

CIRCUMVENTIVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIRCUMVEST, *v. t.* [L. *circumvestio*; *circum*, and *vestio*, to clothe.]

To cover round, as with a garment.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *n.* [L. *circumvolvo*; *circum*, and *volvo*, to fly.]

The act of flying round. [Little used.]

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *n.* The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also,

the thing rolled round another.

2. In architecture, the torus of the spiral line of the Ionic order.

CIRCUMVOLV, *v. t.* *circumvolv'*. [L. *circumvolvo*; *circum*, and *volvo*, to roll.]

To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIRCUMVOLV, *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIRCUMVOLVED, *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIRCUMVOLVING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIRCUS, *n.* plu. *circuses*. [L. *circus*; Fr. *cirque*; It. *circo*; Sp. *circo*; Gr. *αἶμας*; whence *circle*, which see.]

1. In antiquity, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference.

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows; as wrestling, fighting with swords, staves or pikes, running or racing, dancing, quoits, &c.

3. In modern times, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIRRIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIRROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl.] Terminating in a tendril, curl or tendril; as a cirrous leaf.

CISALPINE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus*, *alpine*.]

On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*.

CISPADANE, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po, whence *padanus*.]

On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

CISSOID, *n.* [Gr. *κισσος*, ivy, and *ειδος*, form.] A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles.

CIST, *n.* A case. [See *Cyst*, the proper orthography.]

CISTED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. [See *Cysted*.]

CISTERCIAN, *n.* [Cisterci, in France.] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CISTERN, *n.* [L. *cisterna*; *cista*, and Sax. *ærn*, place, repository.]

1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and breweries.

2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CISTIC, *a.* [See *Cystic*.]

CISTUS, *n.* [Gr. *κιστος*.] The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens.

CIT, *n.* [contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen, in a low sense; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatist.

CITIZEN, *n.* [contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen, in a low sense; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatist.

enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. *Shak.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place. *Dryden.*

4. In a general sense, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as the citizens of London or Philadelphia; the citizens of the United States.

5. In the U. States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

If the citizens of the U. States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

CITIZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CITIZENIZE, *v. t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant. *Pickering.*

CITIZENSHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Bp. Horne.*

CITRATE, *n.* [*L. citrus*, a citron or lemon.] In chemistry, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base.

The onion yields citrate of lime. *Ure.*

CITRIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as citric acid.

CITRIL, *n.* A beautiful song bird of Italy. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CITRINATION, *n.* [See *Citrine*.] The turning to a yellow green color.

CITRINE, *a.* [*L. citrinus*.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish yellow.

CITRINE, *n.* [*L. citrinus*.] A species of very fine sprig crystal, of a beautiful yellow color, found in columns, and terminating in a hexangular pyramid. *Hill. Encyc.*

CITRON, *n.* [*Fr. citron*; *L. citreum*, or *citrum*.]

The fruit of the citron tree, a large species of lemon.

CITRON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus *Citrus*. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, &c. *Encyc.*

CITRON-WATER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CITRUL, *n.* The pompon or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color. [*I believe not used.*]

CITY, *n.* [*Fr. cité*; *It. citta*, *cittade* or *cittate*; *Sp. ciudad*; *Port. cidade*; from the Latin *civitas*.]

1. In a general sense, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.

2. In a more appropriate sense, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen.

This is the sense of the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that has a bishop and a cathedral church; but this is not always the fact.

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as when we say, the city voted to establish a market, and the city repealed the vote.

CITY, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as city wives; a city feast; city manners. *Shak.*

CITY-COURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. *U. States.*

CIVES, *n.* [*Fr. cive*; *L. cepa*.] A species of leek, of the genus *Allium*.

CIVET, *n.* [*Fr. civette*; *It. zibetto*; *Pers.*

زباد; zabad, the sweet scent of any beast;

Ar. زباد; cream, and civet; زباد; a

civet-cat. The Arabic verb signifies to make butter, and this substance may be named from its resemblance to it.]

A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is of a clear, yellowish, or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. *Encyc.*

CIVET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of *Viverra*. This animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. *Encyc.*

CIVIC, *a.* [*L. civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen.] Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. *Pope.*

The civic crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIVIL, *a.* [*L. civilis*, from *civis*, a citizen; *Fr. civil*; *It. civile*; *Sp. civil*.] Qu. the Welsh *cau*, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes or palisades.]

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, civil rights, civil government, civil privileges, civil war, civil justice. It is opposed to criminal; as a civil suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a criminal process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from ecclesiastical, which respects the church; and from military, which respects the army and navy.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as civil power, civil rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.

3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as civil life; civil society.

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed

to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.

Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung.
Prior.

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.
Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton.*
6. Complaisant; polite; a popular colloquial use of the word.
7. *Civil death*, in law, is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from *natural death*.
8. *Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state, city or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. *Blackstone.*
9. *Civil list*, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government. *Blackstone.*
The army of James II. was paid out of his civil list. *Hamilton.*
10. *Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.
11. *Civil war*, a war between people of the same state or city; opposed to *foreign war*.
12. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies. *Bailey. Encyc.*
13. *Civil architecture*, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture; as private houses, palaces, churches, &c.
- CIVILIAN*, *n.* [from *civil*.] One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. *Encyc.*
2. In a more extended sense, one who is versed in law and government.
3. A student of the civil law at the university. *Graves.*
- CIVILIST*, *n.* A civilian. [Not in use.]
- CIVILITY*, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil; It. *civilita*; Sp. *civilidad*.]
1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; applied to nations; as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. [This sense is *obsolescent* or *obsolete*.] *Spenser. Davies. Denham.*
2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness. *Clarendon. South. Dryden.*
- CIVILIZATION*, *n.* [See *Civilize*.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners, from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.
2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. [Not used.]
- CIVILIZE*, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare*; Fr. *civiliser*; Sp. Port. *civilizar*; from *civil*.]

To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life. *Locke. Waller. Denham.*

CIVILIZED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *J. Quincy.*

CIVILIZER, *n.* One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIVILIZING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIVILLY, *adv.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. *Hooker.*

2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to *criminally*; as a process *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured. *Ayliffe.*

3. Not naturally, but in law; as a man *civilly* dead.

4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously; as, we were *civilly* treated. *Dryden. Prior.*

5. Without gaudy colors, or finery; as chambers furnished *civilly*. *Obs. Bacon.*

CIVISM, *n.* [L. *civis*, a citizen.] Love of country; patriotism.

CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. [Not in use nor correct.] *Beaum.*

CIZE, for *size*, is not in use.

CLAB'BER or *BONNY-CLABBER*, *n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated. [G. *lab*, D. *leb*, rennet.]

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer*, to flap or snap; *cliquet*, a mill-clapper; *cliqueter*, to clack; W. *cleca*, *clgyr*; Ir. *clagaim*; D. *klacken*; Sax. *cloccan*, to cluck, L. *glocio*. Probably from the root of the Lat. *loquor*, Gr. *λαλω*, *λαλεω*. See *Cluck*, and *Class* Lg. No 27.]

1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click.

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec*, a sharp noise, a crack, tale-bearing; *cleca*, *clician*, *clgyr*, to clack, to crack, to tattle. See the Verb.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk; as, we do not wish to hear his *clack*; a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking. *Buller. Prior.*

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty. [Not used, I believe, in America.]

CLACK'ER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; rattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating.

CLAD, *pp.* [See *Clothe*.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 Kings xi.

The fields are *clad* in cheerful green.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo*, to cry out, to call upon; It. *clamare*, or *chiamare*; Port. *clamar*; Sp. *llamar*; Sax. *hlemman*; Sw. *glamma*; Ir. *glamaim*.]

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt; to *claim* obedience, or respect.

2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he *claims* to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir *claims* the estate by descent; he *claims* a promise.

4. To proclaim. *Obs. Spenser.*

5. To call or name. *Obs.*

CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as a *claim* of wages for services. A claim implies a right or supposed right in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay*; to *make claim*; to *lay claim*.

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

Homer's *claims* to the first rank among Epic poets have rarely been disputed. *Anon.*

3. The thing claimed, or demanded.

4. A loud call. *Spenser*
[This original sense of the word is now obsolete.]

CLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.

2. A person who has a right to claim, or demand.

CLAIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIMER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIMING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. [See *Clare-obscure*.]

CLAM, *n.* [See the Verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species.

CLAM-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clamian*, to glue; D. *klam*, *clanny*; *lym*, glue; G. *klamm*, close, *clanny*; *klemmen*, to pinch; Dan. *klammer*, to cling; *klemmer*, to squeeze, or pinch; *lim*, glue; *limer*, to glue; *limagtig*, *clanny*. Qu. W. *clymu*, to bind or tie a knot. See *Lime* and *Class* Lm. No. 1. 5. 9. 13.]

To clog with glutinous or viscous matter. *L'Estrange.*

CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

CLAMANT, *a.* [See *Claim*.] Crying, beseeching. *Thomson.*

CLAM'BER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or D. *klam-pen*, to grapple.]

hands and Addison. with effort
 my.] The ty; sticki-
 ce.
 Moxon. viscous, nous; te-
 cleaving.
 Bacon. limbs o'er-
 Dryden. meur; Ir.
 tion; vo-
 an voice
 multitude
 complaint
 Prior. noise, as
 gs.
 Addison. ce.
 Bacon. rokes.
 Arbuthnot. unds, or
 oud voi-
 an indi-
 a multi-
 fortunate
 Bacon. liberty do
 Anon. re, if in-
 "is not
 clam, or
 s.
 esterfield. repeat-
 and con-
 plaint or
 repeating
 ud; tur-
 Swift. d noise,
 or qual-
 r, klem-
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 tens or
 n, used
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 boards
 the in-
 sustain
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 keep it
 re also
 fasten
 vessels
 Dict. ing, in
 ver an-
 the
 Encyc. f fires
 Bailey.

Clamp-nails, nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.
CLAMP, *v. t.* To fasten with clamps.
 2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain, to the end of another piece of board across the grain; as, to *clamp* a table to prevent its warping. *Moxon.*
CLAMP'ED, *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.
CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.
CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann*, or *cland*, children, posterity; a tribe, breed, generation, family. Erse. *clan* or *klaan*.]
 1. A race; a family; a tribe. Hence, an association of persons under a chieftain. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit. *Swift.*
 NOTE. In Russ. *koliemo* signifies a knee, and a family, race or tribe. Irish *glun*, the knee, and a generation.
CLAN'ULAR, *a.* [L. *clancularius*.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. [*Little used*.]
CLAN'ULARLY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Little used*.]
CLANDESTINE, *a.* [L. *clandestinus*.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design.
CLANDESTINELY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.
CLANDESTINENESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.
CLANG, *v. t.* [L. *clang*, to sound; G. *klank*; D. *klank*; Sw. *klang*; Dan. *klank*; Gr. *κλαγγα*, *κλαζω*, *κλαξω*, *εκλαγον*. It appears from the Greek, that *n* is not radical, and that this word belongs to Class Lg, coinciding with *clink*, *clank*, and probably with *clack*.]
 To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.
 They clanged their sounding arms. *Prior.*
CLANG, *n.* [L. *clangor*; G. *klank*; D. *klank*. See the Verb.]
 A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, as the *clang* of arms; or any like sound, as the *clang* of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than *clink*. *Milton.*
CLANG'OR, *n.* [L.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [See *Clang*.] *Dryden.*
CLANG'OROUS, *a.* Sharp, or harsh in sound. *Spectator.*
CLANG'OUS, *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill, or harsh sound. *Brown.*
CLAN'ISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.
CLAN'ISHNESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.
CLANK, *n.* [See *Clang*.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies. *Spectator.*
CLANK, *v. t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.
CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a

family, or clau; an association under a chieftain. *Robertson. Encyc.*
CLAP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*. [D. *klappen*, *kloppen*; Dan. *klapper*; Sw. *klappa*; G. *klappen* or *klaffen*; Russ. *klep-tyu*. The Dutch and German words signify to clap or strike, and to talk, clatter, prate. Sax. *cleopian* or *clypian*, to call, to speak, whence *ycleped*, obs. W. *clepian*, to clack, to babble, from *llep*, a lapping, *llepiaw*, to lap, to lick. The sense is to send, drive or strike, L. *alapa*, a *slap*.]
 1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to *clap* the hands; to *clap* the wings. *Locke. Dryden.*
 2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to*; as, to *clap* to the door or gate. *Locke. Shak.*
 3. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by *to*, *on* or *in*; as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse; to *clap* on a saddle. *Watts. Addison. Dryden.*
 4. To thrust; to put, place or send; followed by *in*, *into*, *under*, *over*, &c.; as, to *clap* one under the hatches; to *clap* one into Bedlam; to *clap* a board over a pit. *Shak. Spectator.*
 5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together; as, to *clap* a performance on the stage.
 6. To infect with venereal poison. *Wiseman.*
 To *clap up*, to make or complete hastily; as, to *clap up* a peace. *Shak. Howel.*
 2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay. *Sandys.*
CLAP, *v. i.* To move or drive together suddenly with noise.
 The doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*
 2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on; as we say to reapers or mowers, *clap in*, or *clap to*, that is, enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.
 3. To strike the hands together in applause. Bid them *clap*. *Shak.*
CLAP, *n.* A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces. Give the door a *clap*. *Swift.*
 2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust. Pay all debts at one *clap*. *Swift.*
 3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion; as a *clap* of thunder.
 4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. *Addison.*
 5. A venereal infection. [Fr. *clapoir*; D. *klapoor*.] *Pope.*
 6. With falconers, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Bailey.*
CLAP'-BOARD, *n.* A thin narrow board for covering houses. In England, according to Bailey, a clapboard is also what in America is called a stave for casks.
CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.
CLAP'-DOCTOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap. *Taller.*
CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks, united with a looking glass. *Bailey. Encyc.*
CLAP'PED, *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands

- together; infected with the venereal disease.
- CLAP'PER**, *n.* A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.
2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.
- CLAP'PER-CLAW**, *v. t.* [*clap* and *claw*.] To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak. Hudibras.*
- CLAP'PING**, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.
- CLARE**, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. *Todd.*
- CLAR'ENCEUX**, } In Great Britain, the
CLAR'ENCIEUX, } *n.* second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights and esquires, on the south of the river Trent. *Bailey. Encyc.*
- CLARE-OBSCU'RE**, *n.* [*L. clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. *Encyc.*
- CLAR'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. claret*, from *clair*, clear; *It. claretto*.] A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color. *Thomson.*
- CLAR'ICHORD**, *n.* [*L. clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, a string. See *Chord*.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also *manichord*. It has forty nine or fifty stops or keys, and seventy strings; some of the latter being in unison. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the feather used in virginals and spinets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which deaden the sound and render it sweeter. Hence it is particularly used by nuns. *Encyc.*
- CLARIFICA'TION**, *n.* [See *Clarify*.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter. *Bacon.*
- CLARIFIED**, *pp.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.
- CLARIFIER**, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors. *Edwards.*
2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified. *Higgins, Med. Repos.*
- CLARIFY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. clarifier*; *It. chiarificare*; from *L. clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; *applied particularly to liquors*; as, to *clarify* wine, or syrup.
2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; *applied to the mind or reason*. [*Rarely used.*] *South.*
- CLARIFY**, *v. i.* To clear up; to grow clear or bright. His understanding *clarifies*, in discoursing with another. *Bacon.*
2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider *clarifies* by fermentation.
- CLARIFYING**, *ppr.* Making clear, pure or bright; defecating; growing clear.
- CLARINET**, *n.* [*Fr. clarinette*.] A wind instrument of music.
- CLAR'ION**, *n.* [*Fr. claron*; *Sp. clarin*; *It. chiarina*; *Port. clarim*; from *L. clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound.] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet. *Encyc.*
- CLARITUDE**, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Beaum.*
- CLAR'ITY**, *n.* [*Fr. clarté*; *L. claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.] Clearness, brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Brown.*
- CLAR'Y**, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise. [*Not used.*] *Golding.*
- CLAR'Y**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Salvia*, or sage.
- CLAR'Y-WATER**, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac and helps digestion. *Encyc.*
- CLASH**, *v. i.* [*D. kletsen*; *G. klatschen*, *klitschen*; *Dan. klatsker*.] To strike against; to drive against with force.
- Note.* The sense of this word is simply to strike against or meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies, to strike with a noise, as *clashing arms*. *Denham.*
2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, &c.; as, the opinions of men *clash*; *clashing interests*. *South. Bacon.*
- Independent jurisdictions—could not fail to *clash*. *Dwight's Theol.*
- CLASH**, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound. *Dryden.*
- CLASH**, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as the *clash* of arms. *Pope. Denham.*
2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. *Atterbury. Denham.*
- CLASHING**, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.
- CLASHING**, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition. *Howel.*
- CLASP**, *n.* [*Fr. claspa*.]
1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. *Addison.*
2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round. *Shak.*
- CLASP**, *v. t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.*
2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as the *clashing* ivy. *Milton.*
3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. *Bacon.*
4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. *Milton. Dryden.*
5. To inclose, and press.
- CLASPED**, *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.
- CL'ASPER**, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.
- CL'ASPERED**, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.
- CL'ASPING**, *ppr.* Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.
2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*
- CL'ASP-KNIFE**, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle. *Johnson.*
- CLASS**, *n.* [*L. classis*, a class, a fleet, a troop, that is, a collection; *It. classe*; *Fr. classe*; *Sp. clase*; *Arm. claz*, and *claz*; *Dan. klasse*, a class, and *klase*, a cluster, a bunch. This seems to be a branch of the root of *L. claudo*, *clausus*.]
1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society. The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three *classes*, according to their capacity of judging. *Dryden.*
2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.
3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things, having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence in zoology, animals are divided into *classes*; as quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, &c. So in botany, plants are arranged in *classes*. *Classes* are natural or artificial; natural, when founded on natural relations, or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations. *Martyn.*
- CL'ASS**, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have or are supposed to have something in common.
2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.
- CLAS'SIC**, } *a.* [*L. classicus*; *Fr. clas-*
CLAS'SICAL, } *sique*; *It. classico*; *Sp. clasico*; from *L. classis*, the first order of Roman citizens.]
1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been and still are studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus, Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c., among the Greeks, and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cesar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are *classical* authors. Hence,
2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or a

CLATTERER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLATTERING, *ppr.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

CLATTERING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAUDENT, *a.* [*L. claudens; claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as a *claudent* muscle. [*Little used.*]

CLAUDICANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUDICATE, *v. i.* [*L. claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAUDICATION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n. s* as *z.* [*Fr. clause; L. clausura*, from *claudo*, to shut; *Gr. κλειω, κλειος*; *W. claws*; *Eng. close*; *Sax. hlidan*, to cover; *hlid*, a cover, a *lid*, which see. Class Ld. No. 1. 8. 9.]

Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.

1. In *language or grammar*, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and cannot, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, "there is reason to think that he afterwards rose to favor, and obtained several honors civil and military." In this sentence are two clauses.

2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, &c. [*South.*]

CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [*L. claustrum*, an inclosure, from *claudo*. See *Clause*.]

Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as a *claustral* prior. [*Ayliffe.*]

CLAUSURE, *n. s* as *z.* [See *Clause*.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [*Little used.*] [*Geddes.*]

2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal. [*Coxe. Quincy.*]

CLAVATED, *a.* [*L. clava; Eng. a club; W. clupa*.]

1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker towards the top, as certain parts of a plant. [*Martyn.*]

2. Set with knobs. [*Woodward.*]

CLAVE, *pret. of cleave.*

CLAVELLATED, *a.* *Clavellated* ashes, potash and pearlash. [*Coxe.*]

CLAVIARY, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key; *Gr. κλεις*, contracted from *κλειδω*; *L. claudo*.] A scale of lines and spaces in music. [*Encyc. art. Clef.*]

CLAVICHORD, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.]

A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woollen cloth, to soften the sounds; *used in nunneries*. [See *Clarichord*.] [*Encyc.*]

CLAVICLE, *n.* [*L. clavícula*, a tendril, that is a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.]

The collar bone. There are two *clavicles*, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other, to the sternum or breast bone. [*Quincy.*]

CLAVIGER, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.]

One who keeps the keys of any place.

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

CLAW, *n.* [*Sax. claw; G. klau; D. klaauw; Dan. klov; Sw. klof, or klo.*]

1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird or other animal.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two *claws*, and cheweth the cud—ye shall eat. Deut. xiv.

His nails were grown like birds *claws*. Dan. iv.

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.

3. The hand, in contempt.

CLAW, *v. t.* [*Sax. clawen*.] To pull, tear or scratch with the nails. [*Shak. South.*]

2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. [*Shak. Hudibras.*]

3. To flatter. [*Obs. Shak.*]

To *claw off* or *away*, to scold or rail at.

L'Estrange.

2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.

3. In *vulgar language*, to scratch away; to get off or escape.

CLAWBACK, *n.* [*claw and back*.] One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. [*Jewel.*]

CLAWED, *pp.* Scratched, pulled or torn with claws.

2. *a.* Furnished with claws. [*Grew.*]

CLAWING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAWLESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.

Journ. of Science.

CLAY, *n.* [*Sax. clæg; G. klei; D. klei; W. clai; Dan. klag*, viscous, sticky.]

1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumin, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxyds. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be molded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chimerical. [*Encyc. Cleaveland.*]

2. In *poetry* and in *scripture*, earth in general. [*Donne.*]

I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii.

3. In *scripture*, *clay* is used to express frailty, liability to decay and destruction.

They that dwell in houses of *clay*. Job iv.

CLAY, *v. t.* To cover or manure with clay. [*Mortimer.*]

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar. [*Edwards, W. Ind.*]

CLAY-COLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. [*Rowe.*]

CLAYED, *pp.* Covered or manured with clay.

2. Purified and whitened with clay; as *clayed* sugar. [*Edwards.*]

CLAYES, *n. plu.* [*Fr. claie*, a hurdle; *W. choyd*.]

In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments. [*Chambers.*]

CLAYEY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abound-

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ing with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAYISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY-LAND, } Land consisting of clay,
CLAY-SOIL, } " or abounding with it.

CLAY-MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY-SLATE, *n.* In mineralogy, argillaceous shist; argillite.

CLAY-STONE, *n.* A mineral, the *thonstein* of Werner, and *indurated clay* of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcareous marl. Its texture is porous, compact or slaty. Its color is gray, often tinged with yellow or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish. *Cleveland.*

CLEAN, *a.* [Sax. *clæne*; W. *glan*, or *glain*; Ir. *glan*; Arm. *glan*. The primary sense seems to be, to open or to remove, to separate.]

In a general sense, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive; hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.

1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as *clean water*; a *clean cup*; a *clean floor*.
2. Free from weeds or stones; as *clean land*; a *clean garden* or field.
3. Free from knots or branches; as *clean timber*. In America, *clear* is generally used.
4. Free from moral impurity; innocent. Who can bring a *clean* thing out of an unclean? Job xiv. Acts xviii.
5. Free from ceremonial defilement. Lev. x. Numb. xix.
6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. John xiii. Ps. li.
7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews. Gen. vii. viii.
8. That might be used. Luke xi.
9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 2 Kings v. Math. viii.
10. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness; as a *clean feat*; a *clean boxer*.
11. Free from infection; as a *clean ship*. A *clean bill of health* is a certificate that a ship is *clean*, or free from infection.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; indicating separation or complete removal of every part. "The people passed *clean* over Jordan." Josh. iii. "Is his mercy *clean* gone forever?" Ps. lxxvii. This use of *clean* is not now elegant, and not used except in vulgar language.

2. Without miscarriage; dextrously. Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Henley.*

CLEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *clænan*; W. *glanau*. See the Adjective.]

To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body or clothes, foul matter from a vessel, weeds, shrubs and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus, a house is *cleaned*

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by sweeping and washing; a field is *cleaned* by plowing and hoeing.

CLEANLINESS, *n.* *clen'liness*. [from *cleanly*.] Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of person or dress; purity. *Swift.*

CLEANLY, *a.* *clen'ly*. [from *clean*.] Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent; as *cleanly joys*. *Glanville.*
3. Cleansing; making clean; as *cleanly powder*. *Prior.*
4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; as a *cleanly play*; a *cleanly evasion*. *Obs. Spenser. L'Estrange.*

CLEANLY, *adv.* *clen'ly*. In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. *Shak.*

CLEANNESS, *n.* Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness.

2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease.
3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness; used of language or style; as, *cleanness of expression*. *Dryden.*
4. Purity; innocence.

In scripture, *cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions. Amos iv. 6.

CLEANSABLE, *a.* *clenz'able*. That may be cleansed. *Sherwood.*

CLEANSE, *v. t.* *clenz*. [Sax. *clænsian*, from *clæne*, *clean*.]

1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter of any kind, or by any process whatever, as by washing, rubbing, scouring, scraping, purging, ventilation, &c.; as, to *cleanse* the hands or face; to *cleanse* a garment; to *cleanse* the bowels; to *cleanse* a ship; to *cleanse* an infected house.
2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. Lev. xiv. 4. 8. Mark i. 42.
3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. Numb. viii. 15. Ezek. xliii. 20.
4. To purify from guilt. 1 John i. 7.
5. To remove; as, to *cleanse* a crime. *Dryden.*

CLEANS'ED, *pp.* *clenz'ed*. Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS'ER, *n.* *clenz'er*. He or that which cleanses; in medicine, a detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEANS'ING, *pp.* *clenz'ing*. Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS'ING, *n.* *clenz'ing*. The act of purifying, or purging. Mark i. 44. Luke v. 14.

CLEAR-TIMBERED, *a.* Well-proportioned. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

CLEAR, *a.* [W. *clær*, clear, bright, from *llaer*, a reflux, *llaeru*, to ebb, to clear, or W. *eglur*, clear, from *llur*, extended, [like floor]; Ir. *gleair*, *lear*, *leir* and *glor*; Arm. *sclær*; L. *clarus*; Fr. *clair*; Sp. Port. *claro*; It. *chiaro*; D. *klaar*; G. *klar*; Sw. and Dan. *klar*. See *Glare* and *Glory*.]

1. Open; free from obstruction; as a *clear plat of ground*; the way is *clear*.
2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene; as a *clear day*.
3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed;

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pure; as *clear water*; *clear sand*; *clear air*; *clear glass*.

4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind; as, the reason is *clear*.
5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured; as a *clear sun*; a *clear shining* after a rain. 2 Sam. xxiii.
6. Unobstructed; unobscured; as a *clear view*.
7. Perspicacious; sharp; as a *clear sight*.
8. Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene; as a *clear aspect*. *Milton.*
9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable; as the victory was *clear*. *Milton.*
10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute. Mother of science, now I feel thy power Within me *clear*. *Milton.*
11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 2 Cor. vii. In action faithful, and in honor *clear*. *Pope.*
12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial; as a *clear judgment*. *Sidney.*
13. Free from debt, or obligation; not liable to prosecution; as, to be *clear* of debt or responsibility. *Gay.*
14. Free from deductions, or charges; as, *clear gain* or profit. *Locke.*
15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free; as, the cable is *clear*. A ship is *clear*, when she is so remote from shore or other object, as to be out of danger of striking, or to have sea room sufficient.
16. Open; distinct; not jarring, or harsh; as a *clear sound*; a *clear voice*.
17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges; as, a man has been tried and got *clear*.
18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures; as a *clear skin*.

Clear is followed by *from* or by *of*.

Thou shalt be *clear from* this my oath. Gen. xxiv.

The air is *clear of* damp exhalations. *Temple.*

CLEAR, *adv.* Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece *clear off*; to go *clear away*; but in this sense its use is not elegant.

Clear or *in the clear*, among joiners and carpenters, denotes the space within walls, or length and breadth *clear* or exclusive of the thickness of the wall.

CLEAR, *v. t.* To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify; as, to *clear liquors*.

2. To free from obstructions; as, to *clear the road*.
3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious; as, to *clear the ocean* of pirates; to *clear the land* of enemies.
4. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment; often followed by *off* or *away* as, to *clear off debts*; to *clear away* rubbish.
5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate; as, to *clear a man* from debt, obligation, or duty.
6. To cleanse; as, to *clear the hands* from filth; to *clear the bowels*.
7. To remove any thing that obscures,

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- clear** 4. Without entanglement, or confusion. *Bacon.*
5. Plainly; honestly; candidly.
Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*
6. Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge. *Davies.*
- CLEARNESS**, *n.* Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as the *clearness* of water, or other liquor.
2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as the *clearness* of the ground.
3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as the *clearness* of the sky. It generally expresses less than brightness or splendor. *Ex. xxiv.*
4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as the *clearness* of reason, of views, of arguments, of explanations.
5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. *Bacon.*
6. Freedom from imputation of ill. *Shak.*
7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures; as the *clearness* of the skin.
- CLEAR-SHINING**, *a.* [*clear* and *shine*.] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor. *Shak.*
- CLEAR-SIGHTED**, *a.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.
- CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS**, *n.* Acute discernment. *Bp. Barlow.*
- CLEAR-STARCH**, *v. t.* [*clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands; as, to *clear-starch* muslin.
- CLEAR-STARCHER**, *n.* One who clear-starches.
- CLEAR-STARCHING**, *ppr.* Stiffening and clearing with starch.
2. *n.* The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.
- CLEAT**, *n.* [*Qu.* the root of *L. claudo*, *Gr.* *κλειθρον*, the fastener.] A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. Cleats are belaying-cleats, deck-cleats or thumb-cleats. *Mar. Dict.*
- CLEAVAGE**, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.
2. In *mineralogy*, the manner of cleaving, or of mechanical division. It is used in relation to the fracture of minerals which have natural joints and possess a regular structure. *Phillips.*
- CLEAVE**, *v. i.* pret. *clave* or *cleaved*. [*Sax.* *cleofian*, *cliofan*, to split and to adhere; *clufian*, to adhere; *D.* *kleeven*; *G.* *kleben* or *kleiben*; *Dan.* *klæber*, *kleber*; *Sw.* *klibba*; *Russ.* *lipnu*. The old preterit *clave* is obsolescent.]
1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to.
My bones *cleave* to my skin. *Ps. cii.*
Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. *Ps. cxxxvii.*
Cleave to that which is good. *Rom. xli.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. *Shak.*
3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.
A man shall leave father and mother, and *cleave* to his wife. *Gen. ii. Math. xix.*
Cleave to Jehovah your God. *Josh. xxiii.*

- CLEAVE**, *v. t.* pret. *cleft*; *pp.* *cleft* or *cleaved*. The old pret. *cleve* is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle, *claven*, is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [*Sax.* *cleofian*, or *clufian*; *D.* *klooven*; *G.* *klieben*; *Sw.* *klyfta*; *Dan.* *kløver*; *Russ.* *lopayu*; *Gr.* *λεγω*. This word seems to be connected with the *L.* *liber*, free, and bark, book, *libero*, to free, *Fr.* *livrer*, whence *deliver*.]
1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body, by cutting or by the application of force; as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock; to *cleave* the flood. *Ps. lxxiv.* *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To part or open naturally.
Every beast that *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut. xiv.*
- CLEAVE**, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.
The mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst thereof. *Zech. xiv.*
- CLEAVED**, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.
- CLEAVELANDITE**, *n.* [from *Professor Cleaveland*.] A mineral, generally of a white or grayish white color, sometimes blue or bluish or reddish; called also siliceous felspar, or albite. *Phillips.*
- CLEAVER**, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces. *Arbuthnot.*
- CLEAVING**, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.
- CLECHE**, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. *Encyc.*
- CLEDGE**, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.
- CLEF**, *n.* [*Fr.* *clef*; *L.* *clavis*, a key, the fastener.] A character in music placed at the beginning of a stave, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that stave in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef. *Rousseau.*
- CLEFT**, *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided; split; parted asunder. *Milton.*
- CLEFT**, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the *cleft* of a rock. *Is. ii. 21.* *Addison.*
2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern. *Farrier's Dict.*
3. A piece made by splitting; as a *cleft* of wood.
[This word is sometimes written *clift*.]
- CLEFT-GRAFT**, *v. t.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion. *Mortimer.*
- CLEG**, *n.* The horse fly; *Dan.* *klæg*.
- CLEM**, *v. t.* [*G.* *klemmen*.] To starve. *Jonson.*
[*Not in use.*]
- CLEMENCY**, *n.* [*L.* *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, smooth; whence *Fr.* *clemence*, *It.* *clemenza*, *Sp.* *clemencia*; *W.* *lim*, smooth; *Heb.* *נָחַם* to be soft, mild, gentle.]
1. Mildness; softness; as the *clemency* of the air. *Dryden.*
2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favor and kindness.

- I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv.
3. Mercy; disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor. *Addison.*
- CLEM'ENT**, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.
- CLEM'ENTINE**, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement the fifth.
- CLEM'ENTLY**, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully. *Taylor.*
- CLENCH**. [See *Clinch*.]
- CLEPE**, *v. t. or i.* [Sax. *clepan*, *cleopan*, *clupan*, to cry out; W. *clepiaw*, to clack.] To call, or name. *Obs. Shak.*
- CLEPSAM'MIA**, *n.* [Gr. *κλεπτω*, to hide, to steal, and *αμμος*, sand.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour glass. *Brown.*
- CLEP'SYDRA**, *n.* [L. from Gr. *κλεψυδρα*; *κλεπτω*, to steal, to hide, and *υδωρ*, water.]
1. A time piece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. Also, a fountain in Greece.
 2. A chymical vessel.
- CLER'GICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. [Not used.] [See *Clerical*.] *Milton.*
- CLER'GY**, *n.* [Fr. *clergé*; Norm. *clerkus*, *clerex*, clergy, or clerks, and *clergie*, literature; Arm. *cloer*, the plural of *cloarec*, a clerk; Corn. *doireg*; Ir. *deir*, clergy, and *cleirioch*, a clerk or clergyman; L. *clerus*, *clericus*, which would seem to be from the Gr. *κληρος*, lot or portion, inheritance, estate, and the body of those who perform sacred duties; whence *κληρω*, to choose by lot, to make a clerk, clericum facere. In 1 Peter v. 3. the word in the plural seems to signify the church or body of believers; it is rendered God's heritage. In W. *cler* signifies teachers or learned men of the druidical order; *clerig*, belonging to the *cler*, clerical. It. *Sp. clero*, from the Latin. The application of this word to ministers or ecclesiastical teachers seems to have originated in their possessions, or separate allotments of land; or from the Old Testament denomination of the priests, for the tribe of Levi is there called the lot, heritage, or inheritance of the Lord.]
- The body of men set apart, and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. *Hooker. Encyc.*
2. The privilege or benefit of clergy. If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his clergy after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*
- Benefit of clergy*, in English law, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk or person in orders claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. But this privilege has been abridged and modified by various statutes. See *Blackstone*, B. 4. Ch. 28. In the United States, no benefit of clergy exists.
- CLER'GYABLE**, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as a *clergyable* felony. *Blackstone.*
- CLER'GYMAN**, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel, according to the forms and rules of any particular denomination of christians.
- CLER'IC**, *n.* A clerk or clergyman. *Horsley.*
- CLER'ICAL**, *a.* [L. *clericus*; Gr. *κληρικος*. See *Clergy* and *Clerk*.] Relating or pertaining to the clergy as clerical tonsure; clerical robes; clerical duties. *Blackstone.*
- CLERK**, *n.* [Sax. *cleric*, *clerc*, *clere*; L. *clericus*; Gr. *κληρικος*. See *Clergy*.]
1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. *Ayliffe.*
 2. A man that can read. Every one that could read—being accounted a clerk. *Blackstone.*
 3. A man of letters; a scholar. *Sidney. South.*
- The foregoing significations are found in the English laws, and histories of the church; as in the rude ages of the church, learning was chiefly confined to the clergy. In modern usage,
4. A writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office public or private, for keeping records, and accounts; as the clerk of a court. In some cases clerk is synonymous with secretary; but not always. A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation or person; whereas, a secretary may be either a subordinate officer, or the head of an office or department.
 5. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service. *Johnson.*
- CLERK'-ALE**, *n.* [clerk and ale.] In England, the feast of the parish clerk. *Warton.*
- CLERK'-LIKE**, *a.* Like a clerk; learned. *Shak.*
- CLERK'-LY**, *a.* Scholarlike. *Cranmer.*
- CLERK'-LY**, *adv.* In a learned manner. *Gascoigne.*
- CLERK'SHIP**, *n.* A state of being in holy orders.
2. Scholarship. *Blackstone.*
 3. The office or business of a clerk or writer. *Johnson.*
- CLER'OMANCY**, *n.* [Gr. *κληρος*, lot, and *μαντια*, divination.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up. *Bailey.*
- CLEVE**, } in the composition of names, *CLIF*, } denote a place situated on or **CLIVE**, } near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock or precipice; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*.
- CLEV'ER**, *a.* [I know not the radical letters of this word. If the elements are *clb*, or *lb*, the affinities may be Russ. *lovkie*, convenient, dextrous, *ulovka*, dexterity, craft, *lovlyu*, to take or seize, as if allied to Gothic *lofa*, Ir. *lamh*, W. *llaw*, the hand. In Ir. *lub* is a thong or loop, a plait or fold, and craft, cunning; *lubach*, sly, crafty; *lubam* to bend. In Eth. *ለባባ* labawi, signifies ingenious, ready, skilful, and the verb, to understand, or be skilful. If *v* in *clever* is from *g*, as in many other words, the affinities may be Sax. *gleaw*, knowing, skilful, industrious, wise, which is the G. *klug*, D. *kloek*, Dan. *klog*, Sw. *klok*. Let the reader judge.]
1. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; com-
modious. *Pope.*
2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; that performs with skill or address. *Addison.*
3. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. In *Great Britain*, this word is applied to the body or its movements, in its literal sense; in *America*, it is applied chiefly to the mind, temper, disposition. In *Great Britain*, a *clever man* is a dextrous man, one who performs an act with skill or address. In *New-England*, a *clever man* is a man of a pleasing obliging disposition, and amiable manners, but often implying a moderate share of talents. Fitness, suitableness, gives both senses analogically; the former applied to the body; the latter, to the mind, or its qualities. It is a colloquial word, but sometimes found in respectable writings.
- In some of the United States, it is said this word is applied to the intellect, denoting ingenious, knowing, discerning.
- CLEVERLY**, *adv.* Fitly; dextrously; handsomely. *Buller.*
- CLEVERNESS**, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skill. *Johnson.*
2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. *New England.*
- CLEV'Y**, } *n.* [Qu. L. *clavis*.] An iron **CLEVIS**, } bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-nap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. *New England.*
- CLEW**, *n.* [Sax. *cleow*, *cliuw*; D. *kluwen*; G. *kloben*; L. *globus*.] The word signifies a ball or a lump. In Welsh, *clob* is a knob or boss; *clupa* is a club or knob; *clap* is a lump; all from roots in *lb*; *lob*, a lump, a lubber.]
1. A ball of thread. *Spenser.*
 2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. *Watts.*
 3. The lower corner of a square sail, and the utmost corner of a stay sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- CLEW**, *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling.
2. To direct.
- CLEW-GARNETS**, *n.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and foresails to truss them up to the yard.
- CLEW'-LINES**, *n.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant and sprit-sails. *Mar. Dict.*
- CLICK**, *v. i.* [D. *klikken*; Fr. *cliqueter*, to crack; *cliquet*, a mill-clapper. See *Clack* to the root of which this word belongs. Literally, to strike; hence, To make a small sharp noise, or rather succession of small sharp sounds, as by gentle striking.
- The solemn death-watch *clicked*. *Go*
- CLICK**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winches in cutters, &c. *Mar. D.*
- CLICK**, *n.* The latch of a door. [Loc.]
- CLICK'ER**, *n.* The servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLIMATE, *n.* [Gr. *κλίμα*; whence *L. clima*; *It. Sp. clima*; *Fr. climat*. *Qu.* from *Gr. κλίω*, to lean or incline, or the root of *climax*.]

1. In *geography*, a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. The beginning of a climate is a parallel circle in which the longest day is half an hour shorter than that at the end. The climates begin at the equator, where the day is 12 hours long; and at the end of the first climate the longest day is 12½ hours long, and this increase of half an hour constitutes a climate, to the polar circles; from which climates are measured by the increase of a month. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In a *popular sense*, a tract of land, region or country, differing from another in the temperature of the air; or any region or country with respect to the temperature of the air, the seasons, and their peculiar qualities, without any regard to the length of the days, or to geographical position. Thus we say, a warm or cold climate; a moist or dry climate; a happy climate; a genial climate; a mountainous climate.

CLIMATE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region.

Shak. Hist. of St. Domingo.

[Little used, and hardly legitimate.]

CLIMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to a climate.

CLIMATIC, *a.* or climates; limited by a climate. *S. S. Smith.*

CLIMATURE, *n.* A climate. [Little used.]

Shak.

CLIMAX, *n.* [Gr. *κλίμαξ*, a scale or ladder; *L. climax*; perhaps from the root of the *W. llamu*, to step, stride, leap, *llam*, a step, stride, leap, *Ir. leimim, leim*, or from the root of *climb*.]

1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises as it were, step by step; or in which the expression which ends one member of the period, begins the second, and so on, till the period is finished; as in the following: "When we have practiced good actions a while, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts, they grow into a habit." *Tillotson.*

2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series.

Dryden.

CLIMB, *v. i.* *clime*. pret. and pp. *climbed*, or *clomb*. but the latter is not elegant.

[*Sax. climan*, or *climban*; *D. klimmen*; *G. id.* The corresponding word in *Dan.* is *klyver*; *Sw. klifca*.]

1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to mount or ascend, by means of the hands and feet; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; as, to climb a tree or a precipice.

And he ran before and climbed up into a sycamore tree. *Luke xix.*

2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty.

Shak.

3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.

Black vapors climb aloft. *Dryden.*

CLIMB, *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty and slow progress; as, to climb a wall, or a steep mountain. *Prior.*

2. To mount or ascend, with labor or a slow motion; as, to climb the ascents of fame. *Prior.*

CLIMBABLE, *a.* That may be climbed. *Sherwood.*

CLIMBED, *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet; ascended with labor.

CLIMBER, *n.* One who climbs, mounts or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort.

2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support. *Mortimer.*

CLIMBER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or a different orthography of *clamber*.]

To climb; to mount with effort. [Not used.] *Tusser.*

CLIMBING, *ppr.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMBING, *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* [from *climate*, or directly from *Gr. and L. clima*.]

A climate; a tract or region of the earth; a poetical word, but sometimes used in prose. [See *Climate*.]

Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

CLINCH, *v. t.* [*D. klinken*, to clink or rivet; *klínk*, a latch, a rivet; *Dan. klinke*, a latch; *Sw. klinka*; *Fr. clenche*; allied to *cling*, *link*, *W. clicied*, a latch.]

1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. Thus, to clinch a nail, is to bend the point and drive it closely. To clinch the hand or fist, is to contract the fingers closely into the palm of the hand. To clinch an instrument, is to close the fingers and thumb round it, and hold it fast.

2. To fix or fasten; to make firm; as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH, *n.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression.

Johnson.

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes. *Pope.*

2. A witty, ingenious reply. *Bailey.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the britching of a gun to the ring bolts in a ship's side. *Mar. Dict.*

CLINCH'ED, *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. *Pope.*

2. One who makes a smart reply. *Bailey.*

3. That which makes fast.

CLINCH'ER-BUILT, *a.* Made of clinch-

CLINK'ER-BUILT, *a.* er work.

CLINCH'ER-WORK, *n.* In *ship building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof a house.

Mar. Dict.

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; gripping with the fist.

CLING, *v. i.* pret. and *pp.* *clung*. [Sax. *clingan*, to adhere and to wither; Dan. *klynge*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.]

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing; as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to; as a viscous substance. *Wiseman.*

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party *cling* to their leader.

CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither. *Shak.*

Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*
In Saxon, *clingan* is rendered to fade or wither, *marcesco*, as well as to *cling*. In this sense is used *forclingan*, *pp.* *forclungen*. The radical sense then appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking. [The latter use of the word is obsolete.]

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κλινικός*, from *κλινη*, a bed, from *κλινω*, to recline. See *Lean*.]

In a general sense, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bed-side of the sick, or from notes taken at the bed-side, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called *clinics*. *Coxe. Encyc. Taylor.*

CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLIN'ICALLY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

CLINK, *v. t.* [Sw. *klinga*; Dan. *klinger*, *klinker*; D. *klinken*; G. *klingen*. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *clang*, *clank*, L. *clango*, and if *n* is not radical, they coincide with *clack*, *click*, with the radical sense, to strike.]

To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together.

Prior. Gay.
CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINK'STONE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. See *Phonolite*.]

A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive

masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone.

Cleveland.
CLINOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *κλινω*, to lean, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Ure.*

CLINQU'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in tinsel finery. [Not English.] *Shak.*

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *clýpan*; Dan. *klipper*; Sw. *klippa*. The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word signifies not only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. In our popular dialect, a *clip* is a blow or stroke; as, to hit one a *clip*. Cut is used in a like sense. The radical sense then is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust or spring.]

1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* wings.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge. *Locke.*

3. To curtail; to cut short. *Addison.*

4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [Little used.] *Shak.*

To *clip* it, is a vulgar phrase in New England for to run with speed. So *cut* is used; *cut on*, run fast. This seems to be the meaning in Dryden.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
And with her eagerness the quarry missed,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.

This sense would seem to be allied to that of *leap*.

CLIP, *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip*. *New-England.*

2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*

CLIP'PED, **CLIPT**, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring.

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

Addison.
CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailings.

CLIP'PING, *n.* The act of cutting off, curtailings or diminishing.

2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping. *Locke.*

CLIV'ERS, *n.* A plant, the *Galium aparine*; called also goose-grass, or hairiff. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base; with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

CLOAK. [See *Cloke*.]

CLO'CHARD, *n.* [from *clock*, Fr. *cloche*.] A belfry. [Not used.] *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clugga*, *cluega*; D. *klok*; G. *klocke*; Dan. *klokke*; Sw. *klocka*; Fr. *cloche*; Arm. *clach*, or *clech*; Ir. *clóg*; W. *clóc*; properly a bell, and named from its

sound, from striking. It coincides in origin with *clack* and *cluck*, L. *glocio*, Ch. 112. Class Lg. No. 27. See *Cluck*.]

1. A machine, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed that by a uniform vibration of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell.

The phrases, what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock, seem to be contracted from what of the clock? it is nine of the clock.

2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking. *Swift.*

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. [See *Cluck*.]

CLOCK'-MAKER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

CLOCK'-SETTER, *n.* One who regulates the clock. [Not used.] *Shak.*

CLOCK'-WORK, *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial plate, which is called watch-work. *Encyc.*

2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement. *Prior.*

CLOD, *n.* [D. *kluit*, a clod; G. *klots*; Dan. *klods*; Sw. *klot*, a log, stock, or stump; Dan. *klode*, D. *kloot*, a ball; G. *loth*, a ball; D. *lood*, lead, a ball; Sw. and Dan. *lod*, id.; W. *cluder*, a heap. *Clod* and *clot* seem to be radically one word, signifying a mass or lump, from collecting or bringing together, or from condensing, setting, fixing. In Sax. *clud*, a rock or hill, may be from the same root. See Class Ld. No. 8. 9. 10. 16. 26. 35. 36. 40. Qu. Gr. *κλωβω*, to form a ball.]

1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. A lump or mass of metal. [Little used.] *Milton.*

3. Turf; the ground. *Swift.*

4. That which is earthy, base and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. *Milton. Glanville. Burnet.*

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing concreted. *Carew.*

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate; as *clotted* gore. *Milton.*

[See *Clot*, which is more generally used.]

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

2. Earthy; mean; gross. *Shak.*

CLOD'HOPPER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLOD'PATED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD'POLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shak.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [W. *cleg*, a lump; *clug*, a swelling, roundness; *clog*, a large stone; *llo*, a mound, a dam; *llog*, an augment; *llog* to make compact, to hire, L. *loco*; Ir. *lo*, a stop; *locaim*, to hinder. These coincide with Eng. *lock*, in primary sense, or may be from the same root. But *clog*, though of the same family, seems not to be directly derived from either of these words.]

2. *a. Solitary; retired from the world.* *Shak.*
 3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed. *Wotton.*
CLOIS'TERING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.
CLOIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
CLOKE, *n.* [*Sax. lach.* In *D. laken*, Chaucer, *lake* is cloth.]
 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women.
 He was clad with zeal as a *cloke*. Is. lix.
 2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.
 Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of maliciousness. 1 Peter ii.
 They have no *cloke* for their sin. John xv.
CLOKE, *v. t.* To cover with a cloke.
 2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering. *Spenser.*
CLOKE-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloke or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau. *Shak.*
CLO'KED, *pp.* Covered with a cloke; concealed under a cover.
CLO'KING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloke; hiding under an external covering.
CLOMB, *pret. of climb.*
CLONG, old part. of *cling*.
CLON'IC, *a.* [*Gr. κλονος*, a shaking or irregular motion.]
 Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as *clonic* spasm. *Core.*
CLOOM, *v. t.* [*Sax. claman.*] To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*
CLOSE, *v. t. s as z.* [*Fr. clos*; Arm. verb *clasa*, or *closein*; part. *closet*; from the L. participle *clausus*, of *claudo*, to shut; *Fr. clorre*; It. *chiudere*, *chiuso*; D. *kluis*, an inclosure. The D. *sluiten*, G. *schliessen*, *schloss*, Dan. *slutter*, Sw. *sluta*, are from the same root, with a prefix. Gr. *κλειω*, for *κλειδω*, whence *κλεις*, a key, *clavis*, that which shuts or fastens; W. *claws*, *clwyys*, a close, a cloister; Sax. *hlid*, a lid, the shutter; *hlidan*, to cover; Ir. *cleithim*, *cludaim*. See Class Ld. No. 1. 8. 9. 10.]
 1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner; as, to *close* the eyes; to *close* a gate, door or window. In these and other cases, *closing* is performed by bringing an object before the opening. To *close* a book, is to bring the parts together.
 The Lord hath *closed* your eyes. Is. xxix.
 He *closed* the book. Luke iv.
 2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract.
 One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*
 3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate; often followed by *up*.
 The Lord *closed up* the flesh instead thereof. Gen. ii.
 4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.
 The depths *closed me round about*. Jonah ii.
 5. To inclose; to confine. [See *Inclosure*.]
 6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts; as, to *close* the ranks of an army.

- CLOSE**, *v. i. s as z.* To unite; to coalesce; to come together; as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated; often followed by *on* or *upon*.
 The fat *closed upon* the blade. Judges iii.
 The earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi.
 2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.
 To *close on* or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.
 France and Holland might *close upon* some measures to our disadvantage. *Temple.*
 To *close with*, to accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to *close with* the terms proposed. When followed by the person with whom an agreement is made, to make an agreement with; to unite with; as, to *close with* an enemy.
 He took the time when Richard was deposed, And high and low *with* happy Harry *closed*. *Dryden.*
 In this sense, to *close in with* is less elegant.
 To *close with*, } to unite; to join closely;
 To *close in with*, } to grapple, as persons in a contest; applied to wrestlers, when they come to close embrace for scuffling.
CLOSE, *n. s as z.* An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it, particularly a field, or portion of land.
 2. Conclusion; termination; final end; as the *close* of life; the *close* of day or night.
 3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission.
 At every *close* she made, th' attending throng Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*
 4. The manner of shutting.
 The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite. *Chapman.*
 5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.*
CLOSE, *a.* Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; as a *close* box; a *close* vizard.
 2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any kind; as the *close* texture of wood or metal.
 3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious; as oil, or glue. *Wilkins.*
 4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion; as *close* air.
 5. Confined; retired.
 While David kept himself *close*. 1 Chron. xii.
 6. Hid; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose *close*. Numb. v. Luke ix.
 7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as a *close* alley.
 8. Near; within a small distance; as a *close* fight or action.
 9. Joined; in contact or nearly so; crowded; as, to sit *close*.
 10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to loose or diffuse.
 Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
 11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so.
 I saw him come *close* to the ram. Dan. viii.
 They sailed *close* by Crete. Acts xxvii.
 Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*
 12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts or designs; cautious; as a *close*

- minister. Hence in friendship, trusty; confidential. *Shak.*
13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft or wariness; as a *close* aspect. *Shak.*
14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object; as, to give *close* attention. Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*
15. Full to the point; home; pressing; as a *close* argument; bring the argument *close* to the question. *Dryden.*
16. Pressing; earnest; warm; as a *close* debate. *Shak.*
17. Confined; secluded from communication; as a *close* prisoner. *Shak.*
18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal; as a *close* man. *Shak.*
19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps originally, confined air. *Shak.*
20. Strictly adhering to the original; as a *close* translation. *Shak.*
21. In heraldry, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings *close*, and in a standing posture. *Bailey.*
- CLOSE**, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressing. *Shak.*
- Behind her death
Close followed, pace for pace. *Milton.*
- CLOSE-BANDED**, *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*
- CLOSE-BODIED**, *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close; as a garment. *Ayliffe.*
- CLOSE-COMPACTED**, *a.* Being in compact order; compact. *Addison.*
- CLOSE-COUCHE**, *a.* Quite concealed. *Milton.*
- CLOSE-CURTAINED**, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains. *Milton.*
- CLOSE-FISTED**, *a.* Covetous; niggardly. *Berkeley.*
- CLOSE-HANDED**, *a.* Covetous; penurious. *Hale.*
- CLOSE-HANDEDNESS**, *n.* Covetousness. *Holyday.*
- CLOSE-HAULED**, *a.* In seamanship, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind. *Encyc.*
- CLOSE-PENT**, *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*
- CLOSE-QUARTERS**, *n.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. *Mar. Dict.*
- CLOSE-STOOL**, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm. *Shak.*
- CLOSE-TONGUED**, *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. *Shak.*
- CLOSED**, *pp. s* as *z.* Shut; made fast; ended; concluded. *Shak.*
- CLOSELY**, *adv.* In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent; as a crucible *close* luted. *Shak.*
2. Nearly; with little space intervening; applied to space or time; as, to follow *close* at one's heels; one event follows *close* upon another. *Shak.*
3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend *close*ly. *Shak.*
4. Secretly; slyly. [*Not much used.*] *Carew.*
5. With near affection, attachment or interest; intimately; as, men *close*ly connected in friendship; nations *close*ly allied by treaty. *Shak.*
6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as a prisoner *close*ly confined. *Shak.*
7. With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate *close*ly. *Shak.*
- CLOSENESS**, *n.* The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence according to the nature of the thing to which the word is applied, *Shak.*
2. Compactness; solidity; as the *close*ness of texture in wood or fossils. *Bacon.*
3. Narrowness; straitness; as of a place. *Shak.*
4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in cloth, &c. *Shak.*
5. Want of ventilation; applied to a close room, or to the air confined in it. *Swift.*
6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. *Shak.*
7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. *Bacon.*
8. Covetousness; penuriousness. *Addison.*
9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship, or of interest; as the *close*ness of friendship, or of alliance. *Shak.*
10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as the *close*ness of an agreement, or of debate; the *close*ness of a question or inquiry. *Shak.*
11. Adherence to an original; as the *close*ness of a version. *Shak.*
- CLOSER**, *n. s* as *z.* A finisher; one who concludes. *Shak.*
- CLOSER**, *a. comp.* of *close*. More close. *Shak.*
- CLOSEST**, *a. superl.* of *close*. Most close. In these words, *s* has its proper sound. *Shak.*
- CLOSET**, *n. s* as *z.* A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy. *Shak.*
- When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. *Mat. vi.*
2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things. *Dryden.*
3. A small close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture. *Shak.*
- CLOSET**, *v. t. s* as *z.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation. *Shak.*
- Herbert. Swift.*
- CLOSETED**, *pp. s* as *z.* Shut up in a closet; concealed. *Shak.*
- CLOSETING**, *ppr. s* as *z.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing. *Shak.*
- CLOSET-SIN**, *n. cloz'et-sin.* Sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*
- CLOSH**, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the *fouder*. *Bailey.*
- CLOSING**, *ppr. s* as *z.* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending. *Shak.*
- CLOSING**, *a. s* as *z.* That ends or concludes; as a *closing* word or letter. *Shak.*
- CLOSING**, *n. s* as *z.* End; period; conclusion. *Shak.*
- CLOSURE**, *n. clo'zhur.* The act of shutting; a closing. *Boyle.*
2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere. *Pope.*
3. Inclosure; that which confines. *Shak.*
4. Conclusion. *Shak.*
- CLOT**, *n.* [*See Clod.*] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as a *clot* of blood. *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply *clod* to a hard mass of earth, and *clot* to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concentered. *Shak.*
- CLOT**, *v. t.* To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass; as, milk or blood *clots*. *Shak.*
2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere; as, *clotted* glebe. *Philips.*
- CLOT-BIRD**, *n.* The common *cecanthe* or English *ortolan*. *Shak.*
- CLOT-BUR**, *n.* [*G. klette.*] Burdock. *Shak.*
- CLOTH**, *n. clawth.* [*Sax. clath; D. klead, cloth, and kleden, to clothe; G. kleid, kleiden; Sw. kläde, kläda; Dan. klæde, klæder.*] The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*. *Shak.*
1. A manufacture or stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering and for various other purposes; as *woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth*. *Shak.*
2. The covering of a table; usually called a *tablecloth*. *Pope.*
3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. *Dryden.*
4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as a *cloth* of state. *Hayward.*
5. Dress; raiment. [*See Clothes.*] *Shak.*
- I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*
6. The covering of a bed. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*
- CLOTHE**, *v. t. pret. and pp. clothed, or clad.* [*See Cloth.*] *Shak.*
1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries. *Shak.*
- The Lord God made coats of skin and *clothed* them. *Gen. iii.*
2. To cover with something ornamental. *Shak.*
- Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*
- But *clothe*, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from *Pope*, it signifies merely to cover. *Shak.*
3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice. *Shak.*
4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* thoughts with words. *Shak.*
- I will *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Ps. cxxxii.*
- Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rage. *Prov. xxiii.*
- Let them be *clothed* with shame. *Ps. lxxv.*
5. To invest; to surround; to encompass. *Shak.*
- The Lord is *clothed* with majesty. *Ps. xciii.*
- Thou art *clothed* with honor and majesty. *Ps. civ.*
6. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to *clothe* with power or authority. *Shak.*
7. To cover or spread over; as, the earth is *clothed* with verdure. *Shak.*
- CLOTHE**, *v. t.* To wear clothes. *Shak.*
- Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*
- CLOTHED**, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing. *Shak.*
- CLOTHES**, *n. plu. of cloth; pronounced cloze.* Garments for the human body; *Shak.*

CLOUD-ASCENDING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds. *Sandys.*
CLOUD-BERRY, *n.* A plant, called also knot-berry; *Rubus chamaemorus.*
CLOUD-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*
CLOUD-CAPT, *a.* [cloud and cap.] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. The cloud-capt towers. *Shak.*
CLOUD-COMPEL/ER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.
CLOUD-COMPEL/LING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds; as cloud-compelling Jove. *Waller. Dryden.*
CLOUD-COVERED, *a.* Enveloped with clouds. *Young.*
CLOUD-DISPEL/LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds. *Dryden.*
CLOUD-ECLIPSED, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shak.*
CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.
CLOUD'ILY, *adv.* [from cloudy.] With clouds; darkly; obscurely. *Dryden.*
CLOUD'INESS, *n.* The state of being overcast with clouds; as the cloudiness of the atmosphere. *Harvey.*
 2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.
 3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body.
 4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as cloudiness of aspect.
CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness.
CLOUD-KISSING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Shak.*
CLOUD/LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as cloudless skies. *Pope.*
CLOUD-PIERCING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds. *Philips.*
CLOUD-TOPT, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. *Gray.*
CLOUD-TOUCHING, *a.* Touching the clouds. *Sandys.*
CLOUD'Y, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as a cloudy day; a cloudy sky; a cloudy night.
 2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as a cloudy pillar. *Ex. xxxiii. 9.*
 3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as cloudy and confused notions. *Watts.*
 4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; as cloudy looks. *Spenser. Shak.*
 5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as cloudy wrath.
 6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.
 7. Not bright; as a cloudy diamond. *Boyle.*
CLOUGH, *n.* *cluf.* [Sax. *clough*, a cleft.] A cleft in a hill. In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing. [Not used in America.]
CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut*, a patch, a plaster, a plate, a seam or joint; Sw. *klut*; W. *clut*, a patch, a clout; *clutiaw*, to patch; Sax. *gecluted*, sewed together, clouted, patched; *gesceod mid geccludedum scon*, shod with clouted shoes. This undoubtedly signifies

patched shoes, for *clut* in Saxon does not signify a nail. The word *clout*, a nail, may be from the French, *clou*, *clouter*, from L. *clavus*, from the root of L. *claudo*, *cludo*. Whether *clouted brogues* in Shakspeare signify patched shoes or shoes studded with nails, let the critic determine. Such shoes are common in England, and were formerly worn in America. The primary sense is, to thrust or put on; hence the sense of *blow*.]

1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach.
 2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. *Spenser.*
 3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot at. [Not now used.] *Shak.*
 4. An iron plate on an axle tree, to keep it from wearing.
 5. [Fr. *clou*, *clouter*.] A small nail.
 6. In vulgar language, a blow with the hand. *New-England. Todd.*
- CLOUT**, *v. t.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as *clouted shoon*, in Milton. This is the sense as understood by Johnson. Mason understands the word *clouted* to signify *nailed*, studded with small nails, from the French *clouter*, and the following words in Shakspeare, "whose rudeness answered my steps too loud," give some countenance to Mason's interpretation. In this case, the verb *clout* must signify, to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.
2. To cover with a piece of cloth. *Spenser.*
 2. To join clumsily; as *clouted sentences*. *Ascham.*
 4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.
 5. To strike; to give a blow. *Beaum.*
- Clouted cream*, in Gay, is evidently a mistake for *clotted cream*.
CLOUT'ED, *pp.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.
CLOUT'ERLY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*
- CLOUT'ING**, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.
- CLOVE**, *pret. of cleave.* *Obs.* *Spenser.*
CLOVE, *n.* [D. *kloof*. See *Cleave*.] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as the *Clove* of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-York, and the *Stony Clove*. It is properly a Dutch word. *Journ. of Science.*
- CLOVE**, *n.* [Sax. *clufe*; Fr. *clou*; Sp. *clavo*; Port. *cravo*; from L. *clavus*, a nail; so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel*, herb-nail, or spice-nail.]
1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the flower of the clove-tree, *Caryophyllus*, a native of the Molucca isles. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that of the olive. No verdure is seen under it. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flowers, which are at first white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called *cloves*. *Encyc.*
 2. [from *cleave*.] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. *Tate.*
 3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter. [Not used in America.]

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CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, *n.* A species of *Dianthus*, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called also *Carnation pink*.

Note. Some writers suppose that *gilly-flower* should be written *July-flower*. But qu. is it not a corruption of the French *giroflee*, *clou de giroflee*, cloves; *giroflee*, a gilliflower; *giroflier*, a stock gilliflower; *L. caryophyllus*. Chaucer wrote *cloue gilofre*. *Cant. Tales*. 13692. The Italians write *garofano*, probably for *garofalo*; *Arm. genofles*, *genoflen*. Johnson supposes the plant so called from the smell of the flower, resembling that of cloves; but it is probably from its shape, the nail-flower, as in Dutch. [See *Clove*.]

CLOVEN, *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided; parted; pronounced *clown*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, } *a.* Having the foot
CLOVEN-HOOFED, } or hoof divided
into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLOVER, } *n.* [Sax. *clæfer-wyrt*,
CLOVER-GRASS, } clover-wort; *G. klee*; *D. klaver*; *Dan. klevor* or *klee*. The Saxon word is rendered also *marigold* and *violet*. The Dutch word signifies a *club*. The name then signifies *club-grass*, *club-wort*, *L. clava*, from its flower.]

A genus of plants, called *Trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leaved, *Fr. trefle*. The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey.

To live in clover, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.

CLOVERED, *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOWN, *n.* [*L. colonus*, a husbandman.] A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man.

CLOWN/AGE, *n.* The manners of a clown. [Not in use.]

CLOWN/ERY, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [Little used.]

CLOWN/ISH, *a.* Containing clowns; consisting of rustics; as a *clownish* neighborhood.

2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as *clownish* hands.

3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as a *clownish* fellow.

4. Clumsy; awkward; as a *clownish* gait.

CLOWN/ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWN/ISHNESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness.

CLOY, *v. t.* [from *Fr. clouer*, or the root of the word, the *L. cludo*, *claudio*; coinciding in elements with *glut*.]

Strictly, to fill; to glut. Hence, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite when satisfied rejects additional food, hence, to fill to lothing; to surfeit.

Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

2. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent. *Bailey. Johnson.*

3. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing. *Ash.* [In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used, and not at all in America.]

CLOY/ED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOY/ING, *pp.* Filling; filling to satiety, or disgust.

CLOY/LESS, *a.* That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOY/MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [Little used.] *Shak.*

CLUB, *n.* [*W. clopa*, *clupa*, coinciding with *clap*, a lump, and *clob*, *clobyn*; *G. klöpfel*; *D. klaver*; *Sw. klubba*; *Dan. klubbe*; *L. clava*. The sense is probably a knob or lump, *W. llub*, *llob*, whence *lubber*.]

1. Properly, a stick or piece of wood with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand.

2. A thick heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. In early ages, a club was a principal instrument of war and death; a fact remarkably perpetuated in the accounts which history relates of the achievements of Hercules with his club. *Plin. Lib. 7. Ca. 56.* This use of the club was the origin of the *scepter*, as a badge of royalty.

3. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure.

4. A collection or assembly of men; usually a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. Any small private meeting of persons. *Dryden.*

5. A collection of expenses; the expenses of a company, or unequal expenses of individuals, united for the purpose of finding the average or proportion of each individual. Hence the share of each individual in joint expenditure is called his *club*, that is, his proportion of a club, or joint charge.

6. Contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

CLUB, *v. i.* [*W. clapiaw*, to form into a lump.]

1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end; to contribute separate powers to one end, purpose or effect.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Offancy, madly met, and clubbed into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUB, *v. t.* To unite different sums of expense, in a common sum or collection, to find the average, that each contributor may pay an equal share. *Pope.*

2. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn up the brith or club of a musket; as, the soldiers *clubbed* their muskets.

CLUB/BED, *pp.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses.

2. United to one end or effect.

3. Shaped like a club. *Asiat. Researches. v. 213.*

4. Having the brith turned upwards, as a musket.

5. Heavy like a club. *Chaucer.*

CLUB/BER, } *n.* One who belongs to a
CLUB/BIST, } party, club or association. *Burke.*

CLUB/BING, *pp.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB-/FIST, *n.* A large heavy fist.

CLUB-/FISTED, *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

CLUB-/FOOTED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB-/HEADED, *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUB-/LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy. *Addison.*

CLUB-/ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets. *Addison.*

CLUB-/RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Scirpus*. *Muhlenberg.*

CLUB-/SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clavated. *Martyn.*

CLUCK, *v. i.* [*Sax. cloccan*; *Dan. klukker*; *Sw. klycka*; *G. glucken*; *D. klokken*; *W. clucian*, *clucian*; *Arm. clochat*; *L. glocio*; *It. chiocciare*; *Sp. clucar*, *cloquear*; *Ch. ʔʔ*. Class *Lg. No. 27.* See *Clack* and *Clock*. The *Gr. κλωω* seems to be the same word, as it gives *κλωμος*; the guttural passing into *ʔ*, as in many Greek verbs; and hence *Fr. glousser*. See *Brace*.]

To make the noise, or utter the voice of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word *clack* and *clock*, and is probably an onomatopy. [See *Clack* and *Clock*.]

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound. *Shak.*

CLUCK/ING, *pp.* Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.

CLUE. [See *Clew*.]

CLUMP, *n.* [*G. klump*; *D. klomp*; *Sw. klump*; *Dan. klump*, a lump; *W. clump*. It is *lump* with a prefix. It coincides with *plump*, and *L. plumbum*, lead; as the *D. lood*, *G. loth*, *Dan. lod*, *Eng. lead*, coincide with *clod*. It signifies a mass or collection. If *m* is the final radical, see Class *Lm. No. 1. 4. 5. 9. L. glomus*.]

1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. Hence *clumper*, a clot or clod.

2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written *plump*. In some parts of England, it is an adjective signifying lazy, unhandy. *Bailey.*

CLUMPS, *n.* [from *clump*.] A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

CLUM/SILY, *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace.

CLUM/SINESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness or dexterity. *Collier.*

CLUM/SY, *a.* *s* as *z*. [from *clump*, *lump*.]

1. Properly, short and thick, like a *clump* or *lump*. Hence,

2. Moving heavily, slowly or awkwardly; as *clumsy* fingers.

3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless without readiness, dexterity or grace; as a *clumsy* man; a *clumsy* fellow.

4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as a *clumsy* garment; *clumsy* verse.

order; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a room; to *clutter* the house.

CLUTTER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

[The English lexicographers explain this word by *noise* and *bustle*; but probably by mistake.]

CLUTTERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

CLUTTERING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion.

CLYSTER, *n.* [Gr. *κλυστρον*, from *κλυσω*, to wash or cleanse; *L. clyster*; *D. klisteer*; *G. klystier*; *Fr. clistere*; *Dan. klisteer*.] An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow alimnt.

CLYSTER-PIPE, *n.* A tube, or pipe used for injections.

CLYSTERWISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.

CO, a prefix, signifying *with*, in conjunction. [See *Con*.]

COACERVATE, *v. t.* [*L. coacervo*; *con* and *acervo*, to heap up; *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; to pile. [*Little used*.]

COACERVATE, *a.* [*L. coacervatus*.] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.

COACERVATION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.

COACH, *n.* [*Fr. coche*; *Arm. coich*; *It. cocchio*, a coach or coach-box; *Sp. coche*, a coach and a coasting barge; *Port. coche*; *D. koets*, a coach and a couch; *G. kutsche*.] This word seems to be radically a *couch* or bed, [*Fr. couche, coucher*,] a covered bed on wheels, for conveying the infirm.]

A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling.

Hackney-coach, a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.

Mail-coach, a coach that carries the public mails.

Stage-coach, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. [See *Stage*.]

COACH or **COUCH**, *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. *Mar. Dict.*

COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach. *Pope*.

COACH-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. *Arbutnot.*

COACH-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Dryden*.

COACH-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.

COACH-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather. *Swift*.

COACH-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches. *Swift*.

COACHMAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach. *Prior*.

COACHMANSHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches. *Jenyns*.

COACT', *v. i.* To act together. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

COACT'ED, *pp. or a.* Forced; compelled. [*Not used*.] *B. Jonson*.

COACT'ION, *n.* [*L. coactio, coactus, cogo*; *con* and *ago*, to drive.] Force; compulsion: either in restraining or impelling. *South*.

COACT'IVE, *a.* Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain. *Raleigh*.

2. Acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

COACT'IVELY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner. *Bramhall*.

COADJU'TANT, *a.* [*L. con* and *adjutans*, helping.] Helping; mutually assisting or operating. *Philips*.

COADJU'TOR, *n.* [*L. con* and *adjutor*, a helper; *adjuto*, to help.]

1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson*.

COADJU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant. *Smollet*.

COADJU'VANCY, *n.* [*L. con* and *adjuvans*; *adjuvo*, to assist.] Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.

COADUNATE, *a.* [*L. coadunatus*; *con*, ad and *unus*.] In botany, *coadunate* leaves are several united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants in Linne's system. *Martyn*.

COADUNI'TION, *n.* [*L. con, ad* and *unio*, from *unus*, one.] The union of different substances in one mass. [*Little used*.] *Hale*.

COADVENT'URER, *n.* A fellow adventurer. *Howell*.

COAFFOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest. *Howell*.

COA'GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act. *Beaum.*

COAGMENT', *v. t.* [*L. coagmento*, to join or cement; *con* and *agmen*, a compact body, from *ago*, to drive.] To congregate or heap together. [*Not used*.] *Glanville*.

COAGMENTA'TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Little used*.] *B. Jonson*.

COAGMENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Little used*.] *Glanville*.

COAGULABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated. *Ure*.

COAG'ULABLE, *a.* [See *Coagulate*.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as *coagulable* lymph. *Boyle*.

COAG'ULATE, *v. t.* [*L. coagulo*; *Fr. coaguler*; *It. coagulare*; *Sp. coagular*.] Usually considered as from *cogo*, *con* and *ago*. But probably the last component part of the word is the *W. ceulaw*, to curdle, the root of *gelid* and *congeal*.]

To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into

substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

COAGULATE, *v. i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken. *Bacon. Boyle.*

COAGULATED, *pp.* Concreted; curdled. **COAGULATING**, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.

COAGULATION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating. *Arbuthnot.*

COAGULATIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COAGULUM, *n.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c. *Encyc. Core.*

COA'ITI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.

COAK. [See *Coke*.]

COAL, *n.* [Sax. *col* or *coll*; G. *kohle*; D. *kool*; Dan. *kul*; Sw. *kol*; Ir. *gual*; Corn. *kolan*; Russ. *ugol*. Qu. Heb. *מל*. It is from the sense of glowing, raging, for in Dan. *kuler* signifies to blow strong.]

1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called a live coal, or burning coal, or coal of fire. When the fire is extinct, it is called charcoal.

2. In the language of chimists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition. *Encyc.*

3. In *mineralogy*, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and by way of distinction called *fossil* coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite; under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, bovey coal, jet, &c.

COAL, *v. t.* To burn to coal, or charcoal; to char. *Carew. Bacon.*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. *Camden.*

[As a verb, this word is little used.]

COAL-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH, *n.* A species of *Gadus* or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COAL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.

COAL-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

COAL-MINER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

COAL-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of titmouse, with a black head.

COAL-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug. In America, a place where charcoal is made.

COAL-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

COAL-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

COAL-WORK, *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

COALERY, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal. *Encyc.*

COALESCE, *v. i.* *coalesc'*. [L. *coalesco*, from *coaleo*; *con* and *alesco*, from *aleo* or *oleo*, to grow.]

1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes. *Encyc.*

2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; as, vapors *coalesce*. *Newton.*

3. To unite in society, in a more general sense.

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations. *Campbell, Prelim. Dissert.*

COALES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

COALES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.

COALIER. [See *Collier*.]

COALLIER. [See *Collier*.]

COALITE, *v. t.* To unite or coalesce. [Not in use.] *Bolingbroke.*

COALI'TION, *n.* Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass; as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles. *Bentley.*

2. Union of individual persons, parties or states.

CO-ALLY, *n.* A joint ally; as the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent.*

COALY, *a.* Like coal; containing coal. *Milton.*

COAMINGS, *n.* In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

COAPPREHEND, *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [Little used.] *Brown.*

COAPTA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *apto*, to fit.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

CO'ARCT, } *v. t.* [L. *coarcto*; *con* and *arcto*.]

CO'ARCTATE, } *v. t.* *arcto*.]

1. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely. *Bacon.*

2. To restrain; to confine. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION, *n.* Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*

2. Pressure; contraction. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*

COARSE, *a.* [This word may be allied to *gross*, and the Latin *crassus*, for similar transpositions of letters are not uncommon.]

1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand. This seems to be the primary sense of the word; opposed to fine or slender. Hence,

2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn; as *coarse* cloth.

3. Not refined; not separated from grosser

particles, or impurities; as *coarse* metal; *coarse* glass. *Shak.*

4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; as *coarse* manners.

5. Gross; not delicate. *The coarser* tie of human law. *Thomson.*

6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant; applied to language. *Dryden.*

7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education; as a *coarse* practitioner. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as a *coarse* perfume; a *coarse* diet.

COARSELY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish. *Brown. Dryden.*

COARSENESS, *n.* Largeness of size; thickness; as the *coarseness* of thread.

2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness; as the *coarseness* of cloth.

3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; as the *coarseness* of glass. *Bacon.*

4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness; applied to manners; as the *coarseness* of a clown. *Garth.*

5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish; as the *coarseness* of expression or of language. *L'Estrange.*

6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety; as the *coarseness* of food or of raiment.

COASSES'SOR, *n.* [See *Assess*.] A joint assessor.

COASSUME, *v. t.* [con and *assume*.] To assume something with another. *Walsall.*

COAST, *n.* [L. *costa*, a rib, side or coast; W. *cst*; Fr. *côte* for *coste*; It. *costa*; Sp. *costa*; Port. *id.*; D. *kust*; G. *küste*. Hence to *accost*. See Class Gs. No. 18. 25. 67. The word properly signifies a side, limit, border, the exterior part, from extension.]

1. The exterior line, limit or border of a country, as in Scripture. "From the river to the uttermost sea shall your coast be." Deut. xi. "And ships shall come from the coast of Chittim." Numb. xxiv. Hence the word may signify the whole country within certain limits. Ex. x. 4.

2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore. This is the more common application of the word; and it seems to be used for sea-coast, the border of the sea. Hence it is never used for the bank of a river.

3. A side; applied to objects indefinitely, by *Bacon* and *Newton*. This is a correct use of the word, but now obsolete.

4. The country near the sea-shore; as, populous towns along the coast.

The coast is clear, is a proverbial phrase signifying, the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast. *Dryden.*

COAST, *v. i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country.

COAST, *v. t.* To sail by or near to; as, to *coast* the American shore.

er. The representation of these is still called a coat of arms.

9. A coat of mail is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.

10. A card; a coat-card is one on which a king, queen or knave is painted.

COAT, *v. t.* To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling; to coat a vial.

2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to coat a mast or a pump.

COAT-ARMOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns. *Blackstone. Shenstone.*

COATED, *pp.* Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.

2. Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root. *Martyn.*

COATI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur and smaller eyes; the *Viverra nasua* of Linne.

COATING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

COATING, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense; as the coating of a retort or of a vial.

2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of coatings.

COAX, *v. t.* [*W. cocru*, to fuddle, to cocker; *cocyr*, a coaxing, indulgence; *Sp. cocar*, to make wry faces, to coax.] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or persuade by flattery and fondling. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

COAXED, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

COAXER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAXING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COB, *n.* [*W. cob* or *cop*, a top or tuft, a thump; *Gr. κοβη*; *G. kopf*, the head; *D. kop*; *Sax. cop.*]

1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. *Bailey.*
[In these senses not used in America.]

2. In America, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the ear.

3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. [*It. gabbiano*, a cob, sea-mew or gull.]

4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. *Bailey.*

5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch, *kop* or *koppe*, a spider, retained in *koppespin*, *spinnepop*, a spider.

6. A horse not castrated; a strong poney.

COB, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board. *Mar. Dict.*

CO'BALT, *n.* [*D. cobalt*. This is said to be the *G. kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines; so called by miners, because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.] A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white color, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystalizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or

combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odor of garlic: gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form: sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure: oxyd of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy: sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called *zaffer*; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called *small*. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.

Fourcroy. Encyc. Cleaveland.

Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt.

Cobalt-crust, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

COBALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COB'BLE, } [*Eng. copple*. This seems to be of Welsh origin, *W. cub*, a mass, a cube, or *cob*, *cop*, head, top.]

A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones* and *boulder-stones* or *boulders*. The latter name is among us known only in books.

COB'BLE, *v. t.* [*In Persic, کوبال kopal*, is a shoemaker.]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. *Shak.*

2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as, to cobble rhymes. *Dryden.*

COB'BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman. *Shak.*

3. A mean person. *Dryden.*

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

COB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

COB'EAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the east.

COB'COALS, *n.* Large round coals.

COBELLIG'ERENT, *a.* [See *Belligerent*.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

COBELLIG'ERENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COB'IRON, *n.* [See *Cob*.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

COBISH'OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BLE, *n.* [*Sax. cuopple*.] A boat used in the herring fishery.

COB'LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty. *Qu.* Is it not a round loaf?

COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazle-nut

- so called, used in play; the conquering nut. *Ash. Barrel.*
- COBOOSE**, *n.* [See *Caboost*.]
- COBSTONE**, *n.* [See *Cobble*.]
- COB'SWAN**, *n.* [cob, head, and swan.] The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*
- COBWEB**, *n.* [cob or koppe, a spider; *D. spinnekop*; *Sax. alter-coppa*, poison spider. In Ch. כְּבוֹשׁ is a spider's web.]
1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,
 2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness. *Johnson.*
- In this sense it is used adjectively or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as a *cobweb* law. *Dryden. Swift.*
- Or slender, feeble; as the *cobweb* thread of life. *Buckminster.*
- COBWEBBED**, *a.* In botany, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. *Martyn.*
2. Covered with cobwebs.
- CO'CALON**, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture. *Encyc.*
- COCCIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. coccus*, and *fero*, to bear; *Gr. kokkos*, a berry, grain or seed, or a red berry used in dyeing; *W. cōc*, red.]
- Bearing or producing berries; as *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*
- COCCOLITE**, *n.* [*Gr. kokkos*, a berry, and *λίθος*, a stone.]
- A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, granular pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated. *Cleveland. Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- Cocculus Indicus**, the fruit of the *Menispermum cocculus*, a poisonous berry, often used in adulterating malt liquors. *Encyc.*
- COCHINEAL**, *n.* [*Sp. cochinita*, a woodlouse, and an insect used in dyeing; *It. cocciniglia*; *Fr. cochenille*; from the *Gr. kokkos*, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *ilex glandifera*. See *Gregoire's Armoric Dictionary*.]
- An insect, the *Coccus cacti*, of the genus *Coccus*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on a plant called nopal or Indian fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy and stupid; the male is small, slender and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, &c. *Encyc.*
- COCH'LEARY**, } [*L. cochlea*, a screw;
COCH'LEATE, } *a.* the shell of a snail;
COCH'LEATED, } *Gr. kokkos*, from *kokkos*,
to turn or twist.]
- Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated; as a *cochleate* pod. *Martyn.*
- COCH'LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. kokkos*, a snail.] A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail. *Martyn.*
- COCK**, *n.* [*Sax. coc*; *Fr. coq*; *Arm. gog*; *Sans. kuka*; *Slav. kokosch*. The sense is, that which shoots out or up; *It. cocca*, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; *L. caumen*.]
1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called dunghill fowls or barn-door fowls.
 2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. *Shak.*
- [It is usually called a *weather-cock*.]
3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection.
 4. The projecting corner of a hat. *Addison.*
 5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a *cop*. When hay is dry and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called *cocks*, at least not in New England. A large conical pile is called a *stack*.
 6. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*
 7. The needle of a balance. *Bailey. Johnson.*
 8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. *Bailey.*
 9. The notch of an arrow. [*It. cocca*.] *Johnson.*
 10. The part of a musket or other fire arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire, and opens the pan at the same time.
 11. A small boat. [*W. coc*, *Ir. coca*, *D. and Dan. kaag*, *It. cocca*.] It is now called a *cock-boat*, which is tautology, as *cock* itself is a boat.
 12. A leader; a chief man. *Addison.*
- Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club.
13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning. *Shak.*
- Cock a hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphing; exulting. [*Qu. Fr. coq à huppe*.] *Bailey.*
- Camden. Shak. Hudibras.*
- Cock and a bull*, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories.
- COCK**, *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up; as, to *cock* the nose or ears. *Addison.*
2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. *Prior.*
 3. To make up hay in small conical piles.
 4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. *Dryden.*
- COCK**, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. To train or use fighting cocks. [*Little used*.] *B. Jonson.*
 3. To cocker. [*Not in use*.]
- COCKA'DE**, *n.* [*Fr. cocarde*; *Sp. cocarda*; *Port. cocar*, or *cocarda*.]
- A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties.
- COCKA'DED**, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*
- COCK'AL**, *n.* A game called huckle bone. *Kinder.*
- COCKATOO'**, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*
- COCK'ATRICE**, *n.* [*Fr. cocatrice*, from *coc*. Junius mentions the word as in *D. hecketrus*. The Irish call it *riogh-nathair*, the king-serpent, answering to *basilisk*.]
- A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. *Bacon. Taylor. Is. xi. 8. Ix. 5.*
- COCK-BILL**. In seamen's language, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. *Mar. Dict.*
- COCK'-BOAT**, *n.* A small boat. [See *Cock*, No. 11.]
- COCK-BRAINED**, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*
- COCK'-BROTH**, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*
- COCK'-CHAFER**, *n.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of *Scarabæus*.
- COCK'-CROWING**, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark xiii.*
- COCK'ER**, *v. t.* [*W. cocru*. See *Coaz*.]
- To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. *Locke. Swift.*
- COCK'ER**, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting. *Johnson.*
2. A sort of spatter-dash. *Bp. Hall.*
- COCK'EREL**, *n.* A young cock. *Dryden.*
- COCK'ERING**, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*
- COCK'ET**, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
- COCK'ET**, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. cachet*, *Arm. cachet*, a seal.]
- A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. The office of entry. *Spelman. Cowel. Encyc.*
- COCK'ET-BREAD**, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread. *Qu. stamped-bread.*
- COCK'-FIGHT**, } A match or con-
- COCK'-FIGHTING**, } test of cocks; a
- barbarous sport of the ancients, and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. *Bacon. Addison.*
- COCK'-HORSE**, *a.* On horse back; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*
- COCK'ING**, *n.* Cock-fighting. *Beaum.*
- COCK'LE**, *n.* [*Sax. coccel*, *cocel*, or *codel*; *Ir. cagal*; *Sp. and Port. joyo*; *Fr. coquillet*.]
- A plant or weed that grows among corn, the cornrose, a species of *Agrostemma*. It is also applied to the *Lolium* or darnel.
- COCK'LE**, *n.* [*Fr. coque*, *coquille*; *L. cochlea*; *W. cocas*, plu.; *Gr. kokkos*, *kokkos*, from *kokkos*, to turn or roll. Probably by giving the *κ* a nasal sound, *Gr. kokkos*, *L. concha*, are from the same root, whence *kokkos*, *L. conchylum*, *It. conchiglia*. See *Conch*.]
1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the *Cardium*. The general characteristics are; shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve. *Cuvier. Linne.*
 2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to *shirl* or *short*. *Nicholson.*
 3. A young cock. *Obs.* [See *Cockerel*.] *Spense.*

C O D

C O E

who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew. *Mar. Dict.*

COCK'-WEED, *n.* A plant called also dit-tander and pepperwort. *Johnson.*

COCOA, *n.* *co'co.* [Sp. *coco*; Port. *coco*, the nut, and *coqueiro*, the tree; It. *cocco*; Fr. *coco*.]

A tree belonging to the genus *Cocos*, of the order of Palmæ; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the highth of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oak-um. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel that is wholesome food, and a liquor which is a cooling beverage. *Encyc.*

CO'COA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.

COCOON, *n.* [Fr. *cocon*.] An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk.

COE'TILE, *a.* [L. *coctilis*, from *coquo*, to cook.]

Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

COE'TION, *n.* [L. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.]

The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. In *medicine*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion. *Coxe. Encyc.*

COD, *n.* A species of fish, of the ge-
COD'FISH, *n.* *nus Gadus*, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. [See *Haddock*.]

COD, *n.* [Sax. *codd*; W. *cod*, *cwd*; G. *hode*. Probably in a different dialect, Fr. *cosse*, or *ecosse*.]

1. Any husk, envelop or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. *Mortimer.*

2. A bag; the scrotum.

3. A pillow. [Not in use.]

COD'DED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod. *Mortimer.*

COD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas. *Johnson.*

COD'DY, *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*

CODE, *n.* [L. *codex*, or *caudex*; Fr. *code*; It. *codice*; Sp. *codigo*. The Latin word signifies the stem of a tree, and a board or number of boards united, on which accounts were kept. So the Greeks used *αἰθερ*, a board, for a like purpose, from *αἰζω*, to cut or split; whence L. *scheda*, a sheet.]

1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, containing twelve books. The name is also given to other collections of Roman laws; as the Theodosian code. Hence in general,

2. Any collection or digest of laws. *Pope. Blackstone.*

COD'GER, *n.* [Sp. *coger*, to catch, says

Todd. Hence he defines the word by *miser*. But the primary sense is by no means obvious. I take it to be a corruption of *collager*, Norm. *cotier*.]

A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.

COD'ICIL, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]

A writing by way of supplement to a will. *Prior.*

CODILLE, *n.* *codill'*. [Fr. *codille*; Sp. *codillo*, the knee, a joint; *codo*, the elbow, that is, a turn or a fastening.]

A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*

COD'LE, *n.* } To parboil, or soften by
COD'DLE, *n.* } *v. t.* the heat of water.

COD'LE, *v. t.* To make much of. [Not in use.]

COD'LING, *n.* } An apple codled; or one
COD'LIN, *n.* } suitable for codling, or used for that purpose. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

COD'LING, *n.* A young cod.

COEF'FICACY, *n.* [con and efficacy, L. *efficio*.]

Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Brown.*

COEFFI'CIENCY, *n.* [con and efficiency, L. *efficio*.]

Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end. *Glanville.*

COEFFI'CIENT, *a.* [con and L. *efficiens*.]

Cooperating; acting in union to the same end.

COEFFI'CIENT, *n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.

2. In *algebra*, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as in $3x$ and ax , 3 and a are the coefficients of x .

3. In *fluxions*, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity. *Chambers. Bailey.*

COEFFI'CIENTLY, *adv.* By cooperation.

CO-ELD'ER, *n.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*

CCE'LIAC, *n.* } [Gr. *κοιλιακος*, from *κοιλια*,
CE'LIAC, *n.* } *a.* the belly; allied perhaps to *κοιλος*, hollow.]

Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Celiac artery is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.

Celiac passion, the lientery, a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food. *Encyc. Coxe.*

Celiac vein, a vein of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe.*

COEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *coemptio*; con and *emo*, to buy.]

The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. *Bacon.*

COENJOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*

COE'QUAL, *a.* [L. *con* and *equalis*, equal.]

Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity or power. *Shak.*

COE'QUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.

COEQUAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.

COE'QUALLY, *adv.* With joint equality.

COE

COERCE', *v. t.* *coerc'*. [*L. coerceo*; *con* and *arceo*, to drive, or press.]

1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress. *Ayliffe.*

2. To compel; to constrain.

These causes—*coerced* by those which preceded and *coercing* those which followed. *Dwight, Theol.*

COER/CED, *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.

COER/CIBLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

COER/CING, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.

COER/CION, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force. *South.*

COER/CIVE, *a.* That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.

COER/CIVELY, *adv.* By constraint.

COESSEN/TIAL, *a.* [*con* and *essential*, from *L. essentialis*. See *Essence*.]

Partaking of the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* spirit, eternally proceeding from the father and son. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIAL/ITY, *n.* Participation of the same essence. *Johnson.*

COESSEN/TIALLY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.

COESTAB/LISHMENT, *n.* Joint establishment. *Bp. of Landaff.*

COETA/NEOUS, *a.* [*L. coetaneus*; *con* and *atas*, age. *Coetaneus* is rarely used.]

Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; with *to*. "Every fault has penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act." But *with* may be preferable to *to*. This word is sometimes used as synonymous with *cotemporary*; but *coetaneous* seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may however be used in both senses.

COETERN/AL, *a.* [*L. con* and *aternus*.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETERN/ALLY, *adv.* With equal eternity. *Hooker.*

COETERN/ITY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity. *Hammond.*

COE/VAL, *a.* [*L. coævus*; *con* and *ævum*, age.]

Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually and properly followed by *with*. *Hale. Pope. Bentley.*

COE/VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with *cotemporary*.

COE/VOUS, *a.* The same as *coeval*, but not used. *South.*

CO-EXEC/UTOR, *n.* A joint executor.

COEXIST', *v. i.* [*L. con* and *existo*. See *Exist*.]

To exist at the same time with another; followed by *with*. *Hale. Locke.*

COEXIST/ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by *with*. *Locke. Grew.*

COEXIST/ENT, *a.* Existing at the same

time with another; regularly followed by *with*. *Locke. Bentley.*

COEXTEND', *v. i.* [*L. con* and *extendo*. See *Extend*.]

To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line *coextends* with another; or perhaps in a transitive sense, to *coextend* a line with another.

COEXTEND/ED, *pp.* Being equally extended. *Grew.*

COEXTEND/ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.

COEXTEN/SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended. *Hale.*

COEXTEN/SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

COEXTEN/SIVENESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.

COF/FEE, *n.* [*Fr. caffè*; *It. caffè*; *Sp. café*; *Port. id.*; *G. kaffee*; *D. koffy*; *Ar. kahwah*.]

The berry of a tree belonging to the genus *Coffea*, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but its growth is generally stunted to five feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white and of an agreeable odor. The fruit which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axils of the leaves. *Encyc.*

2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction. The berry is first roasted, and then ground in a mill, and boiled. The use of it is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot, the traveler, and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant, called Pasqua. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee from Arabia Felix. The coffee of Java, Bourbon and the West Indies constitutes an important article of commerce.

COF/FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.

COF/FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation. *Prior. Swift.*

2. A house of entertainment; an inn; which in some cities is also an exchange where merchants meet to transact business.

COF/FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

COF/FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COF/FER, *n.* [*Fr. coffre*; *Arm. couffr*, *coffr*; *Ir. cofra*; *Sp. cofre*; *Port. id.*; *D. and G. koffer*; *Dan. koffert*; *Sw. id.*; *W. cofawr*, from *caf*, a hollow trunk. The same French word *coffre* signifies a *coffer*, and the trunk of the body, and a *coffin*. In *Ar.*

كيس is a chest or basket. The primary sense is probably a holder, or a hollow place.]

1. A chest or trunk; and as a chest is cus-

COG

tomarily used for keeping money, hence

2. A chest of money; a treasure. *Bacon.*

3. In *architecture*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, ordinarily filled with a rose, a pomegranate or other enrichment. *Chambers. Encyc.*

4. In *fortification*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch. *Chambers. Encyc.*

COF/FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer. *Bacon.*

COF/FERED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COF/FERER, *n.* The Cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain, a principal officer of the court, next under the Controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household. *Cowell. Encyc.*

COF/FIN, *n.* [*Fr. coffre*. See *Coffer*. In French, *coffin* is a candle-basket; *Gr. xopov*; *Norm. French, cofin*, a basket; *Sp. cofin*; radically the same word as *coffer*.]

1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault.

2. A mold of paste for a pie. *Johnson.*

3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers. *Johnson.*

4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, which is a small spungy bone in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the hoof. *Bailey. Farrier's Dict.*

COF/FIN, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin. *Shak. Donne.*

COF/FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COF/FIN-MAKER, *n.* One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins. *Tutler.*

COFOUNDER, *n.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG, *v. t.* [*W. coegiaw*, to make void, to deceive, from *coeg*, empty, vain.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice. *Shak.*

I'll cog their hearts from them.

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose. *Stillingfleet. Tillotson. Dennis.*

To cog a die, to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice. *Dryden. Swift.*

COG, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie. *Tusser. Shak.*

2. To wheedle.

COG, *n.* [*W. cocos*, cogs of a wheel. *Qu. Sp. coger*, to catch, or Welsh *coco*, a mass or lump, *cog*, a mass, a short piece of wood.]

The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.

COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.

Shak. Brown.

COGNITIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as *cognitive* power. [*Little used.*] *South.*

COGNIZABLE, *a.* *cognizable*. [Fr. *connoissable*, from *connoître*, to know; It. *cognoscere*; Sp. *conocer*, *conocible*; Port. *conhecer*; from L. *cognosco*, *con* and *nosco*, to know personally; Gr. *γινωσκω*, id.]

1. That falls or may fall under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined; as, a cause or action is *cognizable* before the circuit court.

These wrongs are *cognizable* by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone.*

2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived or apprehended.

The cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses. *Anon.*

COGNIZANCE, *n.* *cognizance*. [Fr. *connaissance*; It. *cognoscenza*; Sp. *conocencia*; Port. *conhecença*.]

1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying and determining of a cause or action in court.

The court of king's bench takes *cognizance* of civil and criminal causes. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, the district courts have *cognizance* of maritime causes.

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.

The court of king's bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass *vi et armis*. *Blackstone.*

3. In law, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant, that he took the goods, but alledging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.

Blackstone.

4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he is known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman.

Encyc.

5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as the *cognizance* of the senses.

6. Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser.*

COGNIZEE, *n.* *cognizee*. In law, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

Blackstone.

COGNIZOR, *n.* *cognizor*. One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant.

Blackstone.

COGNOMINAL, *a.* [L. *cognomen*, a surname; *con* and *nomen*, name.]

1. Pertaining to a surname.

2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COGNOMINATION, *n.* [L. *cognomen*.] A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as Alexander the Great. *Brown.*

COGNOSCENCE, *n.* [See *Cognition*.]

Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Little used.*]

COGNOSCIBLE, *a.* That may be known. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

COGNOSCITIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing. *Cudworth.*

COGUAR, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of America.

CO-GUARDIAN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent.*

COHABIT, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *habito*, to dwell.]

1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place, or country. *Stiles. South.*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

COHABITANT, *n.* One who dwells with another or in the same place.

Decay of piety.

COHABITATION, *n.* The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. *Stiles, Elect. Serm.*

2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.

Bacon.

COHEIR, *n.* *coheir*. [L. *coheres*; *con* and *haeres*, an heir. See *Heir*.]

A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

COHEIRESS, *n.* *coheiress*. A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

COHE/RE, *v. i.* [L. *cohereo*; *con* and *haere*, to stick or cleave together.]

1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay *cohere*; polished surfaces of bodies *cohere*.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree. *Shak.*

COHE/RENCE, *n.* A sticking, cleaving or

COHE/RENCY, *n.* hanging together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction; applied to all substances, solid or fluid. *Locke. Bentley.*

2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system; consistency. *Hooker. Locke.*

COHE/RENT, *a.* Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.

Arbuthnot.

2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order; followed by *to*, but rather by *with*. *Locke.*

3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted. *Shak.*

4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts; as a *coherent* discourse. Or observing due agreement; as a *coherent* thinker or reasoner.

COHE/RENTLY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

COHE/SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [It. *coesione*; from L. *cohesi*, pret. of *cohereo*.]

1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite

in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction.

Newton. Arbuthnot.

2. Connection; dependence; as the *cohesion* of ideas. But in this sense, see *Cohere*.

Locke.

COHE/SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

Nicholson.

COHE/SIVELY, *adv.* With cohesion.

COHE/SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

COHOBATE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar*.]

Among *chimists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

Bailey. Encyc.

COHOBATED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

COHOBATING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

COHOBATION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion*.] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

Encyc.

COHOES, or **COHOZE**, *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.

COHORT, *n.* [L. *cohors*; Fr. *cohorte*; It. *coorte*; Sp. *cohorte*; Port. *id.*]

1. Among the *Romans*, a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple, of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.

Adam, Rom. Ant.

2. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors.

Millon.

COHORTATION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. [Not used.]

Dict.

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*; Arn. *coeff*; It. *cuffia*, a cap; Sp. *cofia*, a net of silk or thread worn on the head; Port. *coifa*, a caul.]

A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head, by sergeants at law, and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure.

Encyc.

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIF'ED, *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIFURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress.

Addison.

COIGNE, for *coin*. [See *Coin*, a corner.]

Shak.

COIGNE or **COIN'Y**, *v. i.* To live by extortion. [An Irish word.]

Bryskett.

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir*; perhaps Gr. *κυλιν*, or *κυλιν*. See the roots, *ללל* and *ללל*, Class Gl. No. 5. 48.]

To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a *fake*, and a range of fakes is called a *tier*.

2. A noise, tumult, bustle. [Not used.]

Bailey. Johnson.

COIL'ED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COILING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge; Arn. *coign*; Sp. *esquina*, a corner, and *cuña*, a wedge; Port. *quina*; L. *cuneus*; Gr. *γυνία*; Ir. *cunne*; W. *gaing*, or *cyn*,

a wedge. The pronunciation of this word, by our common people, is *quine*, or *quoin*, when applied to a wedging stone, in masonry. See the next word.]

1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall.

Shak.

Rustic coins, stones jutting from a wall for new buildings to be joined to.

Bailey.

2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance.

Bailey.

3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.

Bailey.

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuña*; Port. *cunha*, a die to stamp money; Sp. *acuñar*, to coin or impress money, to wedge; Port. *cunhar*; It. *conio*, a die; *coniare*, to coin; Fr. *coin*; Ar.

قن to hammer, forge or stamp. The

sense is, to strike, beat, or drive, coinciding with the French *coigner*, or *cogner*. Hence we see that *coin*, whether it signifies a corner, a wedge or a die, is from the same root, from thrusting, driving.]

Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence,

1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called false or counterfeit coin. Formerly, all coin was made by hammering; but it is now impressed by a machine or mill.

Current coin is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade.

Ancient coins are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.

2. In *architecture*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault.

Encyc.

3. That which serves for payment.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*.

Hammond.

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint.

2. To make; as, to *coin* words.

Shak.

3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; in an ill sense; as, to *coin* a lie; to *coin* a fable.

Hudibras. Dryden.

COIN'AGE, } *n.* The act, art or practice of

COIN'ING, } stamping money.

Arbuthnot.

2. Coin; money coined: stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.

3. Coins of a particular stamp; as the *coinage* of George III.

4. The charges or expense of coining money.

5. A making; new production; formation; as the *coinage* of words.

6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.

Shak.

COINCIDE, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *incido*, to fall on; in and *cado*, to fall. See *Cadence*, *Case*. Low L. *coincido*; Sp. *coincidir*; Fr. *coincider*.]

1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines, or bodies; followed by *with*.

If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*,

it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless.

Cheyne.

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.

The rules of right judgment and of good rationation often *coincide* with each other.

Watts.

The judges did not *coincide* in opinion.

COINCIDENCE, *n.* The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point.

Bentley.

2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as the *coincidence* of two or more opinions; *coincidence* of evidences.

Hale.

3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time; as *coincidence* of events.

COINCIDENT, *a.* Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces or bodies; followed by *with*.

Newton.

2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.

South.

COINCIDER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

COINCIDING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

COINDICATION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.]

In *medicine*, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN'ED, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COINER, *n.* One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money.

Addison.

2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Camden.

COIN'ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COINQUINATE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquino*.] To pollute. [Not used.]

COINQUINATION, *n.* Defilement. [Not used.]

COIS'TRIL, *n.* [Said to be from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk.] A coward; a runaway.

Shak. Johnson.

2. A young lad.

Bailey.

COIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.

COIT'ING. [See *Qoit*.]

COIT'TION, *n.* [L. *coitio*, from *coeo*, to come together; *con* and *eo*, to go.] A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

Grete.

COJOIN, *v. t.* [L. *conjungo*. See *Conjoin*.]

To join with another in the same office.

[Little used.]

COJU'ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.

Wotton.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat.

Encyc. Cleaveland.

COL'ANDER, *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain; Fr. *coulér*, to flow, to trickle down; *coulant*, flowing; *coulair*, a colander.]

A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America this name is given, I believe, exclusively to

it, we give the denomination of *cold*. Hence *cold* is a privation of heat, or the cause of it. *Encyc. Bacon.*

2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. *Dryden.*

3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED, *a.* Having cold blood.

2. Without sensibility, or feeling.

COLD-FINCH, *n.* A species of *Motacilla*, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COLD-HEARTED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLDLY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one *coldly*; a proposition is *coldly* received.

COLDNESS, *n.* Want of heat; as the *coldness* of water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called *coldness*.

2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness; as, to receive a friend with *coldness*.

4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with *coldness*.

5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity. *Pope.*

COLD-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE, *n.* [*Sax. caul, cawl* or *cawel*; *L. caulis*; *Gr. καυλος*; *D. kool*; *G. kohl*; *Sw. kål*; *Dan. kaal*; *W. cawl*; *Ir. colis, coilis*; *It. cavolo*; *Sp. col*; *Port. couve*; *Arm. caulin, colen*; *Fr. chou.*]

The general name of all sorts of cabbage or brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort, cauliflower*, &c.

COLE-MOUSE, *n.* [See *Coal-mouse*.]

COLEOPTER, } *n.* [*Gr. καλος, a sheath,*

COLEOPTERA, } and *πτερον, a wing.*]

The coleopters, in Linne's system of entomology, are an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, as the beetle.

COLEOPTERAL, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath, which shuts as above.

COLE-PERCH, *n.* A small fish, less than the common perch. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COLE-SEED, *n.* The seed of the navew, *napussativa*, or long-rooted, narrow-leaved rapa; reckoned a species of brassica or cabbage. *Encyc. Mortimer.*

2. Cabbage seed.

COLE-WORT, *n.* [*cole* and *wort*, *Sax. wurt*, an herb.] A particular species of cole, brassica, or cabbage.

COLIC, *n.* [*L. colicus*; *Gr. κωλικος*, from *κωλον*, the colon.]

In general, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as bil-

ious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic and many others. *Core. Quincy.*

COL'IC, } *a.* Affecting the bowels.

COL'ICAL, } *Milton.*

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called also a quail.

COLL, *v. t.* To embrace. [*Not in use.* See *Collar.*] *Spenser.*

COLLAPSE, *v. i.* *collaps'*. [*L. collabor, collapsus*; *con* and *labor*, to slide or fall.]

To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body *collapse* in old age. *Arbutnot.*

COLLAPS'ED, *pp.* Fallen together; closed.

COLLAP'SION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [*L. collare*; *Fr. collier, collet*; *Arm. colyer*; *It. collare*; *Sp. collar*; from *L. collum*, the neck.]

1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enameled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended. *Encyc.*

2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. *Job xxx. 18.*

3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.

4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is confined. *Mar. Dict.*

To *skip the collar*, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. *Johnson.*

A *collar of brown*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. [*Not used in America.*] *Johnson.*

COL'LAR, *v. t.* To seize by the collar.

2. To put a collar on.

To *collar beef* or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string. [*English.*]

COL'LARAGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. [*Eng.*] *Bailey. Encyc.*

COLLAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LARED, *pp.* Seized by the collar.

2. Having a collar on the neck.

COLLA'TE, *v. t.* [*L. collatum, collatus*; *con* and *latum, latus*; considered to be the supine and participle of *fero, confero*, but a word of distinct origin.]

Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence,

1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; *applied particularly to manuscripts and books*; as, to *collate* copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by *to*.

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer; but *now seldom used, except as in the second definition.* *Taylor.*

COLLA'TE, *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six

months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc.*

COLLATERAL, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, *a.* [L. *collateralis*; con and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.]

1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Collateral pressure is pressure on the side. So we say, collateral circumstances, circumstances which accompany a principal event.

2. In genealogy, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal*. *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; collateral relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are collateral relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather. *Blackstone.*

3. Collateral security, is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

4. Running parallel. *Johnson.*

5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, collateral love. *Milton.*

6. Not direct, or immediate.

If by direct or collateral hand. *Shak.*

7. Concurrent; as, collateral strength. *Atterbury.*

COLLATERAL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COLLATERALLY, *adv.* Side by side; or by the side.

2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COLLATERALNESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COLLATING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLATION, *n.* The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. *Pope.*

2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift. *Ray.*

3. In the canon law, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. Collation includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act and are called collation. *Blackstone.*

4. In common law, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers. *Encyc.*

5. In Scots law, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

6. A repast between full meals; as a cold collation.

Collation of seals, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another. *Encyc.*

COLLA'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, collative or donative. An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop cannot present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution. *Blackstone.*

COLLA'TOR, *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. *Addison.*

2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person. *Ayliffe.*

COLLAUD', *v. t.* [L. *collaudo*.] To unite in praising. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

COLLEAGUE, *n.* *col'leeg.* [L. *collega*; Fr. *colleue*; It. *collega*; Sp. *colega*; L. con and *lego*, to choose, or *lego* to send, or *ligo* to bind. This word is differently accented by different speakers and lexicographers. I have followed the latest authorities.]

A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. *Milton. Swift.*

It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COLLEAGUE, *v. t. or i. col'leeg.* To unite with in the same office.

COLLEAGUED, *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *n.* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

COLLECT', *v. t.* [L. *colligo*, *collectum*; con and *lego*, to gather; Gr. *λεγω*.]

1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to collect men into an army; to collect ideas; to collect particulars into one sum.

2. To gain by observation or information. From all that can be collected, the public peace will not soon be interrupted.

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to collect taxes; to collect the customs; to collect accounts, or debts.

5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to collect hay, corn or fruits.

6. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to collect all the strength, or all the powers of the mind.

7. To obtain from contribution.

To collect one's self, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed. *Shak. Milton.*

COLLECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus collects in an abscess; sand or snow collects in banks.

COLLECT, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion. *Taylor.*

2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*] *Encyc.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *collectaneus*.] Gathered; collected.

COLLECT'ED, *pp.* Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.

2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COLLECT'EDLY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body.

COLLECT'EDNESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECT'IBLE, *a.* That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not collectible.

COLLECT'ING, *ppr.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COLLECT'ION, *n.* The act of gathering, or assembling.

2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd; as a collection of men.

3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.

Now concerning the collection for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi.

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.

5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] *Johnson. Hooker.*

6. A corollary; a consecutary; a deduction from premises; consequence. *Johnson. Hooker.*

7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as a collection of essays or sermons.

COLLECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *collectivus*; Fr. *collectif*; It. *collettivo*.]

1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. *Watts. Swift.*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. *Brown.*

3. In grammar, expressing a number or multitude united; as a collective noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, company, army, troop, assembly.

COLLECT'IVELY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered.

COLLECT'IVENESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COLLECT'OR, *n.* One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. *Addison.*

3. In botany, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. *Encyc.*

4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll. *Temple.*

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. *Todd.*

COLLECT'ORSHIP, *n.* The office of collector of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector. *Asiat. Researcher.*

COLLEG'ATARY, *n.* [L. con and *lego*, to send.]

In the civil law, a person who has a legal

in taking the substance from the melting-pot.

Encyc.

3. Anciently, a band or collar.

4. A term used by turners.

Johnson.

COLLET'IC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

Encyc.

COLLET'IC, *n.* [Gr. *κολλητικός*.] An agglutinant.

Encyc.

COLLI'DE, *v. i.* [*L. collido*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike.]

To strike or dash against each other.

Brown.

COL'LIER, *n.* *col'yer*. [from *coal*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

Johnson.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

Bacon.

3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.

COL'LIERY, *n.* *col'yery*. The place where coal is dug. [See *Coalery*.]

2. The coal trade. *Qu.*

COLLIFLOWER. [See *Cauliflower*.]

COL'LIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. colligo*; *con* and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are colligated in rows.

Nich. Dict.

COL'LIGATED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL'LIGATING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COLLIGA'TION, *n.* A binding together.

Brown.

COLLIMA'TION, *n.* [*L. collimo*; *con* and *limes*, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it may be an error, and that *collineo*, *con* and *linea*, is the real reading; but *collimo* is in perfect analogy with other words of like signification. To aim is to direct to the limit or end.]

The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object.

Asiat. Research.

COLLINEA'TION, *n.* [*L. collineo*; *con* and *linea*, a line.]

The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

Johnson.

COL'LING, *n.* [*L. collum*, the neck.] An embrace; dalliance. [Not used.]

Chaucer.

COLLIQ'UABLE, *a.* [See *Colligate*.] That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COLLIQ'UAMENT, *n.* The substance formed by melting; that which is melted.

Bailey. Johnson.

2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick.

Coxe. Encyc.

3. The first rudiments of an embryo in general.

Coxe.

COL'LIQUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL'LIQUATE, *v. t.* [*L. colliqueo*; *con* and *liqueo*, to melt. See *Liquid*.]

To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.

Brown.

COL'LIQUATE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL'LIQUATED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.

Boyle. Harvey.

COL'LIQUATING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COLLIQUA'TION, *n.* The act of melting.

Boyle.

2. A dissolving, flowing or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily congregate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse, clammy sweats.

Coxe. Encyc. Quincy.

COLLIQ'UATIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a *colligative* fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or profuse sweats; a *colligative* sweat is a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *n.* [*L. colliquefacio*.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Bacon.

COLLI'SION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. collisio*, from *collido*, *collisi*; *con* and *lædo*, to strike or hurt.]

1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies.

Milton.

2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence,

3. Opposition; interference; as a *collision* of interests or of parties.

4. A running against each other, as ships at sea.

Marshal on Insurance. Walsh.

COL'LOCATE, *v. t.* [*L. colloco*; *con* and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station.

COL'LOCATE, *a.* Set; placed.

Bacon.

COL'LOCATED, *pp.* Placed.

COL'LOCATING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COLLOEA'TION, *n.* [*L. collocatio*.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

Bacon.

COLLOEU'TION, *n.* [*L. collocutio*; *con* and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.]

A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

Bailey. Johnson.

COLLOEU'TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLO'GUE, *v. t.* To wheedle. [Not in use.]

COL'LOP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh.

Dryden.

2. In burlesque, a child.

Shak.

In Job xv. 27. it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. "He maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks." This is the sense of the word in N. England.

COLLO'QUIAL, *a.* [See *Colloquy*.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as *colloquial* language; a *colloquial* phrase.

COL'LOQUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Malone.

COL'LOQUY, *n.* [*L. colloquium*; *con* and *loquor*, to speak.]

Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

Milton. Taylor.

COLLOW. [See *Colly*.]

COLLUC'TANCY, *n.* [*L. colluctor*; *con* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COLLUETA'TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.

Woodward.

COLLUDE, *v. i.* [*L. colludo; con and ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.]
To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

Johnson.

COLLUDER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COLLUDING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COLLUDING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

COLLUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*L. collusio. See Collude.*]

1. In law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right.

Cowel.

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person.

Encyc.

2. In general, a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLUSIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as a *collusive* agreement.

COLLUSIVELY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COLLUSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COLLUSORY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COLLY, *n.* [*Supposed to be from coal.*]

COLLOW, *n.* The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

Woodward. Burton.

COLLY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.

Shak.

COLLYRITE, *n.* [*Gr. κολλυριον, infra.*] A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

Cleveland.

COLLYRIUM, *n.* [*L.; Gr. κολλυριον. Qu.* from *καλω*, to check, and *pro*, defluxion.] Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

Care. Encyc.

COLMAR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of pear.

COLOCYNTH, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκυνθις.*] The colocintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of gourd, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge.

Encyc.

COLOGNE-EARTH, *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

Hill.

It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal.

Cleveland.

COLOMBO, *n.* A root from Colombo in Ceylon. Its smell is aromatic, and its taste pungent and bitter. It is much esteemed as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious diseases.

Hooper.

COLON, *n.* [*Gr. κολον, the colon, a member or limb.*]

1. In anatomy, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the cæcum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper

part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum.

Encyc. Quincy.

2. In grammar, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause, greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of. Spect. No. iii.

The colon is often used before an address, quotation or example. "Mr. Gray was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: 'I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend.'" But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for after *say, said*, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus in our version of the scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma. "But Jesus said to them, 'Ye know not what ye ask.'" "The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it easily defined and reduced to rules. Indeed the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.

COLONEL, *n. cur'nel.* [*Fr. colonel; It. colonello; Arm. coronal; Sp. coronel; Port. coronel; from It. colonna, Fr. colonne, a column, It. colonello, the column of a book.*]

The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, *colonel-lieutenant* is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince or other person of eminence is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COLONELCY, *n. cur'nelcy.* } The office, rank or commission of a colonel.

Swift. Washington.

COLONIAL, *a.* [*See Colony.*] Pertaining to a colony; as *colonial* government; *colonial* rights. [*Colonial* is not in use.]

COLONIST, *n.* [*See Colony.*] An inhabitant of a colony.

Blackstone. Marshall, Life of Washington.

COLONIZATION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

COLONIZE, *v. t.* [*See Colony.*] To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for the purpose of cultivation, commerce or defense, and for permanent residence.

Bacon.

The Greeks colonized the South of Italy and of France.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants. English Puritans colonized New England.

COLONIZED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COLONIZING, *ppr.* Planting with a colony.

COLONIZING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later colonizings. Tooke, i. 622.

COLONNADE, *n.* [*It. colonnata; from colonna, a column; Sp. colonata; Fr. colonnade. See Column.*]

1. In architecture, a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side.

Builder's Dict. Addison.

2. Any series or range of columns. Pope.

A *polystyle colonnade* is a range of columns too great to be taken in by the eye at a single view; as that of the palace of St. Peter at Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order.

Encyc.

COLONY, *n.* [*L. colonia, from colo, to cultivate.*]

1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as the British colonies in America or the Indies; the Spanish colonies in South America. When such settlements cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated colonies.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a colony formed of better materials.

Ames.

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of colonists, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.

3. A collection of animals; as colonies of shell-fish.

Encyc.

COLOPHON, *n.* [*from a city of Ionia.*] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.

Watson.

COLOPHONITE, *n.* [*Supra, from the city or its resin color.*]

A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small amorphous granular masses.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

COLOPHONY, *n.* In pharmacy, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought.

Nicholson. Encyc.

COLOQUINTIDA, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκυνθις; L. colocynthis.*]

The colocynth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine.

Chambers.

COLOR, *n.* [*L. color; It. colore; Sp. Port. color; Fr. couleur.*]

1. In physics, a property inherent in light which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. White is not properly a color; as white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. Black bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or near

COL

2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues. *Bacon.*
3. Having a specious appearance. *Colored people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.
- COLORIF/IC**, *a.* [*color*, and *L. facio*.] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color, or tint to other bodies. *Kirwan.*
- COLOR'ING**, *ppr.* Dying; staining; tinging.
2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.
- COLOR'ING**, *n.* The act or art of dyeing; the state of being colored; color.
2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.
3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colors; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.
- COLORIST**, *n.* [*Supra.*] One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs. *Dryden.*
- COLORLESS**, *a.* [*Supra.*] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as *colorless* water, glass or gas. *Newton.*
- COLOS'SAL**, } *a.* [*See Colossus.*] Like
- COLOSSE'AN**, } a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic.
- COLOS'SUS**, *n.* [*L. and Gr.*] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.
- COLOS'SUS-WISE**, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shak.*
- COL'STAFF**, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. [*Local.*]
- COLT**, *n.* [*Sax. collt.*] The young of the equine genus of animals or horse kind. In America, *collt* is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionably correct. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *jilly*.
2. A young foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability. *Shak.*
- COLT**, *v. i.* To frisk, riot or frolick, like a colt; to be licentious. [*Not used.*]
- Spenser.*
- COLT**, *v. t.* To befool. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- COLT'S-FOOT**, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Tussilago*. The name is also given to a species of *Cacalia*. *Fam. of Plants.*
- COLT'S-TOOTH**, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. *Johnson.*
2. A love of youthful pleasure.
- Well said, Lord Sands;
Your *collt's-tooth* is not yet cast? *Shak.*
[*Little used.*]
- COLTER**, *n.* [*L. culter*, a colter or knife, that is, the *cutter*; *Fr. coutre*; *It. coltro*; *W. cylltawr*; *D. kouter*; *G. kolter.*]
- The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.
- COLTISH**, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay. *Chaucer.*
- COL'UBER**, *n.* [*L. a serpent or adder.*] In *zoology*, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta or hard crusts on the belly, and scales on the tail. Under this genus are ranked many species, as the viper, black snake, &c.
- COL'UBRINE**, *a.* [*L. colubrinus.*] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

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- COL'UMBARY**, *n.* [*L. columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon; *W. colomen*; *Ir. colm* or *colum*; *Arm. coul'm*; *Russ. golub*, a pigeon or dove. In *Russ. golubei* signifies, of a sky-blue, azure.]
- A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
- COLUM'BATE**, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid, with a base.
- COLUM'BIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.
- COLUM'BIC**, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as *columbic* acid.
- COLUMBIF'EROUS**, *a.* Producing or containing columbium. *Phillips.*
- COL'UMBINE**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.
- COL'UMBINE**, *n.* [*L. columbina.*] *Aquilegia*, a genus of plants of several species. The *Thalictrum* or meadow-rue is also called feathered columbine. *Fam. of Plants.*
- COLUM'BITE**, *n.* [*See Columbium.*] The ore of columbium.
- COLUM'BIUM**, *n.* [*from Columbia, America.*]
- A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New-London, near the house of Gov. Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British museum. The same metal was afterwards discovered in Sweden, and called *tantalum*, and its ore *tantalite*. *Cleveland.*
- COLUMBO**. [*See Colombo.*]
- COL'UMEL**, *n.* In *botany*, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round. *Martyn.*
- COL'UMN**, *n.* *col'um.* [*L. columna, column*; *W. color*, a stalk or stem, a prop; *colorvyn*, a column; *Ir. colbh*, a stalk, a column; *Arm. coulouenn*; *Fr. colonne*; *It. colonna*; *Sp. columna*; *Port. columna* or *coluna*. This word is from the Celtic, signifying the stem of a tree, such stems being the first columns used. The primary sense is a shoot, or that which is set.]
1. In *architecture*, a long round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital. The shaft tapers from the base, in imitation of the stem of a tree. There are five kinds or orders of columns. 1. The Tuscan, rude, simple and massy; the highth of which is fourteen semidiameters or modules, and the diminution at the top from one sixth to one eighth of the inferior diameter. 2. The Doric, which is next in strength to the Tuscan, has a robust, masculine aspect; its highth is sixteen modules. 3. The Ionic is more slender than the Tuscan and Doric; its highth is eighteen modules. 4. The Corinthian is more delicate in its form and proportions, and enriched with ornaments; its highth should be twenty modules. 5. The Composite is a species of the Corinthian, and of the same highth. *Encyc.*
- In strictness, the shaft of a column consists of one entire piece; but it is often composed of different pieces, so united, as to have the appearance of one entire piece. It differs in this respect from a *pillar*, which primarily signifies a *pile*, composed of small pieces. But the two things are un-

fortunately confounded; and a column consisting of a single piece of timber is absurdly called a *pillar* or *pile*.

2. An erect or elevated structure resembling a column in architecture; as the *astronomical column* at Paris, a kind of hollow tower with a spiral ascent to the top; *gnomonic column*, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is indicated by the shadow of a style; *military column*, among the Romans; *triumphal column*; &c.

3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as a *column* of water, air or mercury.

4. In the *military art*, a large body of troops drawn up in order; as a solid *column*.

5. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. In manuscript books and papers, any separate perpendicular line or row of words or figures. A page may contain two or more *columns*; and in arithmetic, many *columns* of figures may be added.

COLUMNAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as *columnar spar*.

COLUMNARISH, *a.* Somewhat resembling a column. [*A bad word.*]

COLU'RE, *n.* [*Gr. κολοῦρος; κολος, mutilated, and οὐρα, a tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.*]

In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called *cardinal points*.

Encyc. Harris.
COM, in composition as a prefix, *Ir. comh, or coimh, W. cym or cyr, L. com or cum*, denotes *with, to or against*.

COMA, *n.* [*Gr. κόμα, lethargy.*] Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons.

COMA, *n.* [*L. from Gr. κόμη, a head of hair.*] In *botany*, a species of bracte, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; as in *erown-imperial*.

2. In *astronomy*, hairiness; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth or the spectator is between the comet and the sun.

COMART, *n.* [*com and mart.*] A treaty; article; agreement. *Obs.*

COMATE, *a.* [*L. comatus, from coma; Ir. ciamb, ciabh.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair.

COMATE, *n.* [*com and mate.*] A fellow mate, or companion.

COMATOSE, *a.* [*See Coma.*] Preternaturally disposed to sleep; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic.

COMB, *n.* [*Sax.*] A valley between hills or mountains. [*Not in use.*]

COMB, *n.* *b* silent. [*Sax. comb, a comb; cemban, to comb; G. kamm; D. kam; Sw. kamm; Dan. kam, a comb; In ciomaim, to*

comb or card. *Qu. L. como, to dress, trim or comb, which seems to be allied to the Gr. κομᾶος. But the noun may be the radical word in our language, and from scratching, scraping; Eth. 700 gamea, to shave or scrape.*]

1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.
2. The crest, caruncle or red fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures which resemble the teeth of a comb.

3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small hexagonal cells.

4. A dry measure of four bushels. [*Not used in U. States.*]

COMB, *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb, as to comb hair; or to separate, cleanse and lay smooth and straight, as to comb wool.

COMB, *v. i.* In the language of seamen, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. [*Qu. Sp. comba, to bend, or from the English comb.*]

COMB-BIRD, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

COMB-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

COMBAT, *v. t.* [*Fr. combattre, com and battre, to beat with or against; It. combattere; Sp. combatir; Port. combater; Arm. combatti or combatein. See Beat.*]

1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force.

Pardon me; I will not combat in my shirt. *Shak.*

This word is particularly used to denote private contest, or the fighting of two persons in a duel; but it is used in a general sense for the contention of bodies of men, nations, armies, or any species of animals.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans combated only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

2. To act in opposition.

It is followed by *with* before the person, and *for* before the thing sought.

A combats with B for his right

COMBAT, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to combat an antagonist.

2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist; as, to combat arguments or opinions.

COMBAT, *n.* A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons, by swords or bastons.

COMBATANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. *B. Jonson.*

COMBATANT, *n.* A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet.

2. A duellist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion.

3. A person who contends with another in argument, or controversy.

COMBATED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted. *Locke.*

COMBATER, *n.* One who fights or contends. *Sherwood.*

COMBATING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COMBED, *pp.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

COMBER, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

COMBER, *n.* Incumbrance. [*Not used.*]

COMBER, *n.* A long slender fish with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.

COMBINABLE, *a.* Capable of combining. *Chesterfield.*

COMBINATE, *a.* [*See Combine.*] Espoused; betrothed. [*Not used.*]

COMBINATION, *n.* [*Fr. combinaison. See Combine.*] In general, close union or connection. Hence,

1. Intimate union, or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation; in a good sense, when the object is laudable; in an ill sense, when it is illegal or iniquitous. It is sometimes equivalent to league, or to conspiracy. We say, a combination of men to overthrow government, or a combination to resist oppression.

2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as a combination of circumstances.

3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; as, to make new compounds by new combinations. *Boyle.*

4. Chymical union; union by affinity.

Mix dry acid of tartar with dry carbonate of potash; no combination will ensue, till water is added. *Henry.*

5. In *mathematics*, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. The number of possible changes or combinations is found by multiplying the terms 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 continually into each other. Thus $1 \times 2 = 2$; $2 \times 3 = 6$; $6 \times 4 = 24$; $24 \times 5 = 120$. &c. So the permutations of five quantities amount to 120. The changes that may be rung on twelve bells amount to 479,001,600. And the twenty four letters of the alphabet admit of 62,044,840,173,323,943,936,000 changes or combinations. *Encyc.*

COMBINE, *v. t.* [*Fr. combiner; It. combinare; Sp. combinar; from the Low Latin combino, of com and binus, two and two, or double.*]

1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together.

Friendship combines the hearts of men. *Anon.*

2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact. [*Not usual.*]

3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to analyze. *Johnson.*

4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

The violences of revolutionary France combined the powers of Europe in opposition.

COMBINE, *v. i.* To unite, agree or coalesce.

Honor and policy combine to justify the measure.

2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together.

You with your foes combine. *Dryden.*

3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction.

Two substances which will not combine of themselves, may be made to combine, by the intervention of a third.

4. To confederate; to unite as nations.

The powers of Europe combined against France.

COMBINED, *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chimerically united.

COMBING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c.

COMBING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]

Bp. Taylor.

COMBINING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

COMBLESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as a *combless* cock. *Shak.*

COMBUST, *a.* [*L. combustus, comburo.*]

When a planet is in conjunction with the sun or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust* or in combustion. The distance within which this epithet is applicable to a planet, is said by some writers to be 8½ degrees; others say, within the distance of half the sun's disk.

COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* [*Fr. combustible; Sp. id.; from L. comburo, combustum.*]

That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies.

COMBUSTIBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light. *Ure.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality
COMBUSTIBILITY, } of taking fire
and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt, or combined with oxygen. *Lavoisier.*

The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body. *Ure.*

COMBUSTION, *n.* *combustio*. [*Low L. combustio.* See *Combust.*]

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances, with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed.

Lavoisier.

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination. *Ure.*

Combustion cannot be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chemical action. *Webster's Man. of Chim.*

2. In popular language, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as the *combustion* of wood or coal.

3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame,

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

Hooker. Milton. Dryden.

COME, *v. i.* pret. *came*, part. *come*. [*Sax. cuman, or cuman; Goth. cuman, pret. cuman; D. koemen, pret. kwam; G. kom-*

men; Sw. komma; Dan. kommer, to come. Qu. W. cam, Ir. ceim, a step. And qu.

the Ar. ٿ Heb. Ch. נָסַע to rise, or stand erect; to set or establish; to subsist, consist, remain; to rectify, or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff or congealed. The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use *come* in the sense of rising or springing, applied to corn; the corn *comes* or *comes up*, *G. keimen*. So the butter *comes*, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of *come*, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, equivalent to *rise*, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining, in the oriental manner? *Coming* implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use *set*: we say, to *set forward*; the tide *sets* north-erly.]

1. To move towards; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men *come* this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind *comes* from the west; the ship *comes* with a fine breeze; light *comes* from the sun. It is applicable perhaps to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to *go*.

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present.

Come thou and all thy house into the ark.

Gen. vii.

All my time will I wait, till my change *come*.

Job xiv.

When shall I *come* and appear before God?

Ps. xlii.

Then shall the end *come*. Math. xxiv.

Thy kingdom *come*; thy will be done. Math.

vi.

The time has *come*.

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action; the players *came* to blows; is it *come* to this?

His sons *come* to honor and he knoweth it not. Job xiv.

I wonder how he *came* to know what had been done; how did he *come* by his knowledge? the heir *comes* into possession of his estate; the man will *come* in time to abhor the vices of his youth, or he will *come* to be poor and despicable, or to poverty.

In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.

4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? let *come* what will. Hence when followed by an object or person, with *to* or *on*, to befall; to light on.

After all that has *come* on us for our evil deeds. Ezra ix.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccles. ix.

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color *comes* and goes in the face. *Spenser. Shak.*

6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn *comes* or *comes up*. "In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much." *Mortimer*. So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of קָם , quom, 2 Kings xix. 26. and in the same chapter inserted in Isaiah xxxvii.

27. It is the *G. keimen*, Icelandic *keima*, to bud, or germinate.

7. To become.

Shak.

So *came* I a widow.

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter *comes*. *Hudibras.*

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; *come, come*. Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke.

As the sense of *come* is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus with words expressing approach, it denotes *advancing nearer*; with words expressing departure, as *from, of, out of, &c.*, it denotes *motion from, &c.*

To come about, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things *come about*? So the French *venir à bout*, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.

To come about, to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will *come about* from west to east. The ship *comes about*. It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons, They are *come about*, and won to the true side.

B. Jonson.

To come again, to return. Gen. xxviii. Lev. xiv.

To come after, to follow. Math. xvi. Also, to come to obtain; as, to *come after* a book.

To come at, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *To come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

Addison.

Also, to come towards, as in attacking.

To come away, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.

To come back, to return.

To come by, to pass near; a popular phrase. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to come near, at or close.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.

Dryden.

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely equivalent to *possess*, to *sit by*. [*See Possess.*] So in Ger. *bekommen*, *D. bekoomen*, to get or obtain; the *by* or *be* prefixed.

To come down, to descend.

The Lord will *come down* on mount Sinai. Ex. xix.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down*. Jer. xlii.

Come down from thy glory. Jer. xlviii.

To come for, to come to get or obtain; to come after.

To come forth, to issue or proceed from. Gen. xv. Is. xi. Micah v.

Also, to depart from; to leave. Mark ix.

Also, to come abroad. Jer. iv.

To come from, to depart from; to leave. In popular language, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal or this plant originate.

To come home, that is, to come to home, or

the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [See *Home*.]

To come in, to enter, as into an inclosure.

Also, to comply; to yield; as, come in and submit.

Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; as, the fleet has come in.

Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not come in till late.

Arbuthnot.

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety comes in to heighten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn comes in well, we shall have a supply, without importation. Crops come in light.

Also, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii.

To come in for, to arrive in time to take a share. Johnson says this phrase is taken from hunting, where the slow dogs take nothing. Qu. But the sense in which we now use the phrase has no reference to time or slow movement. It is, to unite with others in taking a part.

The rest came in for subsidies.

Swift.

To come into, to join with; to bring help.

Also, and more generally, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to come into a measure or scheme.

To come near, to approach in place. Hence metaphorically, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality, or accomplishment; to resemble.

Temple.

To come nigh, is popularly used in like senses.

To come no near, in seamanship, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.

To come of, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother came.

Dryden.

Also, to proceed from, as an effect from a cause.

This comes of judging by the eye.

L'Estrange.

Whence come wars—come they not of your lusts? James iv.

To come off, to depart from; to remove from on.

Also, to depart or deviate from a line or point; to become wider; to dilate.

Bacon.

Also, to escape; to get free.

If they come off safe, call their deliverance a miracle.

Addison.

Hence, to end; to arrive at the final issue; as, to come off with honor or disgrace.

To come off from, to leave; to quit. Felton.

To come on, to advance; to proceed; as, come on, brave boys; night is coming on. So we say, the young man comes on well in his studies, and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they come on well, they grow or thrive—that is, they proceed.

Also, to fall on; to happen to.

Lest that come on you, which is spoken of in the prophets. Acts xiii.

Also, to invade; to rush on.

To come over, to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Also, to pass from one party, side or army to another; to change sides.

To come out, to depart or proceed from.

They shall come out with great substance. Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is come out at last.

Also, to be published, as a book. The work comes out in quarto.

Also, to end or come to an issue; as, how will this affair come out; he has come out well at last.

To come out of, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.

Also, to issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall come out of thee. Gen. xvii.

To come out with, to give publicity to; to disclose. Boyle.

To come short, to fail; not to accomplish.

All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii.

To come to, to consent or yield. Swift.

Also, to amount to; as, the taxes come to a large sum.

Also, to recover, as from a swoon.

To come together, to meet or assemble.

To come to pass, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected. The phrase is much used in the common version of the scriptures, but is seldom found in modern English writings.

To come up, to ascend; to rise.

Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. Bacon.

Also, to come into use, as a fashion.

To come up the capstern, in seamanship, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.

To come up the tackle fall, is to slacken it gently.

To come up to, to approach near.

Also, to amount to.

Also, to advance to; to rise to.

To come up with, to overtake, in following or pursuit.

To come upon, to fall on; to attack or invade.

To come, in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times to come. Success is yet to come.

Take a lease for years to come. Locke.

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle come is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh is come." I am come, thou art come, he is come, we are come, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for have, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but have or has should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, "come Friday, come Candlemas," there is an ellipsis of certain words, as when Friday shall come.

Come, come, the repetition of come, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME, n. A sprout. [Not used.] Mortimer.

COME-OFF, n. Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

We do not want this come-off.

Grellman, 172.

COMEDIAN, n. [See Comedy.] An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. Camden.

2. A writer of comedy. Peacham.

COMEDY, n. [L. *comedia*; Gr. *κωμωδία*. Qu. from *κωμη*, a village, and *ωδη*, or rather *αἶδω*, to sing, and denoting that the comedian was a strolling singer; or whether the first syllable is from *κωμος*, a merry feast, whence comic, comical, the latter indicating that the comedian was characterized by buffoonery. The latter coincides in elements with the English game.]

A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The object of comedy is said to be to recommend virtue and make vice ridiculous; but the real effect is amusement.

COMELILY, adv. *cum'lily*. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.] Sherwood.

COMELINESS, n. *cum'liness*. [See Comely.] That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner. Comeliness of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; comeliness of manner implies decorum and propriety. "It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness." Johnson.

A careless comeliness with comely care.

Sidney.

He hath no form nor comeliness. Is. liii. 2.

COMELY, a. *cum'ly*. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often from meeting, coming together, whence adjusting, putting in order. So in Latin, *conveniens*, from *convenio*.]

Properly, becoming; suitable: whence, handsome; graceful. Applied to person or form, it denotes symmetry or due proportion, but it expresses less than beautiful or elegant.

I have seen a son of Jesse—a comely person.

1 Sam. xvi.

I will not conceal his comely proportion.

Job xli.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

Praise is comely for the upright. Ps. xxxiii.

Is it comely that a woman pray to God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi.

O what a world is this, when what is comely

Envenoms him that bears it. Shak.

COMELY, adv. *cum'ly*. Handsomely; gracefully. Ascham.

COMER, n. One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COMESSA'TION, n. [L. *comessatio*.] Feasting or reveling. Hall.

COMES'TIBLE, a. [Fr.] Eatable. [Not used.] Wotton.

COMET, n. [L. *cometa*; Gr. *κωμήτης*; from *κωμη*, coma, hair; a hairy star.]

An opaque, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its

foci. In its approach to its perihelion, it becomes visible, and after passing its perihelion, it departs into remote regions and disappears. In popular language, comets are *tailed, bearded or hairy*, but these terms are taken from the appearance of the light which attends them, which, in different positions with respect to the sun, exhibits the form of a tail or train, a beard, or a border of hair. When the comet is westward of the sun and rises or sets before it, the light appears in the morning like a train beginning at the body of the comet and extending westward and diverging in proportion to its extent. Thus the comet of 1769, [which I saw,] when it rose in the morning, presented a luminous train that extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian. When the comet and the sun are opposite, the earth being between them, the comet is, to the view, immersed in its train and the light appears around its body like a fringe or border of hair. From the train of a comet, this body has obtained the popular name of a *blazing star*.

Herschel observed several comets, which appeared to have no nucleus, but to be merely collections of vapor condensed about a center.

COMET, *n.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*
COMETARIUM, *n.* A line exhibiting
COMETARY, *a.* Of the revolution of a comet.
COMETAB, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COMET, *a.* A comet.
COMET, *a.* A comet.

COMET, *a.* A comet.
COMET, *a.* A comet.

COMFORT, *a.* *confy*; *G. confect*; *It. confect*; *Fr. confit*, *confiture*, *confettura*, or *confessione*; *Sp. confite*; from the *L. confectura*, *conficio*, *con* and *facio*, to make.]
A dry sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried. *Johnson.*

COMFIT, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

COMFIT-MAKER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COMFORT, *v. t.* [Low *L. conforto*; *Fr. conforter*; *Arm. conforti*, or *conforta*; *It. confortare*; *Sp. and Port. confortar*; *Ir. comh-shurtach*, comfort, and *furtachd*, id.; *furlaighim*, to relieve or help; from the *L. con* and *fortis*, strong.]

1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven.

Light excelth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*

Comfort ye your hearts. *Gen. xviii.*

2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigor to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression, or trouble.

His friends came to mourn with him and to *comfort* him. *Job ii.*

3. In *law*, to relieve, assist or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.

Blackstone.

COMFORT, *n.* Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold or distress or uneasiness of body. The

word signifies properly new strength, or animation; and relief from pain is often the effect of strength. In a popular sense, the word signifies rather negatively the absence of pain and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.

2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation or affliction ceases. It implies also some degree of positive animation of the spirits; or some pleasurable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects; consolation.

Let me alone, that I may take *comfort* a little. *Job x.*

Daughter, be of good *comfort*; thy faith hath made thee whole. *Mat. ix.*

3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress or danger.

Let thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort*. *Ps. cxix.*

4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.

Pious children are the *comfort* of their aged parents.

5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

6. That which gives security from want and furnishes moderate enjoyment; as the *comforts* of life.

COMFORTABLE, *a.* Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as a person after sickness or pain. *This is the most common use of the word in the U. States.*

2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Giving comfort; affording consolation.

The word of my lord the king shall now be *comfortable*. *2 Sam. xiv.*

4. Placing above want and affording moderate enjoyment; as a *comfortable* provision for old age.

COMFORTABLENESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COMFORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. *Is. xl.*

2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

COMFORTED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COMFORTER, *n.* One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked for *comforters*, but found none. *Ps. lxi.*

Miserable *comforters* are ye all. *Job xvi.*

2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, and support the christian.

But the *Comforter*, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name—he shall teach you all things. *John xiv.*

COMFORTING, *ppr.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COMFORTLESS, *a.* Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune, or distress.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. *John xiv.*

COMFORTRESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COMFREY, *n.* [*Qu. L. confirmo*, equivalent to *confirmo*.] A genus of plants, the *Symphytum*.

COMIC, *a.* [*L. comicus*; *Gr. κωμικός*. See *Comedy*.]

1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. *Waller.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. *Shak.*

COMICAL, *a.* Relating to comedy; comic. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll. *Addison.*

We say, a buffoon is a *comical* fellow, or his story or his manners are *comical*.

COMICALLY, *adv.* In a manner befitting comedy.

2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COMICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth. *Johnson.*

COMING, *ppr.* [See *Come*.] Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving towards; advancing.

2. *a.* Future; yet to come; as, in *coming* ages.

3. Forward; ready to come.

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

[The latter sense is now unusual.]

COMING, *n.* The act of coming; approach.

2. The state of being come; arrival.

The Lord hath blessed thee since my *coming*. *Gen. xxx.*

COMING-IN, *n.* Entrance.

I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*. *2 Kings xix.*

2. Beginning; commencement; as the *coming-in* of the year. *2 Kings xiii.*

3. Income; revenue. [Not now used.] *Shak.*

4. Compliance; submission. [Not in use.] *Massinger.*

COMITIAL, *a.* [*L. comitia*, an assembly of the Romans; probably formed from *cum* and *eo*, *Ir. coimh*, *W. cym* or *cyn*.]

1. Relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. *Middleton.*

2. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

COMITY, *n.* [*L. comitas*, from *comes*, mild, affable; *Ir. caomh*.]

Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding. Wellbred people are characterized by *comity* of manners.

COMMA, *n.* [*Gr. κόμμα*, a segment, from *κομω*, to cut off.]

1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction.

Thus, "There is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not."

"Virtue, wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments." "Live soberly, righteously, and piously, in the present world."

2. In *music*, an enharmonic interval, being the eighth part of a tone, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone; a term used in theoretic music to show the exact proportions between concords.

Encyc. Harris.

3. Distinction.

COMMAND, *v. t.* [It. *comandare*; Sp. *comandar*, *mandar*; Arm. *comandi*; Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and L. *mando*, to command, to commit to, Basque *manatu*; literally, to send to, to send forth, from the same root as *commend*, *demand*, and L. *monere*. See Class Mn.]

1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience.

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. Ex. viii.

I know that he [Abraham] will *command* his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord. Gen. xviii.

2. To govern, lead or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over.

Lord Wellington *commanded* an army in Spain; he *commanded* the army at the battle of Waterloo.

3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, a military post *commands* the surrounding country; a fort *commands* the harbor.

5. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. Addison.

5. To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing on thee. Deut. xxviii.

The Lord will *command* his loving kindness. Ps. xlii.

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over.

A good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

COMMAND, *v. t.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general *commands* with dignity and humanity. What general *commands* in Canada?

COMMAND, *n.* The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his *command*; he takes *command* of the army in France; an appropriate military term.

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. Dryden.

3. Cogent or absolute authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. Locke.

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

The captain gives *command*. Dryden.

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction.

The steepy strand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. Dryden.

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting.

The fortress has complete *command* of the port.

7. That which is commanded; control; as a body of troops under *command*.

COMMANDABLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. Smollett.

COMMANDATORY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COMMANDED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COMMANDER, *n.* A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as the *commander* of the land or of the naval force; the *commander* of a ship.

2. One on whom is bestowed a benefice or commandry.

3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. [This gives us the primary sense of L. *mando*, to send, to drive.]

4. An instrument of surgery. Wiseman.

COMMANDERY, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.]

COMMANDRY, *n.* A kind of benefice or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit. There are strict and regular commandries, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the Grand Master. There are also commandries for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony. Encyc.

COMMANDING, *ppr.* Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.

2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.

COMMANDINGLY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

Why do ye transgress the *commandment* of God. Math. xv.

This is the first and great *commandment*. Math. xxii.

A new *commandment* I give to you, that ye love one another. John xiii.

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the *ten commandments*. Ex. xxxiv.

3. Authority; coercive power. Shak.

COMMANDRESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority. Hooker.

CONMARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque*; Sp. *comarca*.] The frontier of a country. Shelton.

COMMATERIAI, *a.* [con and material.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing. Bacon.

COMMATERIALITY, *n.* Participation of the same matter. Johnson.

COMMATISM, *n.* [from comma.] Brevity; conciseness in writing. Bp. Horsley.

COMMEASURABLE, *a.* [See Measure.] Reducible to the same measure. But *commensurable* is generally used.

COMMELINE, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, *Commelina*, natives of warm climates. This name was given to this genus by Linne, in honor of the Commelins, distinguished botanists of Holland. These plants have flowers with three petals, two large and one small; the large petals representing John and Gaspard Commelin,

who published catalogues of plants; the smaller petal representing another of the name who published nothing.

COMMEMORABLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. [See Memorable.]

COMMEMORATE, *v. t.* [L. *commemoro*; con and *memoro*, to mention. See Memory.]

To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity; to honor, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event.

The Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior.

COMMEMORATED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COMMEMORATING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COMMEMORATION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance, by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event, by solemn celebration. The feast of shells at Plymouth in Massachusetts is an annual *commemoration* of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620.

COMMEMORATIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something. Aberbury.

COMMEMORATORY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COMMENCE, *v. i.* *commens*. [Fr. *commencer*; Port. *começar*; Sp. *comenzar*; It. *cominciare*; Arm. *coumançz*. Perhaps *com* and *initio*.]

1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to *commence* after this life; this empire *commenced* at a late period.

2. To begin to be, as in a change of character.

Let not learning too *commence* its foe. Pope.

3. To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college. Bailey.

COMMENCE, *v. t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to *commence* operations.

2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to *commence* a suit, action or process in law.

COMMENCED, *pp.* Begun; originated.

COMMENCEMENT, *n.* *commensment*. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as the *commencement* of New Style in 1752; the *commencement* of hostilities in 1775.

2. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In Cambridge, Eng., the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees. Worthington.

COMMENCING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COMMEND, *v. t.* [L. *commendo*; con and *mando*; It. *commendare*; Port. *encomendar*; Fr. *recommander*; Sp. *comandar*, to command, and formerly to commend. This is the same word as *command*, differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire or intreat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to commend.

- I commend to you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi.
2. To commit; to entrust or give in charge. Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. Luke xxiii.
3. To praise; to mention with approbation. The princes commended Sarai before Pharaoh. The Lord commended the unjust steward. Bible.
4. To make acceptable or more acceptable. But meat commendeth us not to God. 1 Cor. viii.
5. To produce or present to favorable notice. The chorus had an occasion of commending their voices to the king. Dryden.
6. To send or bear to. These draw the chariot which Latinus sends, And the rich present to the prince commends. Dryden.
- COMMEND', *n.* Commendation. [Not used.] Shak.
- COMMEND'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *recommandable*; It. *commendabile*.] Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.] That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable. Order and decent ceremonies in the church are commendable. Bacon.
- COMMEND'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being commendable.
- COMMEND'ABLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.
- COMMEND'AM, *n.* In ecclesiastical law, in England, a benefice or living commended, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual. Blackstone.
- The trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman, to hold as a deposit for six months in order to repairs, &c., or to an ecclesiastic, to perform the pastoral duties, till the benefice is provided with a regular incumbent. Encyc.
- COMMEND'ATARY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire*; It. *commendatario*, *commendatore*.] One who holds a living in commendam.
- COMMENDATION, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem. Need we, as some others, letters of commendation. 2 Cor. xxxi.
2. Ground of esteem, approbation or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard, or acceptance. Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. Dryden.
3. Service; respects; message of love. Shak.
- COMMEND'ATORY, *a.* Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise; as a commendatory letter. Bacon. Pope.
2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as a commendatory bishop. South.
- COMMEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.
- COMMEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.
- COMMEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.

- Note. In imitation of the French, we are accustomed to use *recommenda*tion, &c., for *commendation*. But in most instances, it is better to use the word without the prefix *re*. A letter of commendation, is the preferable phrase.
- COMMENS'AL, *n.* [L. *con* and *mensa*, table.] One that eats at the same table. Obs. Chaucer.
- COMMENSAL'ITY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia*; L. *commensalis*; *con* and *mensa*, a table.] Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [Little used.] Broun. Gilkies.
- COMMENSURABIL'ITY, } *n.* [Fr. *commensurable*; L. *commensuralis*; *con* and *mensura*, a measure.] The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure. Broun. Hale.
- COMMENSURABLENESS, } *n.* [Fr. *commensurable*; L. *commensuralis*; *con* and *mensura*, a measure.] That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder; as 12 and 18 which may be measured by 6 and 3.
- Commensurable surds are those which, being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind; and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one. Encyc.
- COMMENSURATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare*; Sp. *commensurar*, whence *commensurativo*; *con* and L. *mensura*, measure.]
1. Reducible to one and the same common measure.
2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent. We find nothing in this life commensurate to our desires.
- COMMENSURATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.
- COMMENSURATELY, *adv.* With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. Holder.
2. With equal measure or extent.
- COMMENSURATION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure. All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion, of one thing to another. South.
- COMMENT, *v. t.* [L. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, to think, to devise, to compose; from *con* and *mens*, mind, or the same root. It. *comentare*; Fr. *commenter*; Sp. *comentar*; Port. *comentar*. See *Mind*.]
1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate; followed by *on*. We say, to comment on an author or on his writings. Dryden. Pope.
2. To make verbal remarks, or observations, either on a book, or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions. Shak.
- COMMENT, *v. t.* To explain. Fuller.
2. To feign; to devise. Obs. Spenser.
- COMMENT, *n.* A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition; as the comments of Scott on the Scriptures.

2. That which explains or illustrates; as, a man's conduct is the best comment on his declarations. Poverty and disgrace are very significant comments on lewdness, gambling and dissipation.
3. Remark; observation. In such a time as this, it is not meet That every nice offense should bear its comment. Shak.
- COM'MENTARY, *n.* A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author.
2. A book of comments or annotations.
3. A historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as the commentaries of Cesar.
- COM'MENTARY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [Little used.]
- COM'MENTATOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third are nearly equal.]
- COM'MENTER, *n.* One that writes comments; an annotator.
2. One who makes remarks.
- COM'MENTING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.
- COMMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *commentitius*.] Invented; feigned; imaginary. Glanville.
- COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*; L. *commercium*; *con* and *merc*, to buy; *merx*, *merco*. See Class Mr. No. 3. It. *commercio*; Sp. *comercio*; Port. *comercio*. Formerly accented on the second syllable.]
1. In a general sense, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffick. Commerce is foreign or inland. Foreign commerce is the trade which one nation carries on with another; inland commerce, or inland trade, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. Active commerce. [See *Active*.]
2. Intercourse between individuals; interchange of work, business, civilities or amusements; mutual dealings in common life.
3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes.
4. Interchange; reciprocal communications; as, there is a vast commerce of ideas. D. Webster.
- COM'MERCE, *v. i.* To traffick; to carry on trade. Raleigh.
2. To hold intercourse with. And looks commercing with the skies. Milton.
- COMMER'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; as commercial concerns; commercial relations.
2. Carrying on commerce; as a commercial nation.
3. Proceeding from trade; as commercial benefits or profits.
- COMMER'CIALLY, *adv.* In a commercial view. Burke.
- COM'MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro*; *con* and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Little used.]
- COMMIGRATION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place

to another with a view to permanent residence. *Woodward.*

COMMINATION, *n.* [*L. comminatio*; *con* and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. See *Menace*.]

1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the Liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent. *Encyc.*

COMMINTORY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment. *B. Jonson.*

COMMINGLE, *v. t.* [*con* and *mingle*.] To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [See *Mingle*.] *Shak.*

COMMINGLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances. *Bacon.*

COMMINGULATE, *v. t.* To grind. [Not used.] [See *Comminute*.]

COMMINGUIBLE, *a.* Reducible to powder. *Brown.*

COMMINGUTE, *v. t.* [*L. comminuo*; *con* and *minuo*, to lessen, from the root of *minor*; *Ir. mion*, *min*, fine, small, tender; *W. main*,

man; *Ar. مينا* manna, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances, not liquid. *Bacon.*

COMMINGUTED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COMMINGUTING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COMMINGUTION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization. *Ray. Bentley.*

2. Attenuation; as *commingution* of spirits. *Bacon.*

COMMISERABLE, *a.* [See *Commiserate*.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow.

This commiserable person, Edward. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

COMMISERATE, *v. t.* [*L. commiseror*; *con* and *miseror*, to pity. See *Miserable*.]

1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress; applied to persons.

We should commiserate those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease or want. *Denham.*

2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for; as, to commiserate our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

COMMISERATED, *pp.* Pitied.

COMMISERATING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COMMISERATION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another.

I cannot think of these poor deluded creatures, but with commiseration.

COMMISERATIVELY, *adv.* From compassion. *Overbury.*

COMMISERATOR, *n.* One who pities. *Brown.*

COMMISSA'RIAL, *a.* [See *Commissary*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

Smollett uses *commissorial*; but this is not regular nor authorized.

COMMISSARIATE, *n.* [*Sp. comisariato*. See *Commissary*.]

The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department.

Tooke, Russ. i. 575.

COMMISSARY, *n.* [*Fr. commissaire*; *It. and Port. commissario*; *Sp. comisario*; *Low L. commissarius*; from *commissus*, *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty or office, by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.

2. In ecclesiastical law, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese, so far distant from the episcopal see, that the chancellor cannot call the people to the bishop's principal consistory court, without putting them to inconvenience. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

3. In a military sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. Commissaries are distinguished by different names, according to their duties; as *commissary-general*, who is at the head of the department of supplies, and has under him *deputy commissaries*, and *issuing commissaries*; the latter to issue or distribute the supplies.

4. An officer who musters the army, receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the army. He is called, the *commissary-general of musters*. The *commissary of horses* has the inspection of the artillery horses; and the *commissary of stores* has charge of all the stores of the artillery. *Encyc.*

COMMISSARYSHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COMMISSION, *n.* [*Fr. commission*; *It. commissione*; *Sp. comision*; *L. commissio*, with a different application, from *committo*; *con* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; as the *commission* of a crime.

2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of entrusting, as a charge or duty. Hence,

3. The thing committed, entrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence,

4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given. *He bore his great commission in his look. Dryden.*

5. By a metonymy, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.

6. The state of that which is entrusted, as the great seal was put into *commission*; or the state of being authorized to act or perform service, as a ship is put into *commission*.

7. In commerce, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. To trade or do business on

commission, is to buy or sell for another by his authority. Hence,

8. The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business, which is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods bought or sold.

Commission of bankruptcy, is a commission issuing from the Chancellor in Great Britain, and in other countries, from some proper authority, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.

Commission of lunacy, is a commission issuing from the court of chancery, to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.

Commission-officer, in the army or navy, is an officer who has a commission, in distinction from subaltern officers.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission or reward.

COMMISSION, *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president *commissions*. *United States.*

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

—A chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

3. To authorize or empower. Note. *Commissionate*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.

COMMISSIONAL, } *a.* Appointed by
COMMISSIONARY, } warrant. [Little used.]

COMMISSIONED, *pp.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COMMISSIONER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as *commissioners* for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims.

COMMISSIONING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

COMMISSURE, *n.* [*L. commissura*, from *committo*, *commissus*; literally, a sending or thrusting together.]

1. A joint, seam or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellæ.

2. In architecture, the joint of two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another. *Encyc.*

3. In anatomy, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres. *Coxe.*

COMMIT, *v. t.* [*L. committo*, to send to, or thrust together; *con* and *mitto*, to send; *Fr. mettre*, to put, set or lay; *commettre*, to commit; *It. mettere, commettere*; *Sp. meter, cometer*; *Port. meter, cometer*.]

act of exposing or endangering. [See the Verb, No. 7 and 8.] *Hamilton.*

COMMIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

COMMIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a *committee of the whole house*, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman. *Standing committees* are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as the *committee of elections*, or of *privileges*, &c. *Special committees* are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.

COMMIT'TEESHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees. *Milton.*

COMMIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates. *South.*

COMMIT'TIBLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COMMIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COMMIX', *v. t.* [*L. commisceo, commixtus; con and misceo, to mix. See Mix.*] To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMMIX', *v. i.* To mix; to mingle. *Shak.*

COMMIX'ED, *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COMMIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COMMIX'TION, *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound. *Brown.*

Mixion is used by Shakspeare, but is hardly legitimate.

COMMIX'TURE, *n.* The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. *Bacon.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Bacon. Shak. Wotton.*

3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors. *Encyc.*

COMMO'DE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. commodus, convenient; con or com and modus, manner. See Mode.*] A kind of head dress formerly worn by ladies. *Addison.*

COMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. comode; It. comodo; Sp. id.; L. commodus. See Mode.*] Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as a *commodious* house or room. The haven was not *commodious* to winter in. *Acts xxvii. 12.*

It is followed by *for* before a noun; as a place *commodious* for a camp.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as a house *commodiously* situated;

ated; we may pass life *commodiously* without the restraints of ceremony.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as the *commodiousness* of a house or an apartment; the *commodiousness* of a situation for trade.

COMMOD'ITY, *n.* [*L. commoditas; It. comodità; Fr. commodité; Sp. comodidad; Port. commodidade. See Commode.*]

1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own *commodity*." In this sense it was used by *Hooker, Sidney, &c.*; but this is nearly or wholly obsolete.

2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandize, produce of land and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

The principal use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky *commodities*.

Arbuthnot.

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation. Thus flour is the staple commodity of New-York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of S. Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.

COM'MODORE, *n.* [This word is probably a corruption of the Italian *comandatore*, a commander; or the Spanish *comendador*, a superior of a monastery, or a knight who holds a commandry.]

1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, destined on a particular enterprise. In the British marine, he bears the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, and his ship is distinguished by a broad red pendant, tapering to the outer end, and sometimes forked. *Encyc.*

2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

COMMODULA'TION, *n.* [*L. con and modulatio.*] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

COMMOIGNE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A monk of the same convent. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*

COM'MON, *a.* [*L. communis; Fr. commun; Arm. coumun; It. comune; Sp. comun; Port. commum; Goth. gamains; Sax. gemæn; G. gemein; D. gemeen; Sw. gemen; Dan. gemeen; Ir. cumann; Goth. gamana, a fellow, fellowship.* This word may be composed of *cum* and *man*, *men*, the plural *men* being equivalent to *people* and *vulgus*. The last syllable is clearly from the root of *many*, which seems to belong to the root of *man*, and *mean* is of the same family. Hence we see the connection between *common* and *mean*, as *vulgar*, from *vulgus*, *Eng. folks.*]

1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are

common to man and beast; the *common* privileges of citizens; the *common* wants of men.

2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is *common*.
3. General; serving for the use of all; as the *common* prayer.
4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the *common* mother of mankind.
5. Public; general; frequent; as *common* report.
6. Usual; ordinary; as the *common* operations of nature; the *common* forms of conveyance; the *common* rules of civility.
7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character or talents; as a *common* man; a *common* soldier. *Applied to things*, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as a *common* essay; a *common* exertion. It however is not generally equivalent to *mean*, which expresses something lower in rank or estimation.
8. Prostitute; lewd; as a *common* woman.
9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common*; as *aspemur*, I despise or am despised; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.
10. A *common bud*, in botany, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a *common peduncle*, one that bears several flowers; a *common perianth*, one that incloses several distinct fructifications; a *common receptacle*, one that connects several distinct fructifications. *Martyn*.

Common divisor, in mathematics, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder.

Common Law, in Great Britain and the United States, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law. That body of rules, principles and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.

Common pleas, in Great Britain, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster-Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal or mixed, as well by original writ, as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the court of king's bench.

Blackstone.

In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. This court is variously constituted in different

states, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher Court by appeal or by writ of error.

Common prayer, the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the Church are enjoined to use, under a penalty. *Encyc.*

Common recovery, a legal process for recovering an estate or barring entails.

Common time, in music, duple or double time, when the semibreve is equal to two minims.

In common, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as tenants *in common*; to provide for children *in common*; to assign lands to two persons *in common*, or to twenty *in common*; we enjoy the bounties of providence *in common*.

COM'MON, *n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.

2. *In law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors; or the profit which a man has in the land of another; or a right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called *common* of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers.

Common, or right of *common*, is *appendant*, *appurtenant*, because of *vicinage*, or *in gross*.

Common appendant is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right.

Common appurtenant may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of *common* right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription.

Common because of vicinage or neighborhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right.

Common in gross or at large, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Blackstone.

COM'MON, *v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground.

Johnson.

2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

Encyc.

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly.

Shak.

COMMON-COUNCIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the Lord Mayor and

Aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the Mayor, Aldermen and common-council-men constitute one body, called a *Court of Common-Council*.

COMMON-CRIER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COMMON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COMMON-LAWYER, *n.* One versed in Common Law. *Spelman*.

COM'MONPLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM'MONPLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads. *Fellon*.

Commonplace-book, a book in which are registered such facts, opinions or observations as are deemed worthy of notice or remembrance, so disposed that any one may be easily found. Hence *commonplace* is used as an epithet to denote what is common or often repeated, or trite; as a *commonplace* observation.

COM'MONABLE, *a.* Held in common.

Bacon.

2. That may be pastured on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground.

Blackstone.

COM'MONAGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others. *Johnson*.

COM'MONALTY, *n.* The common people. In Great Britain, all classes and conditions of people, who are below the rank of nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.

Blackstone.

In the United States, *commonalty* has no very definite signification. It is however used to denote that part of the people who live by labor, and are not liberally educated, nor elevated by office or professional pursuits.

2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker*.

COM'MONER, *n.* One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility.

Addison.

2. A member of the house of commons.

Swift.

3. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Bacon.

4. A student of the second rank in the universities in England; one who eats at a common table.

Johnson.

5. A prostitute.

Shak.

6. A partaker.

Fuller.

COMMONITION, *n.* [L. *communio*. See *Monition*.] Advice; warning; instruction. [Little used.]

COMMONITIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory.

[Little used.]

COM'MONLY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

COMMONNESS, *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

2. Equal participation by two or more. [Little used.]

COM'MONS, *n. plu.* The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Chaucer*. *Shak.* *Dryden*.

2. In England, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of

When ye hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi.
 3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

He could not debate without *commotion*.

Clarendon.

COMMOTIONER, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*] Bacon.

COMMÖVE, *v. t.* [*L. commoveo. See Move.*] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; a poetic word. Thomson.

COMMUNE, *v. i.* [*Fr. communier; W. cymunaw; Arm. communya.* The Welsh word is by Owen considered as a compound of *cy*, a prefix equivalent to *co* and *con* in Latin, and *ymun; ym*, noting identity, and *unaw*, to unite. If the word is formed from *cy* or *cum* and *unus*, it is radically different from *common*. But the Latin *communio* accords with this word, and with *common*.]

1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse; followed by *with* before the person.

And there will I meet and *commune with* thee. Ex. xxv.

2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation.

Commune with your own heart on your bed. Ps. iv.

3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; a common use of the word in America, as it is in the Welsh.

COMMUNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France—one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution.

Communibus annis, one year with another; on an average.

Communibus locis, one place with another; on a medium.

COMMUNICABILITY, *n.* [*See Communicate.*] The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another. Johnson.

COMMUNICABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words.

Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*. Milton.

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. Hooker.

2. That may be recounted. Milton.

3. Communicative; ready to impart. [*Not used.*] B. Jonson.

COMMUNICANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Hooker. Atterbury.

COMMUNICATE, *v. t.* [*L. communico, from communis, common; It. comunicare; Sp. comunicar; Fr. communiquer.*]

1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use or enjoy; with *to*.

Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.

Taylor.

Let him that is taught in the word *communicate* to him that teacheth in all good things. Gal. vi.

2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to

have or enjoy a share of; followed by *with*.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits *with* choice.

Bacon.

But Diomedes desires my company, And still *communicates* his praise *with* me.

Dryden.

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs or signals; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts.

Formerly this verb had *with* before the person receiving; as, "he *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby." Clarendon. But now it has *to* only.

4. To deliver, as to *communicate* a message; to give, as to *communicate* motion.

COMMUNICATE, *v. i.* To partake of the Lord's supper. Taylor.

Instead of this, in America, at least in New England, *commune* is generally or always used.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses *communicate* with each other; a fortress *communicates* with the country; the canals of the body *communicate* with each other. Arbuthnot.

3. To have intercourse; *applied to persons*.

4. To have, enjoy or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.

Ye have done well that ye did *communicate* with my affliction. Phil. iv.

COMMUNICATED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COMMUNICATING, *ppr.* Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering.

2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel, as two lakes *communicating* with each other.

4. Having intercourse by words, letters or messages; corresponding.

COMMUNICATION, *n.* The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering, from one to another; as the *communication* of knowledge, opinions or facts.

2. Intercourse by words, letters or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you. 2 Sam. iii.

Let your *communication* be, yea, yea; nay, nay. Mat. v.

In 1 Cor. xv. 33, "Evil *communications* corrupt good manners," the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.

3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. Swift.

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, &c.

Keep open a *communication* with the besieged place.

5. That which is communicated or imparted.

The house received a *communication* from the Governor, respecting the hospital.

6. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*. *Beattie*.

COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of *liberal of benefits*, though legitimate, it is little used.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift*.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Norris*.

COMMUNICATORY, *a.* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow*.

COMMUNING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COMMUNING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Fitch*.

COMMUNION, *n.* *commu'nyon*. [*L. communio*; *Fr. communion*; *It. comunione*; *Sp. comunión*; *Port. comunhão*. See *Common*.]

Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.

We are naturally led to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker*.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi.

The *communion* of the Holy Spirit be with you all. 2 Cor. xiii.

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline.

The Protestant churches have no *communion* with the Romish church.

3. The body of christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand *communions* into which the christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Romish and the Protestant churches.

4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the *communion* at least at Easter. *Encyc.*

5. Union of professing christians in a particular church; as, members in full *communion*.

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COMMUNITY, *n.* [*L. communitas*; *It. comunità*; *Sp. comunidad*; *Fr. communauté*. See *Common*.]

1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke*.

2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or

state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state, as a *community* of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.

3. Commonness; frequency. *Obs. Shak.*

COMMUTABILITY, *n.* [See *Commute*.] The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COMMUTABLE, *a.* [*L. commutabilis*. See *Commute*.]

That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In *philology*, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter *b* is *commutable* with *r*; or in Celtic, *b* and *mh* are *commutable*.

COMMUTATION, *n.* [*L. commutatio*. See *Commute*.]

1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. *South*.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*.

3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone*.

COMMUTATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. commutatif*; *It. commutativo*. See *Commute*.]

Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as *commutative* justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke*.

COMMUTATIVELY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange. *Brown*.

COMMUTE, *v. t.* [*L. commuto*; *con* and *mutō*, to change. See *Mutable* and *Mutation*.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to *commute* our labors; to *commute* pain for pleasure.

2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to *commute* death for transportation.

COMMUTE, *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty *commutes* for another.

COMMUTUAL, *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal; *used in poetry*.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove

In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope*.

COMPACT, *a.* [*L. compactus, compingo*; *con* and *pango, pactus*, to thrust, drive, fix, make fast or close; *antiq. pago, paco*; *Gr. πρηνω*. See *Pack*.] Literally, driven, thrust or pressed together. Hence,

1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron and wood are *compact* bodies. A *compact* leaf, in botany, is one having the pulp of a close firm texture.

2. Composed; consisting.

A wandering fire, *Compact* of unctuous vapor. *Milton. Shak.*

This sense is not common. [See the Verb.] *Compact* seems to be used for *compacted*. So in the following example.

3. Joined; held together. [*Little used*.] A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham*.

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as a *compact* discourse.

COMPACT, *n.* [*L. compactum*.] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national *compact*. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone*.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded on common consent. *South*.

COMPACT, *v. t.* To thrust, drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore*.

This verb is not much used. The principle is more frequent; as, the earth's *compacted* sphere. *Roscommon*.

The solids are more strict and *compacted*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*. Eph. 4.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman, *Compact* with her that's gone. *Shak.*

4. To compose or make out of.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical. *Shak.*

In the two last examples, *compact* is used for *compacted*.

COMPACTED, *pp.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COMPACTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. *Digby*.

COMPACTING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COMPACTION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. *Bacon*.

COMPACTLY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COMPACTNESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density. *Boyle*.

COMPACTURE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. *Spenser*.

COMPAGES, } [*L.*] A system or structure of many parts united. *Ray*.

COMPAGINATION, *n.* [*L. compago*. See *Compact*.]

Union of parts; structure; connection; con-texture. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.

COMPANABLE, *a.* Companionable. *Obs. Chaucer*.

COMPANABLENESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Obs. Sidney*.

COMPAN'ABLE, *a.* Social. *Obs. Bacon*.

COMPAN'ABLENESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Obs. Bp. Hall*.

COMPAN'ION, *n.* *compan'yun*. [*Fr. com-*

pany of merchants or mechanics; a *company* of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house or partnership; or a corporation, as the *East India Company*, a banking or insurance *company*.

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.

To *bear company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall *bear him company*.

Pope.

To *keep company*, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses. Prov. xxix.

COMPANY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. [But *accompany* is generally used.]

COMPANY, *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v.

2. To be a gay companion. Obs.

Spenser.

3. To have commerce with the other sex.

Bp. Hall.

COMPARABLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*. See *Compare*.]

That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.

Addison.

The precious sons of Zion, *comparable* to fine gold. Lam. iv.

COMPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

Wotton.

COMPARATES, *n.* In logic, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus*; It. *comparativo*; Fr. *comparatif*. See *Compare*.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body, is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of *comparative* good, or evil.

2. Having the power of comparing different things; as a *comparative* faculty. Qu.

Glanville.

3. In grammar, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as *brighter*, or *more bright*; *smaller*; *finer*; *stronger*; *weaker*.

Comparative anatomy, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to compare their structure with that of human beings, and thus to illustrate the animal functions, and particularly with reference to a more perfect knowledge of the functions of several parts of the human body.

Encyc.

COMPARATIVE, *n.* One who is equal or pretends to be an equal. [Not now used.]

Shak.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is *comparatively* heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is *comparatively* light or heavy; *light*, when compared with *lead*; and *heavy*, when compared with *air*.

How few, *comparatively*, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents! Anon.

COMPARE, *v. t.* [L. *comparo*, to prepare, to provide or procure, to make equal, to compare; *con* and *paro*, to prepare; It. *parare*, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to *parry*; Sp. *parar*, to prepare, to halt, to stop, to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port. *parar*, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bound; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to *parry*, or ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager; Sp. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay of horses or mules; a dam or bank; a bet, stake or wager; a *parade*, or place of exercise for troops; Port. *id.* Arm. *para*; W. *parodi*, to prepare. This seems to be the *para* of the Shemitic languages. The primary sense is, to throw, drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force off, to separate, to *pare*; hence, to trim, or dress, which may be from separating, as in the French *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; or from *setting off*, as we express the idea, that is, by enlargement, or display; or from setting in order, as we say, to fix. The sense of *compare* is allied to the Portuguese application of the word, to come to, to meet; and the L. *par*, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems to be included in *comparo*. One of the principal significations is, to stop; that is, to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming, it is to lay or throw down. All the senses unite in that of extending, thrusting, or driving. W. *par*, that is contiguous, *paredness*, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*, L. *par*. The latter word seems to signify, extended, or reaching to, and to be closely allied to the Portuguese sense of contiguity.]

1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to *compare* reasons and arguments; to *compare* pleasure with pain.

In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing things immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.

2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.

Solon *compared* the people to the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. Bacon.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *to*.

3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities or qualities; as, to *compare* two kingdoms, or two mountains *with* each other; to *compare* the number ten *with* fifteen; to *compare* ice *with* crystal; to *compare* a clown *with* a dancing master or a dandy.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *with*.

4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as *blackish*, *black*, *blacker*, *blackest*.

4. To get; to procure; to obtain; as in Latin. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

- COMPA'RE, *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.

2. To vie. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

- COMPA'RE, *n.* The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal.

Their small galleys may not hold *compare* with our tall ships. *Waller.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison. *Johnson.*

[This noun is in use, but cannot be considered as elegant.]

- COMPA'RED, *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

- COMPA'RER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

- COMPA'RING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

- COMPAR'ISON, *n.* [It. *comparazione*; Sp. *comparacion*; Fr. *comparaison*; Port. *comparaçam*; L. *comparatio*. See *Compare*.]

1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.

We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by *comparison*. *Anon.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? *Hag. ii.*

4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*; *greenish*, *green*, *greener*, *greenest*; *glorious*, *more glorious*, *most glorious*. In English, there are strictly four degrees of *comparison*.

5. A simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? *Mark iv.*

6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both; as, "a hero is like a lion in courage." Here courage is common to hero and lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance. *Encyc.*

The distinction between *similitude* and *comparison* is, that the former has reference to the quality; the latter, to the quantity. *Comparison* is between *more* and *less*; *similitude* is between *good* and *bad*. Hannibal—hung like a

tempest on the declivities of the Alps—is a likeness by *similitude*. The sublimity of the scriptural prophets exceeds that of Homer, as much as thunder is louder than a whisper—is a likeness by *comparison*. *J. Q. Adams. Lecture ix.*

But comparison has reference to quality as well as quantity.

- COMPART, *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir*; It. *compartire*; Sp. *compartir*, *con* or *com* and *partir*, L. *partio*, to divide. See *Part*.]

To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions. *Wotton.*

- COMPARTED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

- COMPARTING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

- COMPARTITION, *n.* The act of dividing into parts. In *architecture*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plot of an edifice, into its various apartments. *Encyc.*

2. Division; part divided; a separate part; as, amphitheaters needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton.*

- COMPARTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*; It. *compartimento*.]

1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot. *Pope. Peacham.*

2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as a *compartment* of tiles or bricks, duly arranged, of various colors and varnished, to decorate a building. In gardening, *compartments* are assemblages of beds, plots, borders, walks, &c. In heraldry, a *compartment* is called also a partition. *Encyc.*

- COMPARTNER, *n.* A sharer. *Pearson.*

- COMPASS, *n.* [Fr. *compas*; Sp. *compas*; It. *compasso*; Port. *compasso*; *con* or *com* and Fr. *pas*, Sp. *paso*, It. *passo*, a *pace* or *step*, L. *passus*, which coincides with the participle of *pando*, to open or stretch. See *Pace* and *Pass*. A *compass* is a *stepping* together. So in Spanish and Portuguese, it signifies a beating of time in music.]

1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; *applied to time, space, sound, &c.* Our knowledge lies within a very narrow *compass*. The universe extends beyond the *compass* of our thoughts. So we say, the *compass* of a year, the *compass* of an empire, the *compass* of reason, the *compass* of the voice.

And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden.*

2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.

Time is come round;

And where I did begin, there shall I end:

My life has run its *compass*. *Shak.*

3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits.

In two hundred years, (I speak within *compass*), no such commission had been executed. *Davies.*

- This sense is the same as the first, and the peculiar force of the phrase lies in the word *within*.

4. The extent or limit of the voice or of sound. [See No. 1.]

5. An instrument for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea, consisting of

a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty two points of direction, fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted. The needle with the card turns on a pin in the center of the box. In the center of the needle is fixed a brass conical socket or cap, by which the card hanging on the pin turns freely round the center. The box is covered with glass, to prevent the motion of the card from being disturbed by the wind. *Encyc.*

6. *Compass* or *compasses*, [or a pair of compasses, so named from its legs, but *pair* is superfluous or improper, and the singular number *compass* is the preferable name,] an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses with four branches, and various other kinds. *Encyc.*

7. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariner's compass; but with this difference, that the needle is not fitted into the card, moving with it, but plays alone; the card being drawn on the bottom of the box, and a circle divided into 360 degrees on the limb. This instrument is used in surveying land, and in directing travelers in a desert or forest, miners, &c. *Encyc.*

Compass-saw, a saw with a broad edge and thin back, to cut in a circular form. *Moxon.*

- COM'PASS, *v. t.* Literally, to measure with a compass. Hence,

1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; hence, to inclose, encircle, grasp or seize; as, to *compass* with the arms.

2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides; sometimes followed by *around*, *round* or *about*.

Now all the blessings

Of a glad father *compass* thee about. *Shak.*

With favor wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield. *Ps. v.*

The willows of the brook *compass* him about. *Job 40.*

3. To go or walk round.

Ye shall *compass* the city—and the seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times. *Josh. vi.*

For ye *compass* sea and land. *Math. xxiii.*

4. To besiege; to beleague; to block up. This is not a different sense, but a particular application.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. *Luke xix.*

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;

If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only; as, to *compass* the death of the king.

COMPATIENT, *a.* [L. *con* and *patriot*.] Suffering together. [*Little used.*] *Buck.*
 COMPATRIOT, *n.* [It. *compatriotta*; Sp. *compatriota*; *con* or *com* and *patriot*.] A fellow patriot; one of the same country.
 COMPATRIOT, *a.* Of the same country. *Akenside.*
 COMPEER, *n.* [L. *compar*; *con* and *par*, equal. See *Peer*.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. *Philips.*
 COMPEER, *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. *Shak.*
 COMPEL, *v. t.* [L. *compello*, *compellere*; *con* and *pello*, to drive; Sp. *compeler*; Port. *compellir*. See *Peal* and *Appeal*.]
 1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force.
 Thou shalt not *compel* him to serve as a bond servant. *Levit. 25.*
 And they *compel* one Simon—to bear his cross. *Mark xv.*
 Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. *Luke xiv.*
 Circumstances *compel* us to practice economy.
 2. To force; to take by force, or violence; to seize.
 The subjects' grief Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
 A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*
 [*This sense is harsh, and not very common.*] *Johnson.*
 3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. A Latinism, *compellere gregem*.
 In one troop *compelled*. *Dryden.*
 4. To seize; to overpower; to hold.
 And easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
 5. To call forth, L. *compellare*. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
 COMPEL/LABLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced or constrained.
 COMPEL/LABLY, *adv.* By compulsion.
 COMPELLA'TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio*; *compello*, *compellare*, the same word as the preceding, applied to the voice; to send or drive out the voice.]
 Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.
 The *compellation* of the Kings of France is by *sire*. *Temple.*
 COMPEL'LED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.
 COMPEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.
 COMPEL/LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.
 COMPEND, } [*L. compendium.*] In
 COMPEND'IUM, } *n.* literature, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system.
 COMPENDIARIOUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [*Little used.*]
 COMPEND'IATE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together. [*Not used.*]
 COMPEND'IOUS, *a.* Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; as a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous; as a *compendious* way to acquire science.
 COMPEND'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.
 The substance of christian belief is *compendiously* expressed in a few articles. *Anon.*
 COMPEND'IOUSNESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. *Bentley.*
 COMPENSABLE, *a.* [See *Compensate*.] That may be compensated. [*Little used.*]
 COMPENSATE, *v. t.* [L. *compenso*; *con* and *penso*, to prize or value, from *pendo*, to weigh, to value. See *Pendent*.]
 1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration; as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.
 2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.
 The length of the night and the dew do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*
 The pleasures of sin never *compensate* the sinner for the miseries he suffers, even in this life. *Anon.*
 COMPENSATE, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by *for*.
 Nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation.
 This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles, *compensated*, *compensating*.
 Each seeming want *compensated* of course. *Pope.*
 With the primary accent on the first syllable and the secondary accent on the third, this defect and the difficulty of uttering distinctly the last syllables are remedied.
 COMPENSATED, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.
 COMPENSATING, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating.
 COMPENSA'TION, *n.* That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.
 All other debts may *compensation* find. *Dryden.*
 The pleasures of life are no *compensation* for the loss of divine favor and protection.
 2. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.
 COMPENSATIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.
 COMPENSATORY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.
 COMPENSE, *v. t.* to recompense, is found in *Bacon*; but is not now in use.
 COMPE'TE, *v. i.* [L. *competo*; *con* and *peto*.]
 1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry.
 Our manufacturers *compete* with the English in making cotton cloths.
 2. To strive or claim to be equal.
 The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milner.*
 COMPETENCE, } [*L. competens*, *compe-*
 COMPETENCY, } *n.* to, to be meet or fit; *con* and *peto*, to seek; properly, to press,

urge or come to.] Primarily, fitness; suitability; convenience. Hence,

1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity. Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope*.
2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; but this application is less common.
3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c.
4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as the *competence* of a judge or court to examine and decide. *Kent*.
5. Fitness; adequacy; suitability; legal sufficiency; as the *competency* of evidence. *Sewall*.

COMPETENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate; followed by *to*; as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; a *competent* force; an army *competent* to the preservation of the kingdom or state; a *competent* knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, a sufficiency without superfluity.

2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.
3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.

That is the privilege of the infinite author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke*.
It is not *competent* to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff.

COMPETENTLY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved; a church is *competently* endowed.

COMPETIBLE, *a.* [Not now used. See *Compatible*.]

COMPETING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COMPETITION, *n.* [Low *L.* *competitio*. See *Compele* and *Competence*.]

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as the *competition* of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.
 2. A state of rivalry; a state of having equal claims.
A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden*.
 3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with *to*, now with *for*.
Competition to the crown there is none nor can be. *Bacon*.
There is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden*.
- COMPETITOR**, *n.* One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

They cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

COMPETITORY, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition. *Dangers of the country.*

COMPETITRESS, *n.* A female competitor.

COMPETITRIX, *n.* [See *Compile*.]

1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book or pamphlet.
2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate. *Woodward*.

COMPILATION, *n.* A collector. [Not used.] *Chaucer*.

COMPILE, *v. t.* [*L.* *compilo*, to pilfer or plunder; *con* and *pilo*, to pillage, to peel, and to drive close; *compilatio*, a pillaging; *It.* *compilare*; *Fr.* *compiler*; *Sp.* *Port.* *compilar*. The *L.* *pilo* is the English, to peel, to strip; but *pilo*, to make thick, or drive together, is the *Gr.* *πλω*, *lanas cogo*, coarcto, constipo. *Compile* is probably from *peeling*, picking out, selecting and putting together.]

1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code or system.
2. To write; to compose.

In poetry, they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Temple*.

3. To contain; to comprise. [Not used.] *Spenser*.

4. To make up; to compose. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. To put together; to build. [Not used.] *Spenser*.

COMPILED, *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COMPLEMENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. [Little used.] *Woodward*.

COMPILED, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. *Bacon*. *Swift*.

COMPILING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COMPLACENCE, *n.* [*L.* *complacens*, *complaceo*; *con* and *placere*; *Fr.* *complaire*, *complaisant*; *It.* *compiacere*, *compiacente*; *Sp.* *complacer*.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It is more than *approbation*, and less than *delight* or *joy*.
Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison*.
2. The cause of pleasure or joy. *Milton*.
3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness, Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison*.

In the latter sense, *complaisance*, from the French, is now used. [See *Complaisance*.]

COMPLACENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke*.

COMPLACENTIAL, *a.* Marked by complacency; accommodating.

COMPLACENTLY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner. *Ch. Relig. Appeal*.

COMPLAIN, *v. i.* [*Fr.* *complaindre*; *con* or *com* and *plaindre*, *plaint*, to lament, to bewail; *Sp.* *plañir*; *It.* *compiagnere*, or *compiangere*; from the *L.* *plango*, to strike, to lament. If *n* is not radical, the original word was *plago*, coinciding with *plaga*, *Gr.* *πλῆγμα*. But this is doubtful. The primary sense is to drive, whence to strike and to lament, that is, to strike the hands or breasts, as in extreme grief, or to drive forth the voice, as in *appello*.]

1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament. I will *complain* in the bitterness of my spirit. *Job* vii.

I *complained* and my spirit was overwhelmed. *Ps.* lxxvii.

2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault.

And when the people *complained*, it displeased the Lord. *Num.* xi.

3. To utter expressions of uneasiness, or pain. He *complains* of thirst. He *complains* of a head-ache.

4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer.

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, *complains* C D.

This verb is regularly followed by *of*, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain* of thirst, of ignorance, of vice, of an offender.

5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of *Audita Querela*.

COMPLAIN, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*. This use of *complain* is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical.

COMPLAINABLE, *a.* That may be complained of. [Not in use.] *Fellham*.

COMPLAINANT, *n.* [*Fr.* *complainant*.] A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty.

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town; and the other moiety to the use of the complainant. *Stat. of Massachusetts*.

2. The plaintiff in a writ of *Audita Querela*. *Ibm.*

COMPLAINER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

These are murmurers, *complainers*, walking after their own lusts. *Jude* 16.

COMPLAINFUL, *a.* Full of complaint. [Not used.]

COMPLAINING, *ppr.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense.

COMPLAINING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COMPLAINING, *n.* [*Fr.* *complainte*; *It.* *compianto*.] Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to day is my *complaint* bitter. *Job* xxiii.

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They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill.

Hub. Tales.

2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited; as, a company has its complement of men; a ship has its complement of stores.

3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [See Complement.]

Garnished and decked in modest complement.

Shak.

4. In geometry, what remains of the quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any arch has been taken from it. Thus if the arch taken is thirty degrees, its complement is sixty.

Bailey. Johnson.

5. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith.

Johnson.

6. Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

Chambers.

7. In fortification, the complement of the curtain is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.

COMPLEMENTAL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

COMPLEMENTARY, *n.* One skilled in compliments. [Not in use.]

B. Jonson.

COMPLETE, *a.* [L. *completus*, from *compleo*; *con* and *pleo*, inusit., to fill; It. *compiere*. The Greek has *πλεω*, to approach, to fill, contracted from *πλεωω*, the primary sense of which is, to thrust or drive; and if the Latin *pleo* is from the Greek, which is probable, then the original orthography was *peleo*, *compeleo*; in which case, *πλεω*, *πλεωω*, *pleo*, is the same word as the English *fill*. The Greek *πληρω* is said to be a derivative. Literally, filled; full.]

1. Having no deficiency; perfect.

And ye are complete in him who is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii.

2. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is complete.

This course of vanity almost complete.

Prior.

In strict propriety, this word admits of no comparison; for that which is complete, cannot be more or less so. But as the word, like many others, is used with some indefiniteness of signification, it is customary to qualify it with *more*, *most*, *less* and *least*. *More complete*, *most complete*, *less complete*, are common expressions.

3. In botany, a complete flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla. *Vaillant*. Or having all the parts of a flower. *Martyn*.

COMPLETE, *v. t.* To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to complete a bridge, or an edifice; to complete an education.

2. To fill; to accomplish; as, to complete hopes or desires.

3. To fulfil; to accomplish; to perform; as, the prophecy of Daniel is completed.

COMPLETED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled; accomplished.

COMPLETELY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

Swift.

COMPLEMENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing.

Dryden.

COMPLETENESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

Watts.

COMPLETING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COMPLETION, *n.* Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ.

South.

2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state; as, the gentleman went to the university for the completion of his education or studies.

The completion of a bad character is to hate a good man.

Anon.

COMPLETIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete.

Harris.

COMPLETORY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

Barrow.

COMPLETORY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.

Hooper.

COMPLEX, } *a.* [L. *complexus*, complex, COMPLEXED, } embracing, from *complector*, to embrace; *con* and *plecto*, to weave, or twist; Gr. *πλέω*; L. *plico*; W. *plygu*; Arm. *plega*; Fr. *plier*; It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; D. *plooijen*, to fold, bend, or double.]

1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected; as a complex being; a complex idea; a complex term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.

Locke.

2. Involved; difficult; as a complex subject.

COMPLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [Little used.]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel.

South.

COMPLEXEDNESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as the complexedness of moral ideas.

Locke.

COMPLEXION, *n.* complex'yon. Involution; a complex state. [Little used.]

Watts.

2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing; as a fair complexion; a dark complexion; the complexion of the sky.

3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; a medical term, but used to denote character, or description; as, men of this or that complexion.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are,
The family of heaven for men should war.

Dryden.

COMPLEXIONAL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion; as complexional efflorescencies; complexional prejudices.

Brown. Fiddes.

COMPLEXIONALLY, *adv.* By complexion.

Brown.

COMPLEXIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

Taylor.

COMPLEXIONED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.

Addison.

COMPLEXITY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness.

Burke.

COMPLEXLY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.

Smith.

- COMPLEXURE**, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.
- COMPLIABLE**, *a.* [See *Comply*.] That can bend or yield. *Milton.*
- COMPLIANCE**, *n.* [See *Comply*.] The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand or proposal; concession; submission.
Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rowe.*
2. A disposition to yield to others.
He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*
3. Obedience; followed by *with*; as *compliance with a command*, or precept.
4. Performance; execution; as a *compliance with the conditions of a contract*.
- COMPLIANT**, *a.* Yielding, bending; as the *compliant boughs*. [See *Pliant*, which is generally used.] *Milton.*
2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.
- COMPLIANTLY**, *adv.* In a yielding manner.
- COMPLICACY**, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate. *Milford.*
- COMPLICATE**, *v. t.* [L. *complico*; *con* and *plico*, to fold, weave or knit. See *Complex*.]
1. Literally, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts; followed by *with*.
Our offense against God hath been *complicated with injury* to men. *Tillotson.*
So we say, a *complicated disease*; a *complicated affair*.
Commotion in the parts may *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle.*
2. To make intricate.
- COMPLICATE**, *a.* Complex; composed of two or more parts united.
Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*
2. In *botany*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses. *Martyn.*
- COMPLICATED**, *pp.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.
- COMPLICATELY**, *adv.* In a complex manner.
- COMPLICATENESS**, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*
- COMPLICATING**, *ppr.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.
- COMPLICATION**, *n.* The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intimately blended.
The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*. *Wilkins.*
2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.
By admitting a *complication* of ideas—the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*
- COMPLICE**, *n.* [It. *complice*; Fr. Port. Sp. *id.*; L. *complice*, *complicitum*, *complices*. See *Complicate* and *Complex*.]
One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an *accomplice*. The latter is now used. [See *Accomplice*.] *Shak. Clarendon.*
- COMPLI'ED**, *pret. of comply*.
- COMPLI'ER**, *n.* One who complies, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper. *Swift.*
- COMPLIMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *complimento*; Sp. *complimiento*, completion, perfection, compliment; Port. *comprimento*, length, fulfilment, compliment, obliging words, from the verb *comprir*, to fulfil, to perform; Sp. *cumplir*; It. *compiere*; L. *compleo*. See *Complete*.]
1. An expression of civility, respect or regard; as, to send, or make one's *compliments* to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used.
He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms. *Sidney.*
2. A present or favor bestowed. My friend made me a *compliment* of Homer's Iliad.
- COMPLIMENT**, *v. t.* To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem or respect.
Monarchs—
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*
She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely. *Pope.*
2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.
3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor.
He *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.
- COMPLIMENT**, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.
I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*
- COMPLIMENTAL**, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.
Languages—grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*
- COMPLIMENTALLY**, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony. *Broome.*
- COMPLIMENTER**, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer. *Johnson.*
- COMPLINE**, } [Fr. *complie*; It. *compieta*;
COMPLIN, } *n.* from L. *compleo*, *compendo*, *completus*.]
The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sun-set; so called because it closes the service of the day. *Johnson. Encyc. Taylor.*
- COMPLISH**, for *accomplish*, is not now used. *Spenser.*
- COMPLOT**, *n.* [*con* or *com* and *plot*.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.
I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*
- COMPLOT**, *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.
We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*
- COMPLOTMENT**, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy. *King.*
- COMPLOT'TED**, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.
- COMPLOT'TER**, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator. *Dryden.*
- COMPLOT'TING**, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.
- COMPLY**, *v. i.* *pret. complied*. [The Italian *compiacere*, to humor, to comply, is the Latin *complaceo*, Fr. *complaître*. The Sp. *cumplir* is from *compleo*, for it is rendered, to discharge one's duty, to provide or supply, to reach one's birth day, to fulfil one's promise, to be fit or convenient, to suffice. The Portuguese changes *l* into *r*; *comprir*, to fulfil, to perform; hence, *comprimeto*, a *complement*, and a *compliment*. *Comply* seems to be from the Spanish *cumplir*, or L. *compleo*; formed like *supply*, from *suppleo*. It is followed by *with*.]
1. To *comply with*, to fulfil; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute; as, to *comply with a promise*, with an award, with a command, with an order. So to *comply with* one's expectations or wishes, is to fulfil them, or complete them.
2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by *with*; as, to *comply with a man's humor*.
The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits. *Tillotson.*
- COMPLYING with**, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.
- COMPO'NE**, } In *heraldry*, a bordure
COMPO'NED, } *compone* is that formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.
- COMPO'NENT**, *a.* [L. *componens*, *compono*; *con* and *pono*, to place.]
Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as the *component* parts of a plant or fossil substance; the *component* parts of a society.
- COMPO'RT**, *v. i.* [It. *comportare*; Fr. *comporter*; Sp. Port. *comportar*; *con* and L. *porto*, to bear. See *Bear*. It is followed by *with*.]
To *comport with*, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. His behavior does not *comport with* his station.
- COMPO'RT**, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.
It is curious to observe how lord Somers—*comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.* [Little used.]
2. To bear; to endure; as in French, Spanish and Italian. [Not used.] *Daniel.*
- COMPO'RT**, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting.
I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*
- This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use *deportment*. The accent, since Shakespeare's time, has been transferred to the first syllable.
- COMPO'RTABLE**, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

COM

We cast the rules of this art into some com-
portable method. *Wotton.*
COMPORTANCE, *n.* Behavior; deport-
ment. *Obs.*
COMPORTATION, *n.* An assemblage.
[*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*
COMPORTMENT, *n.* Behavior; demean-
or; manner of acting. [*Not now used.*]
Hale. Addison.

Compos mentis. [*L. con and pos, from the
root of possum, potis.*] Possessed of mind;
in a sound state of mind.

COMPOSE, *v. t. s as z.* [*Fr. composer;*
Arm. compost; from the participle of the *L.*
compono, composuit; *con* and *pono, positus.*
to set, put or lay, *Fr. poser*, and in a dif-
ferent dialect, *Eng. to put;* *Sp. componer;*
It. comporre.] Literally, to place or set to-
gether. Hence,

1. To form a compound, or one entire body
or thing, by uniting two or more things,
parts, or individuals; as, to *compose* an ar-
my of raw soldiers; the parliament of G.
Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords
and commons; the senate of the U. States
is *composed* of two senators from each
state.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest de-
grees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To invent and put together words and
sentences; to make, as a discourse or
writing; to write, as an author; as, to
compose a sermon, or a book.

3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a
whole; as, letters *compose* syllables, syl-
lables *compose* words, words *compose* sen-
tences.

A few useful things, confounded with many
trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their in-
tellectual possessions. *Watts.*

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tran-
quillize; that is, to set or lay; as, to *com-
pose* passions, fears, disorders, or whatev-
er is agitated or excited.

5. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differ-
ences.

6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet
state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*.
Dryden.

7. To settle into a quiet state.

The sea *composes* itself to a level surface.
It requires about two days to *compose* it after a
gale.

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for
any purpose.

The army seemed well *composed* to obtain
that by their swords which they could not by
their pen. *Clarendon.*

9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a
composing stick, from a copy, arranging
the letters in the proper order.

10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of mu-
sic with notes, arranging them on the
stave in such a manner as when sung to
produce harmony.

COMPOSED, *pp.* Set together, or in due
order; formed; constituted; calmed;
quieted; settled; adjusted.

2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free
from agitation.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate.
Pope.

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously;
sedately.

The man very *composedly* answered, I am he.
Clarendon.

COM

COMPOSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being
composed; calmness; sedateness; tran-
quility. *Wilkins.*

COMPOSER, *n.* One who composes; one
who writes an original work, as distin-
guished from a compiler; an author; al-
so, one who forms tunes, whether he
adapts them to particular words or not.

2. One who quiets or calms; one who ad-
justs a difference.

COMPOSING, *ppr.* Placing together;
forming; constituting; writing an origi-
nal work; quieting; settling; adjust-
ing; setting types.

COMPOSING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*,
an instrument on which types are set
from the cases, adjusted to the length of
the lines.

COMPOSITE, *a.* In *architecture*, the Com-
posite order is the last of the five orders
of columns; so called because its capital
is *composed* out of those of the other or-
ders or columns, borrowing a quarter-
round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row
of leaves from the Corinthian, and volu-
tes from the Ionic. Its cornice has sim-
ple modillions or dentils. It is called also
the *Roman* or the *Italic* order. *Encyc.*

Composite numbers are such as can be mea-
sured exactly by a number exceeding uni-
ty, as 6 by 2 or 3; so that 4 is the lowest
composite number. Composite numbers
between themselves, are those which have
a common measure besides unity; as 12
and 15, both which are measured by 3.
Encyc.

COMPOSITION, *n. s as z.* In a *general
sense*, the act of composing, or that which
is composed; the act of forming a whole
or integral, by placing together and unit-
ing different things, parts or ingredients;
or the whole body, mass or compound,
thus formed. Thus we speak of the *com-
position* of medicines, by mixing divers in-
gredients, and call the whole mixture a
composition. A *composition* of sand and
clay is used for luting chemical vessels.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *com-
position* that looks like marble. *Addison.*

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent
composition for business. *Bacon.*

2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or com-
bining ideas, clothing them with words,
arranging them in order, and in general,
committing them to paper, or otherwise
writing them. Hence,

3. A written or printed work; a writing,
pamphlet or book. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes;
or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other mu-
sical piece.

5. The state of being placed together; un-
ion; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple na-
tures, and then view them in *composition*.
Watts.

6. The disposition or arrangement of figures
connected in a picture.

By *composition* is meant the distribution and
orderly placing of things, both in general and
particular. *Dryden.*

7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. Ben
Jonson speaks of the *composition* of ges-
ture, look, pronunciation and motion, in a
preacher.

8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions

COM

for the settlement of a difference or con-
troversy.

Thus we are agreed;

I crave our *composition* may be written.

Shak.

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a
debt, on terms or by means different from
those required by the original contract, or
by law, as by the payment of a different
sum, or by making other compensation.
Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation
given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.

A real *composition* is when an agreement is
made between the owner of lands and the pa-
son or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and
the patron, that such lands shall for the future be
discharged from the payment of tithes, by rea-
son of some land or other real recompense giv-
en to the parson, in lieu and satisfaction thereof.
Blackstone.

A bankrupt is cleared by a commission
of bankruptcy, or by *composition* with his
creditors.

10. Consistency; congruity. [*Little used.*]

Shak.

11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a com-
plex idea or conception; *opposed to anal-
ysis.* *Newton.*

12. The joining of two words in a com-
pound, as in *book-case*; or the act of form-
ing a word with a prefix or affix, which
varies its signification; as *return*, from
turn; *preconcert*, from *concert*; *endless* from
end.

13. The synthetical method of reasoning;
synthesis; a method of reasoning from
known or admitted truths or principles, as
from axioms, postulates or propositions
previously demonstrated, and from these
deducing a clear knowledge of the thing
to be proved; or the act of collecting scat-
tered parts of knowledge, and combining
them into a system, so that the understand-
ing is enabled distinctly to follow truth
through its different stages of gradation.
This method of reasoning is *opposed to
analysis or resolution*. It begins with
first principles, and by a train of reason-
ing from them, deduces the propositions or
truths sought. *Composition* or *synthesis*
proceeds by collecting or combining; *anal-
ysis or resolution*, by separating or unfold-
ing. *Harris. Encyc.*

14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or
characters in the composing-stick, to form
lines, and of arranging the lines in a gal-
ley, to make a column or page, and from
this to make a form.

15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different
substances, or substances of different na-
tures, by affinity; from which results a
compound substance, differing in proper-
ties from either of the component parts.
Thus *water* is a *composition* of hydrogen
and oxygen, which are invisible gases.

COMPOSITOR, *n. s as z.* In *printing*, one
who sets types, and makes up the pages
and forms.

2. One who sets in order.

COMPOSIBLE, *a.* [*con and possible.*]
Consistent. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth.*

COMPOST, *n.* [*It. composta;* *L. composi-
tum*, from *compono*. See *Compose*.]

In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of
various manuring substances for fertilizing
land. Compost may be made by almost

every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter. **COMPOST**, *v. t.* To manure with compost. *Bacon.*

COMPOS'TURE, *n.* Soil; manure. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COMPOSURE, *n.* *compózhur.* [See *Composure*.]

1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; as a form of prayer of public *composure*; a hasty *composure*.

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man. *Watts.*

In this use, this word has given way to *composition*.

2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order. [*Little used.*]

When such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify a certain thing. *Holder.*

3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Lived a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

The outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquility.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

[*This is the most common use of this word.*]

6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [*Little used.*]

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

COMPOTATION, *n.* [*L. compotatio; con and potatio, from poto, to drink.*]

The act of drinking or tipping together. *Brown. Philips.*

COMPOTATOR, *n.* One who drinks with another. *Pope.*

COMPOUND, *v. t.* [*L. compono; con and pono, to set or put; Sp. componer; It. comporre, for componere; Port. compor.*]

1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; as, to *compound* drugs.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it—shall be cut off from his people. Ex. xxx.

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3. To compose; to constitute. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more.

5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy. *Bacon. Shak.*

[*In this sense we now use compose.*]

6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to *compound* debts. *Gay.*

But we now use, more generally, to *compound with*. [See the Verb Intransitive.]

To *compound felony*, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber.

This offense is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment. *Blackstone.*

COMPOUND, *v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the tower. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by *with*.

Compound with this fellow by the year. *Shak.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Temple.*

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may *compound with* his creditors for ten shillings on the pound, or fifty cents on the dollar. A man may *compound with* a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithes. [See *Composition*, No. 9.]

To *compound with a felon*, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him. *Blackstone.*

COMPOUND, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words. *Ink-stand, writing-desk, carelessness*, are *compound* words.

3. In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as in the sunflower and dandelion. *Martyn. Harris.*

A *compound stem* is one that divides into branches.

A *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole, called a common petiole.

A *compound raceme* is composed of several racemules or small racemes.

A *compound spike* is composed of several spicules or spikelets.

A *compound corymb* is formed of several small corymbs.

A *compound umbel* is one which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top.

A *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets; opposed to *simple*.

4. *Compound interest*, is interest upon interest; when the interest of a sum is added to the principal, and then bears interest; or when the interest of a sum is put upon interest.

5. *Compound motion*, is that which is effected by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not in opposite directions.

6. *Compound number*, is that which may be divided by some other number besides

unity, without a remainder; as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6 and 9.

7. *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio *compounded* of 2 to 6, and of 3 to 12.

8. *Compound quantities*, in algebra, are such as are joined by the signs + and — plus and minus, and expressed by more letters than one, or by the same letters unequally repeated. Thus $a+b-c$, and $bb-b$, are *compound quantities*. *Bailey.*

9. *Compound larceny*, is that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from one's house or person. *Blackstone.*

COMPOUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition.

Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. *South.*

Mortar is a *compound* of lime, sand and water.

COMPOUNDABLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

COMPOUNDED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COMPOUNDER, *n.* One who compounds or mixes different things.

2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

COMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COMPREHEND, *v. t.* [*L. comprehendo; con and prehendo, to seize or grasp; It. comprehendere, prendere; Sp. Port. comprehendere, prender; Fr. comprendre, prendre.* This word is a compound of the Latin *con* and *pra*, and the Saxon *hendan* or *hentan*, to take or seize; *ge-hentan*, id. Hence *forehend*, in Spenser.]

Literally, to take in; to take with, or together.

1. To contain; to include; to comprise.

The empire of Great Britain *comprehends* England, Scotland and Ireland, with their dependencies.

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Rom. xiii.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "I take your meaning."

God doeth great things, which we cannot *comprehend*. Job xxxvii.

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not *comprehend* it.

COMPREHENDED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COMPREHENDING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [*L. comprehensibilis.*]

1. That may be comprehended, or included; possible to be comprised.

2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

COMPREHEN'SIBLENESS, *n.* Capability of being understood. *More.*

COMPREHEN'SIBLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

This word is rarely used. [See *Comprehensively*.]

COMPREHEN'SION, *n.* [L. *comprehensio*.]

The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; a comprising.

In the *Old Testament* there is a close *comprehension* of the *New*; in the *New*, an open discovery of the *Old*. *Hooker.*

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compend.

This wise and religious aphorism in the text, is the sum and *comprehension* of all the ingredients of human happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.

The nature of spirit is not within our *comprehension*.

4. In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHEN'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive; as a *comprehensive* charity; a *comprehensive* view. It seems sometimes to convey the sense of comprehending much in a small compass.

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as a *comprehensive* head. *Pope.*

COMPREHEN'SIVELY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.

COMPREHEN'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent; as the *comprehensiveness* of a view.

2. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

COMPREHEN'SOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

COMPRESBYTERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. *Milton.*

COMPRESS, *v. t.* [L. *compressus*, *comprimus*; *con* and *premo*, *pressus*, to press. But the verb *premo* and participle *pressus* may be from different roots. Fr. *presser*; D. *pressen*; Sp. *apretar*, and *prensar*. See *Press*.]

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to *compress* air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will *compress* water twelve and a half per cent. *Perkins.*

2. To embrace carnally. *Pope.*

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—*compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*

COMPRESS, *n.* In surgery, a bolster of soft

linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air. *Encyc.*

COMPRESS'ED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In *botany*, flattened; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as a *compressed* stem. *Martyn.*

COMPRESSIBLITY, *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the *compressibility* of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESS'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; giving way to a force applied.

Elastic fluids are *compressible*. Water is *compressible* in a small degree.

COMPRESS'IBLENESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COMPRES'SION, *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

2. The state of being compressed.

COMPRES'SIVE, *a.* Having power to compress. *Smith.*

COMPRES'SURE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure. *Boyle.*

COMPRIEST, *n.* A fellow priest. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

COMPRINT', *v. i.* [See *Print*.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.] *Philips.*

COMPRI'SAL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending. *Barrow.*

COMPRI'SE, *v. t. s as z.* [Fr. *compris*, participle of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. See *Comprehend*.]

To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.

COMPRI'SED, *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COMPRI'SING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COMPROBATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony. *Elyot.*

COMPROBATION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio*, *comprobo*; *con* and *probo*, to prove.] Proof; joint attestation. [Little used.] *Brown.*

COM'PROMISE, *n. s as z.* [L. *compromissum*, from *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award; *con* and *promitto*, to promise; It. *compromesso*; Fr. *compromis*; Sp. *compromiso*. See *Promise*.]

1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

3. Mutual agreement; adjustment. *Chipman.*

[This is its usual signification.]

COM'PROMISE, *v. t.* To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with

concessions of claims by the parties; to compound.

2. To agree; to accord. *Shak.*

3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration.

[In this sense, see *Compromit*, which is generally used.]

COM'PROMISED, *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

COM'PROMISER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM'PROMISING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Todd.*

COM'PROMIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre*; It. *compromettere*; Sp. *comprometer*; L. *compromitto*, *com* and *promitto*, to promise.]

To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, to put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled; as, to *compromit* the honor or the safety of a nation.

COM'PROMITED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM'PROMITING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COMPROVIN'CIAL, *n.* [*con* and *provin-*cial.]

One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT, *n.* [Fr. *compte*, from *computo*.] Account; computation. *Obs.* *Shak.*

COMPT, *v. t.* To compute. *Obs.* [See *Count*.]

COMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus*.] Neat; spruce. [Not used.]

COMPT'IBLE, *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive. *Obs.* *Shak.*

COMPT'LY, *adv.* Neatly. [Not in use.] *Sherwood.*

COMPT'NESS, *n.* Neatness. [Not in use.] *Sherwood.*

COMPTONITE, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, found in drusy cavities of masses ejected from Mount Vesuvius; so called from Lord Compton, who brought it to England in 1818. *Ure.*

COMPTROLL, from Fr. *compteur*, L. *computo*, to count or compute, and *rolle*, a register. If this word were of genuine origin, both the verb and its derivative, *comptroller*, as applied to a public officer, would not be sense. But there is no such legitimate word in English, nor in any other known language. [See *Control*.]

COMPULS'ATIVE, } *a.* [L. *compulsus*, from *compello*; Low L. *compulso*. See *Compel*.]

COMPULS'ATORY, }

Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. *Shak.*

COMPULS'ATIVELY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COMPULSION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio*. See *Compel*.]

1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shak.*

A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and *compulsion*. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COMPULSIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.

Uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by compulsive measures.

COMPULSIVELY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COMPULSIVENESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COMPULSORY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

In the correction of vicious propensities, it may be necessary to resort to compulsory measures.

COMPUNCTION, *n.* [L. *compunctio*, *compungo*; *con* and *pungo*, to prick or sting; It. *compunzione*, *compugnere*, or *compungere*; Sp. *compuncion*; Fr. *compunction*. See *Pungency*.]

1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; *sedom used in a literal sense.* Brown.

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the pain of sorrow or regret for having offended God, and incurred his wrath; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction.

COMPUNCTIOUS, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

Let no compunctious visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. Shak.

COMPUNCTIVE, *a.* Causing remorse. Johnson.

COMPUPIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. [Little used.] Walton.

COMPURGATION, *n.* [L. *compurgo*; *con* and *purgo*, to purify.]

In law, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others who swear to their belief of his veracity; wager of law, in which a man who has given security to make his law, brings into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he does not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called compurgators, avow on their oaths that they believe in their consciences he has affirmed the truth. Blackstone.

COMPURGATOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. [See *Compurgation*.]

COMPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Compute*.] Capable of being computed, numbered or reckoned. Hale.

COMPUTATION, *n.* [L. *computatio*, from *computo*. See *Compute*.]

1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared, with a view to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result depending on such sums or particulars. We find by computation the quantity of provisions necessary to support an army for a year, and the amount of money to pay them; making the ration and pay

of each man the basis of the computation. By computations of time or years, we ascertain the dates of events.

2. The sum, quantity or amount ascertained by computing, or reckoning.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature. Addison.

3. Calculation.

COMPUTE, *v. t.* [L. *computo*; *con* and *puto*, to lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.]

1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate. Compute the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth. Compute the expenses of a campaign. Compute time by weeks or days.

2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.

3. To calculate.

COMPUTE, *n.* Computation. [Not used.] Brown.

COMPUTED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COMPUTER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator. Swift.

COMPUTING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COMPUTIST, *n.* A computer. [Not used.] Wotton.

COMRADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade*; It. *camerata*; Sp. *camarada*; Port. *camarada*; from *camara*, *camera*, a chamber.]

Literally, one who lodges in the same room.

Hence in a more general sense, a fellow, a mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

COMROGUE, *n.* A fellow rogue. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that *con* and *cum* have the same signification, but that *cum* is used separately, and *con* in composition. *Con* and *cum* may be radically distinct words. The Irish *comh*, or *coimh*, is equivalent to the Latin *con*; and the Welsh *cym*, convertible into *cyr*, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin *com*, in *comparo*, *compono*, and the Latin *com*, in composition, may be the Celtic *comh* or *cym*. But generally it seems to be *con*, changed into *com*. Ainsworth deduces *cum* from the Greek *cum*; for originally it was written *cyn*. But this is probably a mistake.

Con coincides in radical letters and in signification with the Teutonic *gain*, *gen*, *gean*, *igen*, *igien*, in the English *again*, *against*; Sax. *gean*, *ongan*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *igien*. Whatever may be its origin or affinities, the primary sense of the word is probably from some root that signifies to meet or oppose, or turn and meet; to approach to, or to be with. This is the radical sense of most prepositions of the like import. See the English *with*, *again*. So in Irish, *coinne*, a meeting; *as coinne*, opposite.

Con, in compounds, is changed into *l* before

l, as in *colligo*, to collect, and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesco*, to coalesce, to cooperate; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict*, *contend*. Qu. W. *gan*, with.

CON, [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase, *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a noun, a person who is in the negative; as the *pros* and *cons*.

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan*, *connan*, *cunnan*, to know, to be able, to be skillful or wise; and *cennan*, to bear or bring forth, Gr. *γινωσκω*; and *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove, L. *conor*; whence *cunning*, skillful, experienced, or skill, experience; the latter word, *cunnian*, coincides in sense with Sax. *anginnan*, *onginnan*, to begin, to try, to attempt, L. *conor*. D. *kennen*, to know, understand or be acquainted; *kunnen*, to be able, *can*, to know or understand, to hold or contain; the last signification coinciding with the W. *ganu*, to contain. G. *kennen*, to know; and *können*, to be able. Dan. *kan*, to be able, pret. *kunde*, whence *kundskab*, knowledge, skill, experience. Sw. *känna*, to know; *kuna*, to be able, to be skilled, to know. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in *can*, and of holding, containing, comprehending, as *contain*, from *conineo*, *teneo*, Gr. *τενω*, L. *tendo*. And this signification connects these words with *gin*, in its compounds, begin, Sax. *beginnan*, *anginnan*, &c., to strain, to try, to stretch forward and make an effort; also with the Greek *γινωσκω*, L. *gignor*, to beget or to bring forth. See Class Gn. No. 29. 36. 40. 42. 45. 58. In the sense of know, *con* signifies to hold or to reach.]

1. To know. Obs. "I conne no skill." Spenser.

"I shall not conne answer." I shall not know or be able to answer. Chaucer.

2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. Milton. Holder.

To *con* thanks, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. Obs. Chaucer. Shak.

CONATUS, *n.* [L.] Effort; attempt. Paley.

2. The tendency of a body towards any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction. Paley.

CONCAMERATE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero*, to arch; *con* and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or chamber.]

To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as a *concamerated* bone. Grew.

CONCAMERATED, *pp.* Arched over.

CONCAMERATION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault. Glanville.

CONCATENATE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare*, to link together; *concatenato*; Low Lat. *concatenatus*; *con* and *catena*, a chain; Sp. *concatenar*, and *encadenar*, from *cadena*, Fr. *cadene*, a chain.]

To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other. Harris.

CONCATENATED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CONCATENATION, *n.* A series of links

united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as a *concatenation* of causes.

CONCAUSE, *n.* Joint cause. [Not used.]

CONCAVATION, *n.* [See *Concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, *a.* [L. *concavus*; *con* and *cavus*, hollow. See *Cave*.]

1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed to *convex*; as a *concave* glass.

2. Hollow, in a general sense; as the *concave* shores of the Tiber. *Shak.*

3. In *botany*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk. *Martyn.*

CONCAVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch, or vault; as the *ethereal concave*.

CONCAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CONCAVENESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, *n.* [It. *concavità*; Fr. *concavité*; Sp. *concavidad*.] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body. *Wotton.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* Concave on both surfaces.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other. [See *Concave*.]

CONCAVOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus*.] Concave, which see.

CONCAVOUSLY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CONCEAL, *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo*; *con* and *celo*, to withhold from sight; Sax. *helan*, *halan*, *gehalan*, *gehelan*, to heal and to conceal; G. *hehlen*, to conceal, and *heilen*, to heal; D. *heelen*, to heal and to conceal; Dan. *heeler*, to conceal; W. *celu*, to hide; Fr. *celer*; It. *celare*; Sp. *callar*, to keep silence, to dissemble, to abate, to grow calm; Port. *calar*, to conceal or keep close, to pull or let down, "cala a boca," to hold your peace; also intransitive, to be still or quiet, to keep silence; coinciding in origin with *whole*, *all*, *holy*, *hold*, &c. The primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the

same root as the Shemitic כָּלַל, כָּלַל, אָלַל, חָלַל, Gr. *hallos*. Class Gl. No. 32. 36.]

1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi.

2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight.

What profit is it if we slay our brother and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii.

A party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall. A mask *conceals* the face.

CONCEALABLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid or kept close. *Brown.*

CONCEALED, *pp.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CONCEALER, *n.* One who conceals; as the *concealer* of a crime. *Clarendon.*

CONCEALING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

Vol. I.

CONCEALING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENT, *n.* Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as the *concealment* of opinions or passions.

2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the *concealment* of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as a project formed in *concealment*.

4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

CONCEDE, *v. t.* [L. *concedo*; *con* and *cedo*, to yield, give way, depart, desist; It. *concedere*, *cedere*; Sp. *conceder*, *ceder*; Fr. *conceder*, *ceder*; Ir. *ceadaighim*; W. *gadael*, and *gadaw*, to quit or leave, to permit. The preterite *cessi* indicates that this word may be from a root in Class Gs. See that Class No 67. Samaritan. See also Class Gd., and *Cede*, and *Conge*.]

1. To yield; to admit as true, just or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, this must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The advocate *concedes* the point in question.

2. To allow; to admit to be true.

We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms. *Burke.*

CONCEDED, *pp.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact or statement is *conceded*.

CONCEDING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CONCEIT, *n.* [It. *concetto*; Sp. *concepto*; Port. *conceito*; L. *conceptus*, from *concepio*, to conceive; *con* and *cipio*, to take or seize.]

1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as a man of quick *conceit*. [Nearly antiquated.]

How often did her eyes say to me, that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as a strange or odd *conceit*.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi.

4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination.

On the way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

5. A striking thought; affected or unnatural conception.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine. *Pope.*

6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.

By a little study and a great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion. *Bentley.*

Out of *conceit* with, not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with; as, a

man is out of *conceit* with his dress. Hence to put one out of *conceit* with, is to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it. *Tillotson. Swift.*

CONCEIT, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

The strong, by *conceiving* themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South.*

CONCEITED, *pp.* Conceived; imagined; fancied.

2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy, or imagination. *Obs. Knolles.*

3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

Followed by *of* before the object of conceit.

The Athenians were *conceited* of their own wit, science and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her. *Donne.*

CONCEITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments. *Collier.*

CONCEITLESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

CONCEIVABLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable*; It. *concepibile*; Sp. *concepible*. See *Conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined, or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be the very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury.*

CONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CONCEIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir*; It. *concepire*; Sp. *concebir*; Port. *conceber*; L. *concepio*; *con* and *cipio*, to take.]

1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

Then shall she be free and *conceive* seed. Num. v. Heb. xi.

Elisabeth hath *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i.

In sin did my mother *conceive* me. Ps. li.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise.

They *conceive* mischief and bring forth vanity. Job xv.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix.

3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend.

We cannot *conceive* the manner in which spirit operates upon matter.

4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.

You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

CONCEIVE, *v. i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive* and bear a son. Judges xiii.

2. To think; to have a conception or idea.
Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *Watts.*

The grieved commons

Hardly conceive of me. *Shak.*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of; as, I cannot conceive by what means this event has been produced.

CONCEIVED, *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CONCEIVER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CONCEIVING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CONCEIVING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

CONCELEBRATE, *v. t.* To celebrate together. *[Not used.]* *Sherwood.*

CONCENT', *n.* [L. *concentus*, from *concino*, to sing in accordance; *con* and *cino*, to sing.]

1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as a *concert* of notes. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency; accordance; as, in *concent* to a man's own principles. *Atterbury.*

CONCENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord. *Spenser.*

CONCENT'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer*; It. *concentrare*; Sp. and Port. *concentrar*; *con* and L. *centrum*, a center; Gr. *κεντρον*, a goad, a sharp point, a center; *κεντρον*, to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.]

To come to a point, or to meet in a common center; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concenter* in him. *Hale.*

CONCENT'ER, *v. t.* To draw, or direct to a common center; to bring to a point; as two or more lines or other things.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concenter* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCENT'ERED, *pp.* Brought to a common center; united in a point.

CONCENT'ERING, *ppr.* Tending to a common center; bringing to a center.

CONCENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CONCENTRATE, *v. t.* [See *Concenter.*]

To bring to a common center, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point, or center; to bring nearer to each other; as, to *concentrate* particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to *concentrate* the troops in an army; to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

CONCENTRATED, *pp.* Brought to a point or center; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CONCENTRATING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.

CONCENTRATION, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

Note. The verb *concentrate* is sometimes accented on the first syllable. The reason is,

with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, *concentrating*, *concentrated*, is much facilitated.

CONCENTRIC, *a.* [It. *concentrico*; Fr. *concentrique*; L. *concentricus*; *con* and *centrum*, center.]

Having a common center; as the *concentric* coats of an onion; the *concentric* orbits of the planets.

CONCENT'UAL, *a.* [from *concent.*] Harmonious; accordant. *Warton.*

CONCEPTACLE, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, from *concepio*. See *Conceive.*]

1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver, or receptacle. *Woodward.*

2. In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it. *Martyn.*

CONCEPTIBLE, *a.* [See *Conceivable.*]

That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible. *[Not used.]* *Hale.*

CONCEPTION, *n.* [L. *conceptio*, from *concepio*. See *Conceive*. It. *concezione*; Sp. *concepcion*; Fr. *conception*.]

1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Gen. iii.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like conception in our eyes. *Shak.*

3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind; that mental act or combination of acts by which an idea or notion is formed of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation formerly felt. When we see an object with our eyes open, we have a *perception* of it; when the same object is presented to the mind with the eyes shut, in idea only or in memory, we have a *conception* of it. *Kaims. Stewart. Encyc.*

4. Conception may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception*. Some writers have defined *conception* as a distinct faculty of the mind; but it is considered by others as memory, and perhaps with propriety.

5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act. *Shak.*

6. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceived what reason were, And that *conception* should distinctly show. *Davies.*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment, or thought. He is too full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

CONCEPTIOUS, *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant. *[Not now used.]* *Shak.*

CONCEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. *[Little used.]* *Brown.*

CONCERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner*; It. *concernere*; Sp. *concernir*; to concern, to regard, to belong to; L. Latin, *concerno*; *con* and *cerno*, to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or extend to, or to look to, as we use *regard*.]

1. To relate or belong to. Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching

those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. *Acts xxviii.*

2. To relate or belong to, in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* us to secure the favor and protection of God. *Anon.*

3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment.

A good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects.

A kind parent *concerns* himself in the virtuous education of his children.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *[Little used.]* *Derham.*

5. To intermeddle.

We need not *concern* ourselves with the affairs of our neighbors.

CONCERN', *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; a very general term, expressing whatever occupies the time and attention, or affects the interests of a person.

Intermeddle not in the private *concerns* of a family. Religion is the main *concern* of a rational being. We have no *concern* in the private quarrels of our neighbors. The industrious and prudent occupy their time with their own *concerns*.

2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness.

To live in peace, is a matter of no small *concern* to a nation.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*, And weighty truths, solid convincing sense, Explained by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety.

Why all this *concern* for the poor things of this life?

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*, And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*

An impenitent man feels no *concern* for his soul. *Anon.*

4. Persons connected in business; or their affairs in general; as a debt due to the whole *concern*; a loss affecting the whole *concern*. *Mercantile Usage.*

CONCERN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare or happiness.

All men are *concerned* in the propagation of truth.

We are *concerned* in the virtuous education of our children.

2. Interested in business; having connection in business; as, A is *concerned* with B in the East India trade. Of an advocate or counselor we say, he is *concerned* in the cause of A against B.

3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious; as, we are *concerned* for the fate of our fleet.

CONCERN'EDLY, *adv.* With affection or interest. *Clarendon.*

CONCERN'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. *Num. x.*

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing.
Gen. xix.

This word has been considered as a preposition, but most improperly: *concerning*, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence or proposition; as in the first example, the word applies to the preceding affirmation. The Lord hath spoken good, which speaking good is *concerning* Israel. *Concerning*, in this case, refers to the first clause of the sentence.

CONCERNMENT, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist.

Milton.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

Watts.

The great *concernment* of men is with men.

Locke.

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind.

Boyle.

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no *concernment* in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use *concern*.

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. In this sense, *concern* is generally used.

CONCERT, *v. t.* [It. *concertare*, to contrive; Sp. *concertar*, to agree, to adjust, to covenant; Port. *id.*; Fr. *concerter*; from L. *concerto*, to strive together; *con* and *certo*, to strive. The primary sense is to set or act together.]

To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* measures; to *concert* a plan of operations.

CONCERT, *n.* Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony.

The allies were frustrated for want of *concert* in their operations.

The Emperor and the Pope acted in *concert*.

2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.

3. A singing in company.

4. Accordance; harmony.

CONCERTATION, *n.* Strife; contention.

[Little used.]

CONCERTO, *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert.

Mason.

CONCESSION, *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo*. See *Concede*.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way.

Hale.

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large *concessions*.

3. In *rhetoric* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot

be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.

4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CONCESSIONARY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as a *concessive* conjunction.

Louth.

CONCESSIVELY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Brown.

CONCEIT, *n.* [It. See *Conceit*.] Affect-ed wit; conceit. [Not English, nor in use.]

Shenstone.

CONCH, *n.* [L. *concha*; Gr. *κογχή*; It. *conca*; Sp. *concha*; Fr. *conque*; probably W. *cocos*, cockles, and perhaps allied to *coçiau*, to frown, to knit the brows, that is, to wrinkle. See *Cancer*.]

A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew.

Dryden.

CONCHIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *concha*, shell, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or having shells.

CONCHITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

Nat. Hist.

CONCHOID, *n.* [conch, supra, and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.

CONCHOIDAL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions, like shells; as a *conchoidal* fracture.

Kirwan.

CONCHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Conchology*.] Pertaining to conchology.

CONCHOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals.

CONCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *κογχή*, a shell, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

CONCHOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *κογχή*, a shell, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring shells.

Barnes.

CONCHYLACEOUS, *a.* [from *conch*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as *conchylaceous* impressions.

Kirwan.

CONCHYLIOLOGIST, } from L. *conchyl-*
CONCHYLIOLOGY, } *um*, a shell-fish,

are sometimes used as synonyms of the preceding words; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CONCIATOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

Encyc.

CONCILIABLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*.] A small assembly. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

CONCILAR, *a.* [from L. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. [Little used.]

Baker.

CONCILIATE, *v. t.* [L. *concilio*, to draw or bring together, to unite; a compound of *con* and *colo*, Gr. *καλεω*, to call; Ch. *קלל* in Aph., from *קלל*, *קלל* or *קלל*, to hold or keep, to trust, to finish, to call, to thunder; W. *galo*. The primary sense of the root is to

strain, stretch, drive or draw. *Calling* is a straining or driving of voice. See Class Gl. No. 32. 36. 48. 49. and see *Council*.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engage, as the affections, favor or good will; as, politeness and hospitality *conciliate* affection.

2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to *conciliate* the contending parties.

CONCILIATED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CONCILIATING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling.

2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor; as a *conciliating* address.

CONCILIATION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CONCILIATOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, *a.* Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures.

CONCINNITY, *n.* [L. *concinntas*, from *concinus*, fit, *concinno*, to fit or prepare; either from *con* and *cano*, to sound in accord; or the last constituent of the word may be the Heb. and Ch. *כין* to fit or adapt.]

1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [Little used.]

2. A jingling of words.

Tyriclitt.

CONCINNOUS, *a.* [L. *concinus*. See *Concinuity*.]

Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as a *concinuous* interval in music; a *concinuous* system.

Encyc.

CONCIONATOR, *n.* [Infra.] A preacher. [Not in use.]

CONCIONATORY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.]

Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies.

Howel.

CONCISE, *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*; *con* and *cado*, to cut. See Class Gd. No. 2. 4. 8. 49. 59.]

Brief; short, applied to language or stile; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.

B. Jonson.

Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little.

Watts.

In Genesis, we have a *concise* account of the creation.

CONCISELY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CONCISENESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

Conciseness should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.

CONCIS'ION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Low L. *concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off; It. *concisione*.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, In *scripture*, the Jews or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Savior's death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.

Beware of dogs; beware of the *conclusion*. Phil. iii.

CONCITATION, *n.* [L. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb; *con* and *cito*, to stir.]

The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion. *Brown.*

CONCITE, *v. t.* [L. *concito*.] To excite. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*; *con* and *clamo*, to cry out. See *Claim*.]

An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*
CONCLAVE, *n.* [L. *conclave*, an inner room; *con* and *clavis*, a key, or from the same root, to make fast.]

1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the Cardinals of the Romish church meet in privacy, for the election of a Pope. It consists of a range of small cells or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican. *Encyc.*

2. The assembly or meeting of the Cardinals, shut up for the election of a Pope. *Encyc.*

3. A private meeting; a close assembly. *Garth.*

CONCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *concludo*; *con* and *cludo*, to shut; Gr. *κλείω*, or *κλύω*, contracted; It. *conchiudere*; Sp. *concluir*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *conclure*. The sense is to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence in Latin, *cludo* signifies to halt, or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. See *Lid.*]

1. To shut.
The very person of Christ—was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

[This use of the word is uncommon.]

2. To include; to comprehend.
For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. *Rom. xi.*

The scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. *Gal. iii.*

The meaning of the word in the latter passage may be to declare irrevocably or to doom.

3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring.

Therefore we *conclude*, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. *Rom. iii.*

4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination.

As touching the Gentiles who believe, we have written and *concluded* that they observe no such thing. *Rom. xi.*

5. To end; to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To stop or restrain, or as in law, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority or by one's own argument or concession; generally in the passive.

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale.*

The defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

CONCLUDE, *v. i.* To infer, as a consequence; to determine.

The world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbutnot.*

But this verb is really transitive. The world will *conclude* that I had a guilty conscience—that is here the object, referring to the subsequent clause of the sentence. [See Verb Transitive, No. 3.]

2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done. *Atterbury.*

3. To end.

A train of lies,

That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

The old form of expression, to *conclude* of, is no longer in use.

CONCLUDED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CONCLUDENCY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises. *Hale.*

CONCLUDENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive. *Bacon.*

CONCLUDER, *n.* One who concludes. *Mountagu.*

CONCLUDING, *ppr.* Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending.

2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CONCLUDINGLY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [Little used.] *Digby.*

CONCLUSIBLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

CONCLUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *conclusio*.] End; close; the last part; as the *conclusion* of an address.

2. The close of an argument, debate or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter; fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole of man. *Eccles. xii.*

3. Determination; final decision.

After long debate, the house of commons came to this *conclusion*.

4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning.

5. The event of experiments; experiment.

We practice all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence. [Not used.] *Shak.*

CONCLUSIONAL, *a.* Concluding. [Not used.] *Hooper.*

CONCLUSIVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo*.] Final; decisive; as a *conclusive* answer to a proposition.

2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as a *conclusive* argument.

4. Regularly consequential.

Men, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

CONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of

being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as the *conclusiveness* of evidence or of an argument. *Hale.*

CONCOAGULATE, *v. t.* [con and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULATED, *pp.* Curdled; congealed.

CONCOAGULATING, *ppr.* Congerating; curdling.

CONCOAGULATION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. *Care.*

[This word is little used.]

CONCOCT, *v. t.* [L. *concoquo*, *concoctum*; con and *coquo*, to cook. See *Cook*.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*. *Cheyne.*

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, *concocted* venom. *Thomson.*

3. To ripen.

Fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTED, *pp.* Digested; purified; ripened.

CONCOCTING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.

CONCOCTION, [L. *concoctio*.] Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle, or otherwise prepared to nourish the body; the change which food undergoes in the stomach. *Core. Encyc.*

2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. *Core.*

3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing towards perfection. *Johnson.*

CONCOCTIVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening. *Milton.*

CONCOLOR, *a.* Of one color. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE, } [L. *con* and *comi-*

CONCOMITANCY, } *n.* *tor*, to accompany, from *comes*, a companion. See *Counsel*.]

A being together, or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

It has pleased our wise creator to annex to several objects—a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. *It is seldom applied to persons.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. *South.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

CONCOMITANTLY, *adv.* In company with others. *Pearson.*

CONCOMITATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

CONCORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*, from *concor*, of *con* and *cor*, cordis, the heart. See *Accord*.]

1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; harmony.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.

Milton.

3. In music, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See Chord.]

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons.

Shak.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.

Davies.

5. In law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the defendants that the land in question is the right of the complainant.

Blackstone.

6. In grammar, agreement of words in construction; as adjectives with nouns in gender, number and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or concord may signify the system of rules for construction called syntax.

Form of concord, in ecclesiastical history, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgau in 1576.

Encyc.

CONCORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance*; It. *concordanza*; L. *concordans*, from *concordo*, to agree. See *Concord*.]

1. Agreement. In this sense, *accordance* is generally used.

2. In grammar, concord. [Not used.]

3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter and verse in which each word occurs are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.

CONCORD'ANCY, *n.* Agreement.

Mountagu.

CONCORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

Brown.

CONCORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant.

Mountagu.

CONCORD'ANTLY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CONCORD'AT, *n.* In the canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the Pope relative to the collation of benefices; such as that between the Emperor Frederic III., the German princes, and the Pope's legate, A. D. 1448.

Encyc. Span. Dict. Lunier.

CONCORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.

Ch. Observer, March, 1811.

CONCORPORATE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo*, of *con* and *corpus*, a body.]

To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [Little used.]

Taylor.

CONCORPORATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.

Cleveland.

CONCORPORATION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CONCOURSE, *n.* [Fr. *concoars*; Sp. *concurso*; It. *concorso*; L. *concursum*, from *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run.]

1. A moving, flowing or running together; confluence; as a fortuitous *concourse* of atoms; a *concourse* of men.

2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. Acts xix.

3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies. The drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses.

Newton.

[This application is unusual.]

CONCREA'TE, *v. t.* [con and create; It. *concreare*.]

To create with, or at the same time.

Dr. Taylor—insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue, that it should be *concreated* with any person.

Edwards, Orig. Sin.

CONCREA'TED, *pp.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

CONCRED'IT, *v. t.* To entrust. [Not used.]

Barrow.

CONCREMA'TION, *n.* [L. *concremo*, to burn together; *con* and *cremo*, to burn.]

The act of burning different things together. [Little used.]

CONCREMENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum*, from *concreasco*, to grow together. See *Concrete*.]

A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.

Hale.

CONCRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *concrescientia*, *concreasco*. See *Concrete*.]

Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles. Raleigh.

CONCRES'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.

Fourcroy.

CONCRETE, *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *concreasco*, to grow together; *con* and *creasco*, to grow. See *Grow*.]

1. Literally, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos.

Burnet.

2. In logic, applied to a subject; not abstract; as the *whiteness* of snow. Here whiteness is used as a concrete term, as it expresses the quality of snow.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong.

Watts.

A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as *three* men; but when we use a number without reference to a subject, as *three*, or *five*, we use the term in the abstract.

Bailey.

CONCRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

Gold is a porous *concrete*.

Bentley.

2. In philosophy, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

Soap is a factitious *concrete*.

Encyc.

3. In logic, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists; as *nigrum*, a black thing.

Ainsworth.

CONCRETE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as, saline particles *concrete* into crystals; blood *concretes* in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate*; as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to *congeal*, *thicken*, *inspissate*, *coagulate*; as in the concretion of blood.

Arbuthnot. Woodward. Newton.

CONCRE'TE, *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

Hale.

CONCRE'TED, *pp.* United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.

CONCRE'TELY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. Norris.

CONCRE'TENESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CONCRE'TING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CONCRE'TION, *n.* The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.

2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation or induration; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies.

CONCRE'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, *concretive* juices. Brown.

CONCRE'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion. [Not used.]

CONCREW', *v. i.* To grow together. [Not used.]

Spenser.

CONCUBINAGE, *n.* [Fr. See *Concubine*.]

The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication.

In some countries, concubinage is a marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany.

Encyc.

In law, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.

Conel.

CONCUBINATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness. [Not in use.]

Taylor.

CONCUBINE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together; *con* and *cumbo*, or *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. *Bacon. Shak. Dryden.*
2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws.

Encyc. Cruden.

CONCULCATE, *v. t.* [*L. concusco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot.

Mountagu.

CONCULEATION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not much used.*]

CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* [*L. concupiscentia,* from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after; *con* and *cupio*, to desire or covet.]

Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In a more general sense, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret *concupiscentia* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscentia*. *Rom. vii.*

CONCUPISCENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous. *Shak.*

CONCUPISCIBLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as *concupiscible* appetite. *South.*

CONCUR', *v. i.* [*L. concurrere*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run; *It. concurrere*; *Sp. concurrir*; *Port. concurrir*; *Fr. concourir.*]

1. To meet in the same point; to agree. *Reason and sense concur. Temple.*
2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament *concur* in the measure.

It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

Mr. Burke *concurr'd* with Lord Chatham in opinion.

It has *to* before the effect.

Extremes in man *concur* to general use. *Pope.*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object. Various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

CONCURRENCE, *n.* A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances or events.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.

5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

From these sublime images we collect the

greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies; as a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

CONCURRENCE, *n.* The same as *concurrence*; but little used.

CONCURRENT, *a.* Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the King's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*

All combined,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects. The courts of the United States, and those of the States have, in some cases, *concurrent* jurisdiction.

CONCURRENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*—time, industry and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCURRENTLY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCURRING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

A *concurring* figure, in geometry, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.

CONCUSATION, *n.* [See *Concussion.*] A violent shock or agitation.

CONCUSION, *n.* [*L. concussio*, from *concutio*, to shake, from *con* and *quatio*, *quasso*, to shake or shatter. From the sense of *discutio*, and *percutio*, we may infer that the primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down, *Fr. casser*, *Eng. to quash*, *L. cædo*, *cudo*. See Class Gd. No. 38. 40. 76. and Class Gs. No. 17.]

1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly, by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general; as the *concussion* of the earth. *Woodward.*

CONCUSIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [*Fr. conduire.*] In seamen's language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CONDEMN, *v. t.* *condem'*. [*L. condemnare*; *con* and *damno*, to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote; *It. condannare*, *dannare*; *Port. condenar*; *Sp. id.*; *Fr. condamner*; *Arm. condauni*; *D. doemen*, *verdoem-*

en; *G. verdammen*; *Sw. döma*, *fördöma*; *Dan. dömmen*, *fördømmer*; *Sax. deman*, *fodeman*, to deem, to doom, to judge, to condemn. See *Damn*, *Deem*, *Doom*.]

1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to *condemn* heretical opinions; to *condemn* one's conduct.

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.

Beloved, if our heart *condemn* us not, we have confidence towards God. 1 John iii.

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. *Matth. xii.*

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; with *to* before the penalty.

The son of man shall be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Matth. xx.*

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. *John iii.*

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.

And the king of Egypt—*condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not sea-worthy.

7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.

CONDEMNABLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION, *n.* [*L. condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

For the judgment was by one to *condemnation*. *Rom. v.*

2. The state of being condemned.

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same *condemnation*. *Luke xxiii.*

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John iii.*

CONDEMNATORY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

CONDEMNED, *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CONDEMNER, *n.* One who condemns or censures. *Taylor.*

CONDEMNING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CONDENSABLE, *a.* [See *Condense.*] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is *condensable*.

CONDENSATE, *v. t.* [See *Condense.*] To condense; to compress into a closer form

to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CONDENSATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close or hard.

CONDENSATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Peacham.

CONDENSATION, *a.* [*L. condensatio.* See *Condense.*]

The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the *condensation* of vapor. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and *expansion*. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CONDENSATIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CONDENSE, *v. t. condens'*. [*L. condenseo*; *con* and *dense*, to make thick or close; *It. condensare*; *Sp. Port. condensar*; *Fr. condenser.* See *Dense.*]

1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus, vapor is said to be condensed into water by the application of cold; and air is condensed in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to *compress*.

2. To make thick; to inspissate; *applied to soft compressible substances.*

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; *applied to separate individuals.* Thus we say, to condense ideas into a smaller compass.

Dryden.

CONDENSE, *v. i. condens'*. To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors condense and coalesce into small parcels.

Newton.

CONDENSE, *a. condens'*. Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensed. [See *Dense*, which is generally used.]

Milton.

CONDENSED, *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CONDENSER, *n.* He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping.

Encyc.

CONDENSITY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [The latter are generally used.]

CONDER, *n.* [*Fr. conduire*; *L. conduco.* See *Cond.*]

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen by signs, the course of the shoals of fish.

Cowel.

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

Encyc.

CONDESCEND, *v. i.* [*It. condescendere*;

Sp. condescender; *Fr. condescendre*; *con* and *L. descendo.* See *Descend.*]

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. *Rom. xii.*

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch,

In gracious clemency does condescend,

On these conditions, to become your friend.

Dryden.

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased,

With corporal servitude, that my mind ever

Will condescend to such absurd commands?

Milton.

CONDESCENDENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting condescendence which bespeaks their contempt of you.

Eton.

CONDESCENDING, *ppr.* Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.

2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

Atterbury.

CONDESCENSION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty and condescension to others.

Tillotson.

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condescension in all his behavior, as are suitable to a superior nature.

Addison.

CONDESCENSIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

Barron.

CONDESCENT, *n.* Condescension. [Not used.]

Bp. Hall.

CONDIGN, *a. condigne.* [*L. condignus*; *con* and *dignus*, worthy. See *Dignity.*]

1. Deserved; merited; suitable; *applied usually to punishment*; as, the malefactor has suffered *condign* punishment.

2. Worthy; merited; as *condign* praise.

Spenser. Shak.

[In the latter sense, seldom used.]

CONDIGNITY, *n.* Merit; desert. In school divinity, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

Milner.

CONDIGNLY, *adv. condignely.* According to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, *n. condignness.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitability.

CONDIMENT, *n.* [*L. condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle or preserve.]

Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment.

Bacon.

CONDISCIPLE, *n.* [*L. condiscipulus*; *con* and *discipulus*. See *Disciple.*]

A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CONDI'TE, *v. t.* [*L. condio, conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c.

[Little used.] *Grew. Taylor.*

CONDI'TEMENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [Little used.]

Bailey.

CONDI'TING, *ppr.* Preserving. [Little used.]

Grew.

CONDI'TION, *n.* [*L. conditia*, from *condo*, to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; *con* and *do*, to give; properly, to send.]

1. State; a particular mode of being; *applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.* We speak of a good *condition* or a bad *condition*, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with *state*, from *sto*, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good *condition*, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burthened with taxes, is not in a *condition* to make war. A poor man is in a humble *condition*. Religion affords consolation to man in every *condition* of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the *condition* of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others.

Bacon.

3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.]

Shak.

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Raleigh. South.

[These senses however fall within the first definition.]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best *condition*.

Clarendon.

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. What are the *conditions* of the treaty?

Make our *conditions* with yon captive king.

Dryden.

He sendeth and desireth *conditions* of peace.

Luke xiv.

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money, on *condition* you will engage to refund it.

A *condition* is a clause of contingency, on the happening of which the estate granted may be defeated. *Blackstone.*

CONDI'TION, v. i. To make terms; to stipulate.

It is one thing to *condition* for a good office, and another to execute it.

CONDI'TION, v. t. To contract; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

CONDI'TIONAL, a. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A *conditional* promise is one which is to be performed, when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A *conditional* fee, in law, is one which is granted upon *condition*, that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.

2. In *grammar* and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition; as a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; a *conditional* syllogism.

CONDI'TIONAL, n. A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONALITY, n. The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CONDI'TIONALLY, adv. With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY, a. Conditional; stipulated. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

CONDI'TIONATE, a. Conditional; established on certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONATE, v. t. To qualify; to regulate. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONED, pp. Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.

2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as *good-conditioned*; *ill-conditioned*; *best-conditioned*.

CONDI'TIONLY, adv. On certain terms. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

CONDO'LE, v. i. [*L. condoleo*; *con*, with, and *doleo*, to ache, or to grieve.]

To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you.

It is followed by *with* before the person for whom we feel grief.

CONDO'LE, v. t. To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden. Milton.*

CONDO'LEMENT, n. Grief; pain of mind, at another's loss or misfortunes; sorrow; mourning. *Shak.*

CONDO'LENCE, n. Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress, or misfortune of another. *Arbutnot.*

CONDO'LER, n. One who condoles.

CONDO'LING, ppr. Grieving at another's distress.

CONDO'LING, n. Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DOMA, n. An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

It is a species of Antelope, the *A. strepsiceros*.

CONDONA'TION, n. [*L. condono*.] The act of pardoning. [*Little used.*]

CON'DOR, n. The largest species of fowl hitherto discovered; a native of South America. Some naturalists class it with the vulture; others, with the eagle. The wings of the largest, when expanded, are said to extend 15 or 18 feet; and the fowl has strength to bear off a calf or a deer. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The size of the Condor has been greatly exaggerated. It is about the size of the *Lämmer-geyer* or vulture of the Alps, which it resembles in its habits. It is properly a vulture. *Humboldt. Currier.*

CONDU'CE, v. i. [*L. conduco*; *con* and *duco*, to lead; *Sp. conducir*; *It. condurre*.]

To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by *to*.

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To *conduce* to includes the sense of aiding, tending to produce, or furnishing the means; hence it is sometimes equivalent to *promote*, advance, or further. Virtue *conduces* to the welfare of society. Religion *conduces* to temporal happiness. Temperance *conduces* to health and long life.

In the transitive sense, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.

CONDU'CEMENT, n. A leading or tending to; tendency. *Gregory.*

CONDU'CENT, a. Tending or contributing to. *Laud.*

CONDU'CIBLE, a. [*L. conducibilis*.] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward.

Our Savior hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

[*This word is less used than conducive.*]

CONDU'CIBLENESS, n. The quality of leading or contributing to any end. *More.*

CONDU'CIVE, a. That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

CONDU'CIVENESS, n. The quality of conducting or tending to promote. *Boyle.*

CON'DUCT, n. [*Sp. conducta*; *It. condotta*; *Fr. conduire*; from the *L. conductus*, but with a different sense, from *conduco*, to lead; *con* and *duco*. See *Duke*.]

1. Literally, the act of leading; guidance; command. So Waller has used it.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

2. The act of conveying, or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection. *Shak.*

3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. *Shak.*

[*These senses are now unusual, though not improper.*]

4. In a general sense, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; applicable

equally to a good or bad course of actions; as *laudable conduct*; *detestable conduct*. The word seems originally to have been followed with *life*, *actions*, *affairs*, or other term; as the *conduct of life*; the *conduct of actions*; that is, the leading along of life or actions.

Young men in the *conduct* and *manage* of actions embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon.*

What in the *conduct of our life* appears. *Dryden.*

But by custom, *conduct* alone is now used to express the idea of behavior or course of life and manners.

5. Exact behavior; regular life. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

6. Management; mode of carrying on. Christianity has humanized the *conduct of war*. *Paley.*

7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College in England. *Mason.*

CONDUCT', v. t. [*Sp. conducir*; *Port. conduzir*, to conduct, and to conduce; *Fr. conduire*; *It. condurre*; *L. conduco*. But the English verb is from the noun *conduct*, or the *Lat. participle*.]

1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way.

And Judah came to Gilgal—to *conduct* the king over Jordan. 2 Sam. xix.

2. To lead; to direct or point out the way. The precepts of Christ will *conduct* us to happiness.

3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them into our presence. *Shak.*

4. To give a direction to; to manage; applied to things; as, the farmer *conducts* his affairs with prudence.

5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to *conduct* an army or a division of troops.

6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the Noun.]

7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CONDUCT'ED, pp. Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CONDUCT'ING, ppr. Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CONDU'CTION, n. The act of training up. [*Not in use.*] *B. Johnson.*

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, a. [*L. conductilius*, from *conduco*, to hire.]

Hired; employed for wages. *Swift.*

CONDUCT'OR, n. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way.

2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people. *Addison.*

3. A director; a manager.

4. In *surgery*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistules; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb. *Care. Encyc.*

5. In *electrical experiments*, any body that receives and communicates electricity; such

as metals and moist substances. Bodies which repel it, or into which it will not pass, are called *non-conductors*. Hence,
 6. A metallic rod erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CONDUCTRESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CONDUIT, *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the participle of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, to conduct; Sp. *conducir*; It. *condotto*; Port. *conduca*.]
 1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.
 2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.
 The conduits of my blood. *Shak.*
 3. A conductor.

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor. *Shak.*

5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or drain.

CONDUPLICATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold; *con* and *duplico*. See *Double*.]
 Doubled or folded over or together; as the leaves of a bud. *Martyn.*

CONDUPLICATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CONDUPLICATED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CONDUPLICATION, *n.* [L. *conduplicatio*.] A doubling; a duplicate. *Johnson.*

CONDYL, *n.* [L. *condylus*; Gr. *κονδύλος*.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle. *Coze.*

CONDYLOID, *a.* [Gr. *κονδύλος*, and *ειδος*, form.]

The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the coronoid process. *Encyc.*

CONDYLOID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. *Core.*

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; It. and Sp. *cono*; from L. *conus*; Gr. *κωνος*; W. *con*, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. *connyn*, a tail; *conyn*, a stalk; *cono*, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of *can* and *begin*.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar loaf.

2. In botany, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale. *Martyn.*

A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass. *Encyc.*

A right cone, is when its axis is perpendicular to its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides.

A scalene cone, is when its axis is inclined to its base and its sides unequal. *Bailey.*

CONEPATE or **CONEPATL**, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the pole-cat in form and size, and in its fetid stench. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CONY. [See *Cony*.]

CONFABULATE, *v. t.* [L. *confabular*; *con* and *fabular*, to tell. See *Fable*.]
 To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

If birds confabulate or no. [Little used.] *Cowper.*

CONFABULATION, *n.* [L. *confabulatio*.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, uncere- monious conversation. [Not an elegant word, and little used.]

CONFABULATORY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [Little used.]

CONFAMILIAR, *a.* Very familiar. [Not in use.]

CONFARREATION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio*; *con* and *farreo*, to join in marriage with a cake, from *far*, corn or meal.]

The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. *Ayliffe. Adam.*

CONFA'TED, *a.* Fated together. [Not in use.]

CONFECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. [Not used. See *Comfit*.]

CONFECT, *n.* [L. *confectus*, *conficio*. See *Comfit*.]
 Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots and the like; a sweetmeat. *Harvey.*

CONFECTION, *n.* [L. *confectio*, from *conficio*; *con* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A composition or mixture. *Bacon. Encyc.*

3. A soft electuary. *Encyc.*

CONFECTORY, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, &c. *Boyle. Shak.*

[The latter word is most generally used.]

CONFECTORY, *n.* A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CONFECTOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. *Milner.*

CONFECTORY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. *Beaum.*

CONFEDERACY, *n.* [Low L. *confederatio*; *con* and *federatio*, from *fædus*, a league. See *Federal* and *Wed*.]

1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

A confederacy of princes to check innovation. *Anon.*

2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.

Virgil has a whole confederacy against him. *Dryden.*

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. *Encyc.*

CONFEDERATE, *a.* [Low L. *confederatus*.]
 United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

These were confederate with Abram. *Gen. xiv.*

Syria is confederate with Ephraim. *Is. vii.*

CONFEDERATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. *Shak. Dryden.*

CONFEDERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *confederer*; Low L. *confedero*. But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, supra.]

To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and confederate. *South.*

The colonies of America confederated in 1775.

Several States of Europe have sometimes confederated for mutual safety.

CONFEDERATE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Piercies them confederate. *Daniel.*

CONFEDERATED, *pp.* United in a league.

CONFEDERATING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CONFEDERATION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation*; It. *confederazione*; Low L. *confederatio*; *con* and *federatio*.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederation. *Bacon.*

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the confederation.

CONFER', *v. t.* [Fr. *conferer*; It. *conferire*; Sp. *conferir*; L. *confero*; *con* and *fero*, to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See *Bear*.]

To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by *with*.

Adonijah conferred with Joab and Abiathar. *1 Kings i.*

Festus conferred with the council. *Acts xxv.*

CONFER', *v. t.* To give, or bestow; followed by *on*.

Coronation confers on the king no royal authority. *South.*

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits and privileges to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to confer on one the privileges of a citizen; to confer a title or an honor.

2. To compare; to examine by comparison; literally, to bring together. [See *Compare*.]

If we confer these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

[This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.]

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts confers much to the strength of the union, or in-

transitively, *confers* to the strength of the union. *Obs.* *Glanville.*

CONFERENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference*; Sp. *conferencia*; It. *conferenza*. See *Confer*.]

1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion.

For they who seemed to be somewhat, in conference added nothing to me. *Gal. ii.*

The ministers had a conference at Ratisbon.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction.

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual conference of observations. The conference of different passages of scripture. *Hooker.*

[This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.]

CONFERRER, *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CONFERRER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CONFERRING, *pp.* Conversing together; bestowing.

CONFERRING, *n.* The act of bestowing.

CONFESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser*; It. *confessare*; Sp. *confesar*; Port. *confessar*; from L. *confiteor*, *confessum*; *con* and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge; Ir. *faoisain*.]

1. To own, acknowledge or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, or reputation.

Human faults with human grief confess. *Prior.*

I confess the argument against me is good and not easily refuted.

Let us frankly confess our sins.

"Confess thee freely of thy sins," used by Shakspeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Catholics.

2. In the Catholic Church, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

The beautiful votary confessed herself to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

3. To own, avow or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to.

Whoever shall confess me before men. *Math. x.*

4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends or children.

Him will I confess before my father who is in heaven. *Ibm.*

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to deny.

Then will I confess to thee, that thine own right hand can save thee. *Job xl.*

These—confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on earth. *Heb. xi.*

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mold. *Pope.*

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, the priest confessed the nuns.

CONFESS, *v. t.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to confess.

CONFESSANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest. *Bacon.*

CONFESS'ARY, *n.* One who makes a confession. [Not used.] *Hall.*

CONFESS'ED, *pp.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CONFESS'EDLY, *adv.* By confession, or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. Demosthenes was confessedly the greatest orator in Greece.

2. With avowed purpose; as, his object was confessedly to secure to himself a benefice.

CONFESS'ING, *pp.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CONFESS'ION, *n.* The acknowledgment of a crime, fault or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c.

With the mouth confession is made to salvation. *Rom. x.*

2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession.

Who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession. *1 Tim. vi.*

3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called auricular confession.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church.

5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CONFES'SIONAL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.

CONFES'SIONARY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario*.] A confession-chair, as above.

CONFES'SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CONFES'SIONIST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

CONFESS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*; Sp. *confesor*.]

1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it, in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with martyr; afterwards it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity. *Encyc.*

3. A priest; one who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution. *Romish Church.*

CONFEST', *pp.* [for *confessed*.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CONFEST'LY, *adv.* [for *confessedly*.] Avowedly; indisputably. [Little used.]

CONFIDANT, *n.* [See *Confident*.]

CONFIDE, *v. t.* [L. *confido*; *con* and *fido*, to trust; It. *confidare*; Sp. Port. *confiar*; Fr. *confier*; Arm. *fizyout*. See *Faith*.]

To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by *in*. The prince *confides* in his ministers. The minister *confides* in the strength and resources of the nation. We *confide* in the veracity of the sacred historians. We *confide* in the truth of a report.

CONFIDE, *v. t.* To entrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person entrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by *to*. We *confide* a secret to a friend. The prince *confides* a negotiation to his envoy. The common interests of the United States are *confided* to the Congress.

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was *confided* by the charter. *Hopkinson.*

Congress may, under the constitution, *confide* to the circuit court, jurisdiction of all offenses against the U. States. *Story.*

CONFIDED, *pp.* Entrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CONFIDENCE, *n.* [L. *confidentia*; It. *confidenza*; Sp. *confianza*; Fr. *confiance*, *confidence*. See *Confide*.]

1. A trusting, or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man. *Ps. cxviii.*

I rejoice that I have confidence in you in all things. *2 Cor. vii.*

Mutual confidence is the basis of social happiness.

I place confidence in a statement, or in an official report.

2. Trust; reliance; applied to one's own abilities, or fortune; belief in one's own competency.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his confidence by success. *Bacon.*

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence. *Jer. xlviii.*

Jehovah shall be thy confidence. *Prov. iii.*

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence. *Ezek. xxviii.*

5. Boldness; courage.

Preaching the kingdom of God with all confidence. *Acts xxviii.*

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities, or excellencies.

Their confidence ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits. *Hooker.*

CONFIDENT, *a.* Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

The troops rush on, confident of success.

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confident talker.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kind to thee. *Shak.*

4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

The fool rageth and is confident. *Prov. xiv.*

CONFIDENT, *n.* One entrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.

Dryden. Coxe. Mitford.

[This word has been usually, but improperly, written *confidant*. I have followed the regular English orthography, as Coxe and Mitford have done.]

CONFIDENTIAL, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as a confidential friend.

2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as a confidential matter.

3. Admitted to special confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe *confidently*; to assert *confidently*.

CONFIDENTNESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CONFIDDER, *n.* One who confides; one who entrusts to another.

CONFIGURATE, *v. i.* [*L. configuro*. See *Configure*.]

To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. *Jordan.*

CONFIGURATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. configuro*.]

1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies. *Encyc.*

2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets toward each other at any time. *Bailey. Johnson.*

3. Resemblance of one figure to another. *Bailey. Jones.*

CONFIGURE, *v. t.* [*L. configuro*; *con* and *figura*, to form; *figura*, figure.]

To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape. *Bentley.*

CONFIGNABLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited. *Bp. Hall.*

CONFINE, *n.* [*L. confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; *confinium*, a limit; *con* and *finis*, end, border, limit; *It. confine*, *confino*; *Sp. confin*; *Fr. Port. confins*. See *Fine*.]

Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to countries, territory, cities, rivers, &c. We say, the *confines* of France, or of Scotland, and figuratively, the *confines* of light, of death, or the grave; but never, the *confines* of a book, table or small piece of land.

CONFINE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. *Johnson.*

CONFINE, *v. i.* [*Fr. confiner*; *Sp. confinar*; *It. confinare*.]

To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom or state to another; usually followed by *on*; sometimes by *with*. England *confines* on Scotland. Connecticut *confines* on Massachusetts, New-York, Rhode Island and the sound.

CONFINE, *v. t.* [*Sp. confinar*; *Fr. confiner*. See *Supra*.]

1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to

restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in a general sense; as, to *confine* horses or cattle to an inclosure; to *confine* water in a pond, to dam; to *confine* a garrison in a town; to *confine* a criminal in prison.

2. To immure; to keep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home or in retirement; as, a man *confines* himself to his studies, or to his house.

3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice; as, a man may *confine* himself to the use of animal food.

4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close; as, to *confine* air in a bladder, or corn in a bag or sack.

5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to *confine* men by laws. The constitution of the United States *confines* the states to the exercise of powers of a local nature.

CONFINED, *pp.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CONFINELESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end. *Shak.*

CONFINEMENT, *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; as the *confinement* of a debtor or criminal to a prison, or of troops to a besieged town.

2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion; as the *confinement* of a man to his house, or to his studies.

3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice; as *confinement* to a particular diet.

4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-birth.

CONFINER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CONFINER, *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country. *Shak.*

2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous; as *confiners* in art; *confiners* between plants and animals, as oysters. *Wotton. Bacon.*

CONFINING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CONFINITY, *n.* [*L. confinitas*.] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood. *Dict.*

CONFIRM, *v. t.* *confirm*. [*L. confirmo*; *con* and *firmitas*, to make firm. See *Firm*.]

1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish. *Confirming* the souls of the disciples. *Acts xiv.*

I *confirm* thee in the priesthood. *Maccabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*

3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor. i.*

4. To fix; to radicate; as, the patient has a *confirmed* dropsy.

5. To strengthen; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant or title.

6. To make more firm; to strengthen; as, to *confirm* an opinion, a purpose or resolution.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a christian, by the imposition of hands. *Johnson.*

CONFIRMABLE, *a.* *confirmable*. That

may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

Brown.

CONFIRMATION, *n.* The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defense and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. *Phil. i.*

2. The act of ratifying; as the *confirmation* of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.

3. The act of giving new strength; as the *confirmation* of health.

4. The act of giving new evidence; as the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a *confirmation* of what was before alledged.

6. In law, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect. *Blackstone.*

7. In church affairs, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. *Blackstone.*

8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. This is practiced in the Greek, Roman and Episcopal churches. *Hammond. Encyc.*

CONFIRMATIVE, *a.* *confirmative*. Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CONFIRMATOR, *n.* He or that which confirms. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATORY, *a.* *confirmatory*. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. *Bp. Compton.*

CONFIRMED, *pp.* *confirm'd*. Made more firm; strengthened; established.

2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CONFIRMEDNESS, *n.* *confirm'edness*. A fixed state.

CONFIRMER, *n.* *confirm'er*. He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester. *Shak.*

CONFIRMING, *ppr.* *confirm'ing*. Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

CONFIRMINGLY, *adv.* *confirm'ingly*. In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

B. Jonson.

CONFISCABLE, *a.* [See *Confiscate*.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Browne.

CONFISCATE, *v. t.* [*L. confisco*; *con* and *fiscus*, a basket, hamper or bag; hence, revenue or the Emperor's treasure; *It. confiscare*; *Fr. confisquer*; *Sp. confiscar*.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or

to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and confiscated. *Anon.*

CONFISCATE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CONFISCATED, *pp.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CONFISCATING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CONFISCATION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense. *Ezra vii. 26.*

CONFISCATOR, *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

CONFISCATORY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CONFIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. [See *Confect.*]

CONFITENT, *n.* [L. *confitens*. See *Confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults. [Not much used.]

CONFITURE, *n.* [Fr. from *confire*, *confit*; L. *confectura*, *conficio*; *con* and *facio*. This word is corrupted into *confit*, which is now used.]

A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. *Bacon.*

CONFIX, *v. t.* [L. *configo*, *confixum*; *con* and *figo*, to fix, to thrust to or on. See *Fix.*]

To fix down; to fasten. *Shak.*

CONFIXED, *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CONFIXING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CONFIXURE, *n.* The act of fastening. *Moulagu.*

CONFLAGRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, *conflagro*; *con* and *flagro*, to burn. See *Flagrant.*]

Burning together; involved in a common flame. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio*. See *Flagrant.*]

1. A great fire or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest. *Bentley.*

2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat."

CONFLATION, *n.* [L. *conflatio*, from *confluo*; *con* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow.*]

1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together. *Bacon.*

2. A melting or casting of metal. [Little used.]

CONFLEXURE, *n.* A bending. [Not used.]

CONFLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, from *confingo*; *con* and *figo*, to strike, Eng. to flog, to lick; Sp. *conflicto*; It. *confitto*; Fr. *confit.*]

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a conflict of elements, or waves; a conflict of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the conflict was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*

4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome.

The good man has a perpetual conflict with his evil propensities.

5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. *Col. ii.*

6. The last struggle of life; agony; as the conflict with death. *Thomson.*

7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no conflict between his duty and his inclination. *J. Appleton.*

CONFLICT, *v. t.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as conflicting waves or elements.

2. To drive or strike against, as contending men, or armies; to fight; to contend with violence; as conflicting armies.

3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as men conflicting with difficulties.

4. To be in opposition or contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual States, may, in some cases, conflict with each other. *Ogden, Wheaton's Rep.*

CONFLICTING, *ppr.* Striking, or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome.

2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

In the absence of all conflicting evidence. *Story.*

CONFLUENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *confluo*; *con* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow.*]

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse; the latter word is more generally used. *Temple. Shak.*

3. A collection; meeting; assemblage. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT, *a.* [L. *confluens*.] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; as confluent streams. *Blackmore.*

2. In medical science, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body; as the confluent small-pox. *Encyc.*

3. In botany, united at the base; growing in tufts, as confluent leaves; running into each other, as confluent lobes. *Martyn.*

CONFLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio*, from *confluo*. See *Confluence.*]

1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. *Shak.*

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as a general conflur of people. *Clarendon.*

CONFLUXIBILITY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [Little used.] *Boyle.*

CONFORM, *a.* [L. *conformis*; *con* and *forma*, form.] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

CONFORM, *v. t.* [L. *conformo*; *con* and *forma*, to form, or shape, from *forma*, form.] 1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with *to*; as, to conform any thing to a model.

2. More generally, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his son. *Rom. viii.*

Be not conformed to this world. *Rom. xii.*

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they conform not themselves to the order of the church? *Hooker.*

CONFORM, *v. i.* To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey; as, to conform to the laws of the state.

CONFORMABLE, *a.* Correspondent; having the same or similar external form, or shape; like; resembling; as an edifice conformable to a model or draft.

2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions or moral qualities.

The Gentiles were not made conformable to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, nature is conformable to herself. *Newton.*

4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife, At all time to your will conformable. *Shak.*

It is generally followed by *to*, but good writers have used *with*. In its etymological sense, that may be conformed, capable of being conformed, it seems not to be used.

CONFORMABLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Let us settle, in our own minds, what rules to pursue and act conformably.

CONFORMATION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect.

Light of different colors is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation. Varieties of sound depend on the conformation of the organs.

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity; with *to*; as the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. In medical science, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as a good or bad conformation. *Encyc.*

CONFORMED, *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CONFORMER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CONFORMING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CONFORMIST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter, or nonconformist.

CONFORMITY, *n.* Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner;

resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else; followed by *to* or *with*.

A ship is constructed in *conformity* to a model, or in *conformity* with a model.

True happiness consists in *conformity* of life to the divine law.

2. Consistency; agreement.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates.

3. In theology, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with customs. Live not in *conformity* with the world.

CONFORTA'TION, *n.* [See *Comfort*.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [Not used.]

CONFOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre*; L. *confundo*; *con* and *fundo*, to pour out; *it. confondere*; Sp. Port. *confundir*. Literally, to pour or throw together.]

1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished.

2. To throw into disorder.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi.

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be *confounded*.

Men may *confound* ideas with words.

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words.

Men may *confound* each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.

5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.

Be thou *confounded* and bear thy shame. Ezek. xvi.

Saul *confounded* the Jews at Damascus. Acts ix.

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupify with amazement.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood A while as mute, *confounded* what to say.

The multitude came together and were *confounded*. Acts ii.

7. To destroy; to overthrow.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race Of mankind in one root.

CONFOUNDED, *pp.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.

2. a. Enormous; as a *confounded* tory.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [A low word.]

CONFOUNDEDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded.

CONFOUNDER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CONFOUNDING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing, and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CONFRATERNITY, *n.* [It. *confraternità*; Fr. *confraternité*; *con* and L. *fraternitas*, fraternity, from *frater*, brother.]

A brotherhood; a society or body of men,

united for some purpose or in some profession; as the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

CONFRICA'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione*, friction; L. *confrico*; *con* and *frico*, to rub. See *Friction*.]

A rubbing against; friction.

CONFRIER, *n.* [Fr. *confrere*.] One of the same religious order.

CONFRONT', *v. t.* [It. *confrontare*; Sp. Port. *confrontar*; Fr. *confronter*; *con* and *front*, the forehead, or *front*, L. *frons*.]

To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull.

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them.

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with*.

The witnesses are *confronted* with the accused, the accused with one another, or the witnesses with one another.

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.

CONFRONTA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CONFRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CONFRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CONFUSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [L. *confusus*; Fr. *confus*; from L. *confundo*. See *Confound*.]

1. To mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.

2. To disorder; as, a sudden alarm *confused* the troops; a careless bookkeeper has *confused* the accounts.

3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, the clamor *confused* his ideas.

4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise, or shame; to disconcert.

A sarcastic remark *confused* the gentleman and he could not proceed in his argument.

Confused and sadly she at length replied.

CONFUSED, *pp.* Mixed; blended, so that the things or persons mixed cannot be distinguished.

Some cried one thing, and some another: for the assembly was *confused*. Acts xix.

2. Perplexed by disorder, or want of system; as a *confused* account.

3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.

CONFUSEDLY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CONFUSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions is want of attention.

CONFUSION, *n.* In a general sense, a mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity; as the *confusion* of tongues at Babel.

2. Tumult; want of order in society.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*.

3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to distinctness or perspicuity; as a *confusion* of ideas.

4. Abashment; shame.

O Lord, let me never be put to *confusion*.

5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind.

Confusion dwelt in every face.

6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

The makers of idols shall go to *confusion* together.

7. A shameful blending of natures, a shocking crime. Levit. xviii. 23. xx. 12.

CONFUTABLE, *a.* [See *Confute*.] That may be confuted, disproved or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is *confutable*.

CONFUTANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CONFUTA'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false, or invalid; refutation; overthrow; as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CONFUTE, *v. t.* [L. *confuto*; *con* and ant. *futo*; Sp. *confutar*; It. *confutare*. Class Bd.]

1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective or invalid; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error.

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to *confute* an advocate at the bar; to *confute* a writer.

CONFUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact or proof.

CONFUTER, *n.* One who disproves, or confutes.

CONFUTING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CON'GE, *n.* *con'gee*. [Fr. *congé*, leave, permission, discharge, contracted from *conged*; verb, *congedier*, to dismiss; It. *congedo*, leave, permission; *congedare*, to give leave; Arn. *congea*. The verb is a compound of *con* and *ged*; W. *gadaw*, to quit, to leave, to permit; *gad*, leave. *Gadaw* is the Celtic form of the L. *cedo*. *Conged* is therefore *concedo*.]

1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.

2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound.

CONGE', *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

The preterite *conged* is tolerable in En-

glish; but *congeing* will not be admitted, and *congeeing* is an anomaly.

Conge d'elire, in ecclesiastical affairs, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation, to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by crosier and ring, and afterwards by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends his *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent.

Encyc. Cowel. Blackstone.

CONGE, *n.* In architecture, a mold in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also *apophyge*. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone-work.

Encyc.

CONGEAL, *v. t.* [*L. congelo*; *con* and *gelo*, to freeze; *Fr. congeler*; *It. congelare*; *Sp. congelar*; *Arm. caledi*. This may be connected with the *W. ceulaw*, to curdle or coagulate, from *caul*, a calf's maw; also, rennet, curd and *chyle*. The *L. gelo* has the elements of *cool*, but it may be a different word.]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold *congeals* water into ice, or vapor into hoar frost or snow, and blood into a less solid mass, or clot.

2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to *harden*, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene *congealed* his blood.

CONGEAL, *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. Melted lead *congeals*; water *congeals*; blood *congeals*.

CONGEALABLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

Bacon.

CONGEALED, *pp.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.

CONGEALING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CONGEALMENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CONGELATION, *n.* [*L. congelatio*.] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from crystallization in this: in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystallization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystallization.

Encyc.

CONGENER, *n.* [*L. congener*; *con* and *gener*, kind, race.]

A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*.

Miller.

CONGENER, *a.* Of the same kind

CONGENEROUS, *a.* or nature; allied in

origin or cause; as *congenerous* bodies;

congenerous diseases.

Brown. Arbuthnot.

CONGENERACY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENERIC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class.

Dict.

CONGENIAL, *a.* [*L. con* and *genus*, whence *genialis*, *genial*. See *Generate*.]

1. Partaking of the same genus, kind or nature; kindred; cognate; as *congenial* souls.

2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by *to*; as, this severity is not *congenial* to him.

3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as a soil *congenial* to a plant.

CONGENIALITY, *n.* Participation of

CONGENIALNESS, *n.* the same genus, nature or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

Wotton.

CONGENITE, *a.* [*L. congenitus*; *con* and *genitus*, born, from *gigno*, to beget, *gignor*, to be born.]

Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be *congenite* with us.

Native or *congenital* varieties of animals.

Lawrence.

CONGER, *n.* *cong'gur*. [*L. conger* or *congrus*; *Gr. xorypos*, or *orypos*; *It. gongro*; *Fr. congre*.]

The sea-eel; a large species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal.

Encyc.

CONGERIES, *n.* [*L. from congero*, to bring together, to amass; *con* and *gero*, to bear.]

A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

Boyle.

CONGEST, *v. t.* [*L. congero*, *congestum*; *con* and *gero*, to bear.]

To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

Raleigh.

CONGESTIBLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CONGESTION, *n.* [*L. congestio*.] A collection of humors in an animal body, hardened into a tumor. An accumulation of blood in a part.

Encyc. Core.

CONGIARY, *n.* [*L. congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure; *Fr. congiare*.]

Properly, a present made by the Roman emperors to the people; originally in corn or wine measured out to them in a congius, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In present usage, a gift or a donative represented on a medal.

Encyc. Addison.

CONGLACIATE, *v. i.* [*L. congelacio*; *con* and *glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.]

To turn to ice; to freeze.

Brown.

CONGLACIATION, *n.* The act of chan-

ging into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation.

Brown.

CONGLOBATE, *a.* [*L. conglobatus*, from *congiobus*; *con* and *giobus*, to collect or to make round; *giobus*, a ball. See *Globe*.]

Formed or gathered into a ball. A *conglobate* gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out.

Parr. Core.

CONGLOBATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance.

Greus.

CONGLOBATED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CONGLOBATELY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CONGLOBATION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE, *v. t.* [*L. congiobus*; *con* and *giobus*, from *giobus*, a round body.]

To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

Milton.

CONGLOBE, *v. i.* To collect, unite or coalesce in a round mass.

Milton.

CONGLOBED, *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CONGLOBING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CONGLOBULATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass, or globule.

Johnson.

CONGLOMERATE, *a.* [*L. conglomeratus*; *con* and *glomeratus*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. See *Glomerate*.]

1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A *conglomerate* gland is composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, &c. Each little granulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland.

Core. Encyc.

2. In botany, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot stalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order; opposed to *diffused*.

Martyn.

3. Conglomerate rocks. [See *Pudding-stone*.]

CONGLOMERATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

Greus.

CONGLOMERATE, *n.* In mineralogy, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, siliceous slate, &c.

Cleaveland.

CONGLOMERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CONGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CONGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT, *a.* [See *Conglutinate*.] Gluing; uniting; healing.

Bacon.

CONGLUTINANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLUTINATE, *v. t.* [*L. conglutino*; *con* and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See *Gluc*.]

1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CON

CONGLUTINATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus. *Johnson.*

CONGLUTINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CONGLUTINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CONGLUTINATION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union. *Arbutnot.*

CONGLUTINATIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CONGLUTINATOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CON'GO, *n. cong'go.* A species of tea from China.

CONGRATULANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

CONGRATULATE, *v. t.* [*L. congratulor; con and gratulor, from gratus, grateful, pleasing. See Grace.*]

To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another. We congratulate the nation on the restoration of peace.

Formerly this verb was followed by *to*. "The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves." *Dryden.* But this use of *to* is entirely obsolete. The use of *with* after this verb, "I congratulate with my country," is perhaps less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of the verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.

CONGRATULATED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CONGRATULATING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.

CONGRATULATION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community.

CONGRATULATOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

CONGRATULATORY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.

CONGREGEE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CONGREET, *v. t.* To salute mutually. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CONGREGATE, *v. t.* [*L. congrego; con and greg, a herd, W. gre. See Gregarious.*]

To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to congregate men or animals; to congregate waters or sands. *Hooker. Milton. Shak.*

CONGREGATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet. *Denham.*

Equals with equals often congregate. *Bacon.*

CONGREGATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Little used.*]

CON

CON'GREGATED, *pp.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CON'GREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CONGREGATION, *n.* The act of bringing together, or assembling.

2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as a congregation of vapors. *Shak.*

3. More generally, an assembly of persons; and appropriately, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction. *Hooker.*

4. An assembly of rulers. *Numb. xxxv.*

5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as the congregation of the holy office, &c. Also, a company or society of religious cantoned out of an order. *Engcyc.*

6. An academical assembly for transacting business of the university. *England.*

CONGREGATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; appropriately used of such christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as a congregational church, or mode of worship.

CONGREGATIONALISM, *n.* Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CONGREGATIONALIST, *n.* One who belongs to a congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of christians, in the right of electing a pastor, and in governing the church.

CONGRESS, *n.* [*L. congressus, from con-gredior, to come together; con and gradior, to go or step; gradus, a step. See Grade and Degree.*]

1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. *Europe.*

2. The assembly of delegates of the several British Colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which declared the colonies independent.

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of Independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.

4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress*. Thus we say the first or second session of the *sixteenth* congress.

CON

5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. *Dryden.*

6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

CONGRES'SION, *n.* A company. [*Not in use.*]

CONGRES'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as congressional debates.

The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece. *Barlow.*

CONGRES'SIVE, *a.* Meeting, as the sexes. *Brown.*

2. Encountering.

CONGRUE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CON'GRUENCE, } [*L. congruentia, from*
CONGRUENCY, } *n. congruo, to agree, or*
 } *suit.*

Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. *More.*

CON'GRUENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. *Davies.*

CONGRUITY, *n.* Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.

There is no congruity between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious congruity between an elevated station and dignified deportment.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting a particle. *Sidney.*

3. Reason; consistency; propriety. *Hooker.*

4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of congruity is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God's grace. *Milner.*

5. In *geometry*, figures or lines, which when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in congruity. *Johnson.*

CON'GRUOUS, *a.* [*L. congruus.*] Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light airy music and a solemn or mournful occasion are not congruous. Obedience to God is congruous to the light of reason. *Locke.*

2. Rational; fit.

It is not congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CON'GRUOUSLY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*

CON'IC, } [*L. conicus; Gr. xwvixos.*
CON'ICAL, } *a. See Cone.*

1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as a conic figure; a conical vessel.

2. Pertaining to a cone; as conic sections.

Conic Section, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipsis. *Bailey.*

CON'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CON'ICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CON'ICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. *Johnson.*

CONIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. conifer, coniferus; from conus and fero, to bear.*]

Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech. *Martyn. Encyc.*

CONIFORM, *a.* [*cone* and *form*.] In form of a cone; conical; as a *coniform* mountain of Potosi. *Kirwan.*

CONITE, *n.* [*Gr. xovis*, dust.] A mineral of an ash or greenish gray color, which becomes brown by exposure to the air, occurring massive or stalactitic; found in Saxony and in Iceland. *Ure.*

CONJECT', *v. t.* To throw together, or to throw. [*Not used*.] *Mountagu.*

CONJECT', *v. i.* To guess. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

CONJECTOR, *n.* [*L.* from *conicio*, to cast together; *con* and *jacio*, to throw.] One who guesses or conjectures. [*See Conjecture*.] *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.

CONJECTURAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess; as a *conjectural* opinion.

CONJECTURALLY, *adv.* Without proof, or evidence; by conjecture; by guess; as, this opinion was given *conjecturally*.

CONJECTURE, *n.* [*L.* *conjectura*; *Fr.* *conjecture*; *It.* *congettura*, or *conghiettura*; *Sp.* *conjetura*; *Port.* *conjectura* or *conjetura*. See *Conjector*.]

1. Literally, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past but unknown; a guess, formed on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. We speak of future or unknown things by *conjecture*, and of probable or unfounded *conjectures*.

2. Idea; notion. *Shak.*
CONJECTURE, *v. t.* To guess; to judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random. What will be the issue of a war, we may *conjecture*, but cannot know. He *conjectured* that some misfortune had happened.

CONJECTURED, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.

CONJECTURER, *n.* One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof. *Addison.*

CONJECTURING, *ppr.* Guessing; surmising.

CONJOIN', *v. t.* [*Fr.* *conjoindre*; *It.* *congiungere*, or *congiungere*; *L.* *conjungo*; *con* and *jungo*, to join. See *Join*.]

1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection; as, to *conjoin* friends; to *conjoin* man and woman in marriage. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. To associate, or connect. Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

CONJOIN', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league. *Shak.*

CONJOINED, *pp.* Joined to or with; united; associated.

CONJOINING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CONJOINT', *a.* United; connected; associated.

Conjoint degrees, in music, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*. *Johnson.*

Conjoint tetrachords, two tetrachords or

fourths, where the same chord is the highest of one and the lowest of the other. *Encyc.*

CONJOINTLY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together. *Dryden.*

CONJUGAL, *a.* [*L.* *conjugalis*, from *conjungum*, marriage; *conjugo*, to yoke or couple; *con* and *jugo*, id. See *Join* and *Yoke*.]

1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; as *conjugal* relation; *conjugal* ties.

2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband; as *conjugal* affection.

CONJUGALLY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJUGATE, *v. t.* [*L.* *conjugo*, *conjugatus*, to couple; *con* and *jugo*, to yoke, to marry. See *Join* and *Yoke*.]

1. To join; to unite in marriage. [*Not now used*.] *Wotton.*

2. In *grammar*, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb, into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons, so as to show their connections, distinctions, and modes of formation. Literally, to connect all the inflections of a verb, according to their derivation, or all the variations of one verb. In *English*, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitedly form the several tenses in the several persons.

CONJUGATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall.*

CONJUGATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *conjugate* leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets; a *conjugate* raceme has two racemes only, united by a common peduncle. *Martyn.*

Conjugate diameter or *axis*, in geometry, a right line bisecting the transverse diameter; the shortest of the two diameters of an ellipse. *Chambers. Encyc.*

CONJUGATION, *n.* [*L.* *conjugatio*.] A couple or pair; as a *conjugation* of nerves. [*Little used*.] *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling; union; assemblage. *Bentley. Taylor.*

3. In *grammar*, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CONJUNCT', *a.* [*L.* *conjunctus*, from *conjungo*. See *Conjoin*.]

Conjoined; united; concurrent. *Shak.*

CONJUNCTION, *n.* [*L.* *conjunctio*. See *Conjoin*.]

1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. *Bacon. South.*

2. In *astronomy*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn.

3. In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word; an indeclinable word which serves to unite sentences or the clauses of a sentence and words, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one,

and continuing it at the pleasure of the writer or speaker.

This book cost one dollar and ten cents. God called the light day and the darkness he called night.

Virtue and vice are not compatible. The hope of the righteous shall be gladness, but the expectation of the wicked shall perish. *Prov. x.*

4. The copulation of the sexes. *Smith's Tour.*

CONJUNCTIVE, *a.* Closely united. *Shak.*

2. Uniting; serving to unite.

3. In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition, or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

CONJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* In conjunction, or union; together. *Brown.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE, *n.* [*Fr.* *conjoncture*. See *Conjoin*.]

1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events or circumstances; as an unhappy *conjunction* of affairs.

2. An occasion; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances. *Juncture* is used in a like sense.

At that *conjunction*, peace was very desirable.

3. Union; connection; mode of union; as the *conjunctions* of letters in words. *Holder.*

4. Connection; union; consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to in a *conjunction* with episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION, *n.* [*See Conjure*.] The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CONJURE, *v. t.* [*L.* *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire; *con* and *juro*, to swear; *It.* *congiurare*; *Sp.* *conjurar*; *Fr.* *conjur*.]

1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. It seems originally to have signified, to bind by an oath.

I *conjure* you! let him know, Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design. Hence intransitively, to conspire. [*Not usual*.] *Milton.*

CONJURE, *v. i.* To expel, to drive or to affect, in some manner, by magic arts, as by invoking the Supreme Being, or by the use of certain words, characters or ceremonies to engage supernatural influence; as, to *conjure up* evil spirits, or to *conjure down* a tempest; to *conjure* the stars.

Note. It is not easy to define this word, nor any word of like import; as the practices of conjurers are little known, or various and indefinite. The use of this word indicates that an oath or solemn invocation originally formed a part of the ceremonies.

CONJURE, *v. t.* To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act. *Shak.*

2. In a vulgar sense, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CONJURED, *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CONJUREMENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*

CONJURER, *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, &c. Hence ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

CONJURING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CONNASCENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor*, to be born.]

1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.

2. A being born or produced with another. *Brown.*

3. The act of growing together, or at the same time. *Wiseman.*

CONNATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus*, born, from *nascor*.]

1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as *connate* notions. *South.*

2. In *botany*, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as *connate* leaves or anthers. *Martyn.*

CONNATURAL, *a.* [con and *natural*.]

1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participating of the same nature. And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*

CONNATURALITY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Hale.*

CONNATURALLY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Pearson.*

CONNECT, *v. t.* [L. *connecto*; *con* and *necto*; It. *connettere*. See Class Ng. No. 32. 38. 40. 41.]

1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening, or by weaving, winding or twining. Hence,

2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation. We *connect* letters and words in a sentence; we *connect* ideas in the mind; we *connect* arguments in a discourse. The strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. A treaty *connects* two nations. The interests of agriculture are *connected* with those of commerce. Families are *connected* by marriage or by friendship.

CONNECT, *v. i.* To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation. This argument *connects* with another. [This use is rare and not well authorized.]

CONNECTION, *n.* [L. *connexio*; It. *connessione*. See *Connect*.]

The act of joining or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or rela-

tion, or by order in a series; a word of very general import. There is a *connection* of links in a chain; a *connection* between all parts of the human body; a *connection* between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a *connection* between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.

CONNEXIVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CONNEXIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions. *Hermes.*

CONNEXIVELY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

CONNEX, *v. t.* [L. *connexum*.] To link together; to join. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

CONNEXION, *n.* Connection. But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *connection*, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*.

CONNEXIVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive; as *connexive* particles. [Little used.] *Watts.*

CONNIVANCE, *n.* [See *Connive*.] Properly, the act of winking. Hence figuratively, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

Every vice interprets a *connivance* to be approbation. *South.*

CONNIVE, *v. i.* [L. *conniveo*, *connivi* or *connixi*; *con* and the root of *nicto*, to wink. Class Ng.]

1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. *Spectator.*

2. In a figurative sense, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured or unpunished; as, the father *connives* at the vices of his son.

CONNIVENCY, *n.* Connivance, which see. *Bacon.*

CONNIVENT, *a.* Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see. *Milton.*

2. In *anatomy*, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules and vasculæ, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, ilium and jejunum. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together. *Eaton.*

CONNIVER, *n.* One who connives.

CONNIVING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

CONNOISSEUR, *n.* *connoisseur*. [Fr. from the verb *connoître*, from L. *cognosco*, to know.]

A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATE, *v. t.* [con and *note*, L. *nota*, nota us.]

To designate with something else; to imply. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION, *n.* The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [Little used.] *Hale.*

CONNOTE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota*; *noto*, to mark. See *Note*.]

To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [Little used.] *South.*

CONNUBIAL, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*; *con* and *nubo*, to marry.]

Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, *connubial* rites; *connubial* love.

CONNUMERATION, *n.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CONNUSANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connaissance*, from *connoître*, to know, L. *cognosco*.] Knowledge. [See *Cognizance*.]

CONNUSANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connusant* of the blockade. *Broome.*

CONNY, *a.* [W. *cono*.] Brave; fine. [Local.] *Grose.*

CONOID, *n.* [Gr. *κωνοειδής*; *κωνος*, a cone, and *ειδός*, form.]

In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the pineal gland. *Encyc.*

CONOID/IE, } Pertaining to a conoid;

CONOID/ICAL, } *a.* having the form of a conoid.

CONQUASATE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso*.] To shake. [Little used.] *Harvey.*

CONQUER, *v. t.* *con'ker*. [Fr. *conquerir*, from the L. *conquiro*; *con* and *quero*, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. *conqueuri*. As *quero* is written, it belongs to Class Gr. and its preterit to Class Gs. See Ar.]

قرا Karau or qarau, and Heb. Ch. קרא to seek. Class Gr. No. 51. 55.]

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander *conquered* Asia. The Romans *conquered* Carthage.

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army *conquers* a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence.

Anna *conquers* but to save, And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

He went forth *conquering*, and to *conquer*. Rev. vi.

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever oppo-

ses; as, to *conquer* the passions; to *conquer* reluctance.

5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* peace; a *French* application of the word.

CON'QUER, *v. t.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die.

CON'QUERABLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome or subdued.

CON'QUERED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUERESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

CON'QUERING, *ppr.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUEROR, *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a *conqueror*, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CON'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *conquête*; It. *conquista*; Sp. *id.*; L. *conquisitus*, *quesitus*, *questus*, from *quæro*, to seek. The L. *quæsi*, *quæsitus*, coincides in elements with the W. *ceisio*, Eth. *ἵκνω*. Class Gs. No. 35. The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive towards.]

1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. Applied to persons, territory and the like, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as the conquest of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the conquest of the heart, the passions, or the will.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath.

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable conquest for England.

4. In a feudal sense, acquiescence; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others. Blackstone. Encyc.

5. In the law of nations, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

The right of conquest is derived from the laws of war.

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as the conquest of liberty or peace; a French phrase.

CONSANGUINEOUS, *a.* [L. *consanguineus*, *infra.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

CONSANGUINITY, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*; con and sanguis, blood.]

The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral.

CONSCIENCE, *n.* *con'shens.* [Fr. from L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to; con and scio, to know; It. *conscienza*, or *coscienza*; Sp. *conciencia*.]

1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of

right and wrong; or the faculty, power or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.

Conscience is called by some writers the moral sense, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. They consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to one's own conduct and affections; alledging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will.

Encyc. Hucheson. Reid. Edin. Encyc.

Being convicted by their own conscience, they went out one by one. John viii.

The conscience manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends and follows our actions. E. T. Fitch.

Conscience is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed.

J. M. Mason.

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred.

Milton.

3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, do you in conscience believe the story?

4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, Is conscience of our virtuous actions past.

Denham.

[This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly obsolete.]

5. Knowledge of the actions of others.

B. Jonson.

6. In ludicrous language, reason or reasonableness.

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

Swift.

To make conscience or a matter of conscience, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.

Locke.

Court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.

Blackstone.

CONSCIENCED, *a.* Having conscience.

South.

CONSCIENT, *a.* Conscious. [Not used.]

Bacon.

CONSCIEN'TIOUS, *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as a conscientious judge.

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as a conscientious probity.

L'Estrange.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err conscientiously.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates.

Locke.

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying conscientiousness.

J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.

CON'SCIONABLE, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction.

Wotton.

CON'SCIONABLENESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity.

Dict.

CON'SCIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

Taylor.

CON'SCIOUS, *a.* [L. *conscius*.] Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts, or mental operations. Thus, man is a *conscious* being.

2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of the fact.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,

Who, *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event.

Dryden.

3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not *conscious* of having given any offense. Sometimes followed by to; as, I am not *conscious* to myself.

Æneas only, *conscious* to the sign,

Presaged the event.

Dryden.

So we say, *conscious* of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.

CON'SCIOUSLY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

Locke.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, *n.* The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.

Locke. Reid. Encyc.

Consciousness of our sensations, and *consciousness* of our existence, seem to be simultaneous.

Edin. Encyc.

Consciousness must be an essential attribute of spirit.

Watts.

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.

A man may betray his *consciousness* of guilt by his countenance.

3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.

Gibbon.

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, from *scribo*, to enroll; con and scribo, to write.] Written; enrolled; as *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CON'SCRIPT, *n.* An enrolled soldier; a word used in France.

CON'SCRIPTION, *n.* [L. *conscriptio*.] An enrolling or registering.

2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling.

CON'SECRATE, *v. t.* [L. *consecro*; con and sacro, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. See *Sacred*.]

1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons.

Ex. xxix.

All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are *consecrated* to the Lord. Josh. vi.

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.

3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.

4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.
CONSECRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that *consecrated* place.

[This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.]

CONSECRATED, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CONSECRATING, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CONSECRATION, *n.* The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really *holy*, but declares it to be *sacred*, that is, devoted to God or to divine service; as the consecration of the priests among the Israelites; the consecration of the vessels used in the temple; the consecration of a bishop.

2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.

3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.

CONSECRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATORY, *a.* Making sacred.

CONSECTARY, *a.* [L. *consecrarius*, from *consecrator*, to follow; *con* and *sector*, *sequor*. See *Seek*.]

Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.

CONSECTARY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary.

CONSECUTION, *n.* [L. *consecutio*, from *consequor*, to follow; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions.

2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as a consecution of colors.

3. In astronomy, *consecution month* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

CONSECUTIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo*; Fr. *consecutif*. See *Consecution*.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, fifty consecutive years.

2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men consecutive to volition.

3. Consecutive chords, in music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.

CONSECUTIVELY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to antecedently or casually.

CONSENE/CENCE, *n.* [L. *consenesco*, to grow old.]

CONSENE/CENCY, *n.* A growing old; decay from age; as the consenescence of the world.

CONSEN'SION, *n.* [L. *consensio*. See *Consent*.]

Agreement; accord. [Little used.]

CONSENT, *n.* [L. *consensus*; It. *consenso*; Fr. *consentement*; Sp. *consentimiento*; from L. *consentio*, to be of one mind, to agree; *con* and *sentio*, to think, feel or perceive; Sp. *consentir*; Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *consentire*. See *Sense* and *Assent*.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his consent to the marriage of his daughter.

We generally use this word in cases where power, rights and claims are concerned. We give *consent*, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give *consent* to a mere opinion, or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our *assent*. But *assent* is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our *assent* to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, *assent* has a more extensive application than *consent*. But the distinction is not always observed. *Consent* often amounts to *permission*.
 Defraud ye not one another, except with consent for a time. 1 Cor. vii.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.

All with one consent began to make excuse.

The company of priests murder by consent.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.
 Such is the world's great harmony that springs from union, order, full consent of things.

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This consent is supposed to exist in, or be produced by the nerves; and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distribution through the body. Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks.

But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

CONSENT, *v. i.* [L. *consentio*. See the Noun.]

Literally, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.

If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

And Saul was consenting to Stephen's death.

Only let us consent to them, and they will dwell with us. Gen. xxxiv.

2. To agree.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him. Ps. i.

3. To assent.

I consent to the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 1 Tim. vi.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneus*. See *Consent*.]

Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not consentaneous to the unrenewed heart.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* Agreement; accordant; consistency.

CONSENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CONSENTIENT, *a.* [L. *consentiens*, *consentio*.]

Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the consentient judgment of the church.

CONSEQUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequentia*, from *consequor*; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the bitter consequence; for know, The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.

The consequences of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease and premature death.

2. In logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.

Every rational being is accountable to his maker; man is a rational being; the consequence then must be, that man is accountable to his maker.

From this train of argument, the consequence is obvious.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consequence.

I felt That I must after thee, with this my son; Such fatal consequence unites us three.

4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. The sense of consequence, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of little consequence," that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of no consequence," of no moment, no effect of importance will follow; "it is of great consequence," of great importance, great effects will follow.

5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as a man of great consequence in society.

In consequence, by means of; as the effect of.

CONSEQUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens*.] Following, as the natural effect; with to or on.

The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

His poverty was consequent on his vices.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as a proposition consequent to other propositions.

CONSEQUENT, *n.* Effect; that which follows a cause.

They were ill governed, which is always a consequent of ill payment.

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as a *consequential* evil.

2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

These arguments are highly *consequential* and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale.*

3. Important.

4. Conceited; pompous; *applied to persons.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. *Addison.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. *South.*

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. *Addison.*

4. With assumed importance; with conceit. *Campbell.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse. *Dict.*

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CONSEQUENTNESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

CONSERVATION, *n.* [*L. consero, conserutum.*] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CONSERVABLE, *a.* [*See Conserve.*] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CONSERVANCY, *n.* [*L. conservans.* See *Conserve.*]

A court of *conservancy* is held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames. *Johnson.*

CONSERVANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CONSERVATION, *n.* [*L. conservatio.* See *Conserve.*]

The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

CONSERVATIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVATOR, *n.* A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately*, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation or community, as in catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.

2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CONSERVATORY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.

CONSERVATORY, *n.* A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste or injury. Thus, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for

corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called *conservatories*.

2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs or pots, as in the common green-house.

CONSERVE, *v. t. consero.* [*L. consero; con and sero, to hold, keep or guard; Fr. conserver; It. conservare; Sp. conservar.* See Class Sr. No. 34. 38. 39. 40. 45. and Class Dr. No. 32.]

To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society; to *conserve* fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CONSERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar. *Johnson.*

2. In pharmacy, a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey. *Encyc. Coxe.*

3. A conservatory. [*Not usual.*] *Evelyn.*

CONSERVED, *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CONSERVER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves. *Hayward. Temple.*

CONSERVING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CONSESSION, *n.* [*L. consessio.* See *Session.*]

A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

CONSESOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Little used.*]

CONSIDER, *v. t. [L. considero, to consider, to view attentively, from consido or consideo, to sit by; con and sedeo, to sit. See Sit.]* The literal sense is, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or the eye to; hence, to view or examine with attention.]

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart. *Deut. iv.*

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? *Job i.*

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. *Matth. vi.*

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy. *Lev. xiii.*

3. To attend to; to relieve.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. *Ps. xli.*

4. To have regard to; to respect.

Let us *consider* one another, to provoke to love, and to good works. *Heb. x.*

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates.

In adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered*.

6. In the imperative, *consider* is equivalent to, think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use *see, observe, think, attend.*

7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

CONSIDER, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding. *Is. xlv.*

In the day of adversity *consider.* *Eccles. vii.*

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by *of*; as, I will *consider* your case, or of your case.

The apostles and elders come together to *consider* of this matter. *Acts xv.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Dryden.*

CONSIDERABLE, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. See Consider.*] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

[*This primary use of the word is obsolete or very rarely used.*]

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; *applied to persons.*

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt.*

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. *Considerable*

aid was expected from the allies. A man has a *considerable* estate in Norfolk.

A *considerable* sum of money was collected. Sometimes followed by *to*. He thought his aid *considerable* to him.

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The *considerableness* of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains Both by their good examples and their pains. *Roscommon.*

CONSIDERANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [*Not used.* See *Consideration.*] *Shak.*

CONSIDERATE, *a.* [*L. consideratus.* See *Consider.*]

1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Enneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, *considerate* of praise. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION, *n.* [*L. consideratio.* See *Consider.*]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

Let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

3. Contemplation; meditation.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.*

4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is an author of *consideration* among the Latin poets. *Addison.*

5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination.

He was moved by the *considerations* set before him.

7. In law, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives.

A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient *consideration*. This *consideration* is *express* or *implied*; *express*, when the thing to be given or done is specified; *implied*, when no specific *consideration* is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration*. A good *consideration* is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable *consideration* is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence a *consideration* is an equivalent or recompense; that which is given as of equal estimated value with that which is received.

CONSIDERATIVE, a. Taking into consideration. [Little used.]

CONSIDERED, pp. Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CONSIDERER, n. A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [Considerator is not in use.]

CONSIDERING, ppr. Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.

NOTE. We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature." As a participle, this word must here refer to *us*, or the sentence cannot be resolved by any rule of English syntax. It would be correct to say, "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being *considered*;" or "We, considering the weakness of our nature, cannot act otherwise." But the latter phrase is better grammar, than it is sense. We use other participles in like manner; as, "Allowing for that, the weight could not be more than a hundred pounds." These and similar phrases are anomalous. But *considering* is no more a kind of conjunction, in such phrases, than it is a noun.

CONSIDERING, n. The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed *considerings*. *Shak.*

CONSIDERINGLY, adv. With consideration or deliberation. *Whole Duty of Man.*

CONSIGN, v. t. *consi'ne*. [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign; *con* and *signo*, to seal or stamp; *signum*, a sign, seal or mark; It.

consignare, to deposit, deliver, consign; Sp. *consignar*; Fr. *consigner*. See *Sign*. The sense is to *set to*, to *thrust* or *send*.]

1. To give, send or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned over* to another state. *Atterbury.*

At death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to commit; as, to *consign* a youth to the care of a preceptor; to *consign* goods to a factor.

3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to *consign* a history to writing. *Addison.*

4. To appropriate. *Dryden.*

CONSIGN, v. i. *consi'ne*. To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent. *Obs.* *Shak.*

CONSIGNATION, n. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor. Park.*

[Little used. See *Consignment*.]

CONSIGNATURE, n. Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CONSIGNED, pp. Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.

CONSIGNEE, n. The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CONSIGNER, } The person who con- CONSIGNOR, } signs; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

CONSIGNIFICATION, n. [See *Signify*.] Joint signification. *Harris.*

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, a. [See *Signify*.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative. *Vallancey, Gram. 57.*

CONSIGNING, ppr. Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.

CONSIGNMENT, n. The act of consigning; consignment; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.

2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, a. Having common resemblance. [Little used.]

CONSIMILITUDE, n. Resemblance. [Little used.]

CONSIST, v. i. [L. *consisto*; *con* and *sisto*, to stand; Sp. *consistir*; It. *consistere*; Fr. *consister*.]

1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He was before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col. i.*

2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained; followed by *in*.

The beauty of epistolary writing *consists in* ease and freedom.

3. To be composed; followed by *of*.

A landscape should *consist of* a variety of scenery.

To consist together, to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

To consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

CONSIST'ENCE, } A standing togeth- CONSIST'ENCY, } er; a being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon.*

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of syrup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship of a lasting *consistency*; resolutions of durable *consistence*.

South. Hammond.

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as the *consistency* of laws, regulations or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behavior or of character.

There is harmony and *consistency* in all God's works. *J. Lathrop.*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease, remain for a time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSIST'ENT, a. [L. *consistens*. See *Consist*.] Fixed; firm; not fluid; as the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid. *Harvey.*

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; let a man be *consistent with* himself; the law is *consistent with* justice and policy.

So two *consistent* motions act the soul. *Pope.*

CONSIST'ENTLY, adv. In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

CONSISTO'RIAL, } a. [See *Consistory*.] CONSIST'ORY, } Pertaining or relating to a *consistory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a *consistory* court. *Encyc.*

CONSISTO'RIAN, a. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

CONSIST'ORY, n. [L. *consistorium*, from *consisto*. See *Consist*.] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice. Hence,

1. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical

causes, arising within the diocese. The bishop's chancellor or his commissary is the judge. *Blackstone.*

2. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council.

Milton. Pope.

4. A place of residence. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.

CONSO'CIATE, *n.* [L. *consociatus*. See the next word.]

An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward.*

CONSO'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus*, from *consocio*; *con* and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion. See *Social*.]

1. To unite; to join; to associate. *Wotton.*

2. To cement, or hold in close union. *Burnet.*

3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform.*

CONSO'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce. *Bentley.*

2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform.*

CONSOCIATION, *n.* Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [This word is less used than association.] *Wotton.*

2. Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs. *Trumbull, Hist. of Connecticut.*

CONSOCIATION, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull.*

CONSOL, *n.* [from *consolidate*.] Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. *Crabbe.*

CONSOLE'ABLE, *a.* [See *Console*.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CONSOLATE, *v. t.* To comfort. *Obs.* [See *Console*.]

CONSOLATION, *n.* [L. *consolatio*. See *Console*.]

1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage and the like.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd.

Milton.
We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. *Philem. 7.*

2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as the *consolation* of Israel. *Luke ii.*

CONSOLATOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CONSOLATORY, *a.* [L. *consolatorius*.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. *Howell.*

CONSOLATORY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSOLE, *v. t.* [L. *consolor*; It. *consolare*; Sp. *consolar*; Fr. *consoler*. The pri-

mary sense is either to set or allay, to give

rest or quiet, Ar. $\lambda\omega$, Heb. רָחַם ; or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of *solid*. The latter is most probable.]

To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.

The promises of the gospel may well *console* the christian in all the afflictions of life.

It is a *consoling* reflection that the evils of life are temporary.

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

CONSOLE, *n.* [Fr.] In architecture, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and on occasion serves to support little cornices, figures, busts and vases. *Encyc.*

CONSOLE'D, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CONSOLE'R, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, *a.* [See *Consolidate*.]

Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

CONSOLIDANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coxe.*

CONSOLIDATE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare*; Fr. *consolider*; Sp. *consolidar*; *con* and L. *solidus*, solid. See *Solid*.]

1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. *Encyc.*

3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one. *Johnson.*

4. In law, to combine two benefices in one. *Encyc.*

CONSOLIDATE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

Moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

CONSOLIDATE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass. *Elyot.*

CONSOLIDATED, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CONSOLIDATING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CONSOLIDATION, *n.* The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body or system.

2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.

3. The combining of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

CONSONANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *consonantia*, *consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together; *con* and *sono*, to sound. See *Sound and Tone*.]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In music, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth and eighth.

It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect. *Busby.*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the scriptures.

CONSONANT, *a.* Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by *to*; sometimes by *with*; as, this rule is *consonant* to scripture and reason.

2. In music, composed of consonances; as *consonant* intervals.

CONSONANT, *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*; or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in *em*, *en*. Hence some articulations are called *mutes*, and others, *semi-vowels*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba*, *da*, *pa*, or *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; and although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab*, *ap*, or *ba*, *pa*, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CONSONANTLY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, *a.* [L. *consonus*.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATE, *v. t.* To lull asleep. [Not used.]

CONSOPIATION, *n.* A lulling asleep. [Not used.]

CONSOPITE, *v. t.* [L. *consopio*.] To compose; to lull to sleep. [Not used.]

CONSOPITE, *a.* Calm; composed. [Not used.] *More.*

CONSORT, *n.* [L. *consors*; *con* and *sors*, sort, state, kind.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed.

Dryden.

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. *Spenser.*

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. *Atterbury.*

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, *concert* is now used.

5. In navigation, any vessel keeping company with another.

Queen *consort*, the wife of a king, as distin-

guished from a *queen regent*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

CONSORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts with* thee. *Dryden.*

CONSORT', *v. t.* To join; to marry. With his *consorted Eve*. *Milton.*

2. To unite in company. He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3. To accompany. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CONSORT'ABLE, *a.* Suitable. *Wotton.*

CONSORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage. *Milton.*

CONSORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.

CONSORTION, *n.* Fellowship. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CON'SORTSHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership. *Bp. Hall.*

CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

CONSPICU'ITY, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

CONSPICU'OUS, *a.* [*L. conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see; *con* and *specio*, to see. See *Species*.]

1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; as, to stand in a *conspicuous* place. *Milton.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as a man of *conspicuous* talents; a lady of *conspicuous* virtues.

CONSPICUOUSLY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, *n.* Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as the *conspicuousness* of a tower.

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as the *conspicuousness* of an author.

CONSPIRACY, *n.* [*L. conspiratio*, from *conspiro*. See *Conspire*.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot; as a *conspiracy* against the life of a king; a *conspiracy* against the government.

More than forty had made this *conspiracy*. *Acts xxiii.*

2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. *Blackstone.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event. *Sidney.*

CONSPIRANT, *a.* [*L. conspirans*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime. *Shak.*

CONSPIRATION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CONSPIRATOR, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.

2. In *law*, one who agrees with another, falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute, a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas. *Encyc.*

CONSPIRE, *v. i.* [*L. conspiro*, to plot; *con* and *spiro*, to breathe. But the primary sense is to throw, to wind; hence *spira*, a fold, circle, wreath or band; and the sense of the verb is, to breathe together, or more probably, to wind or band together.]

1. To agree, by oath, covenant or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.

The servants of Ammon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 *Kings xxi.*

They *conspired* against Joseph to slay him. *Gen. xxxvii.*

2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.

3. To agree; to concur to one end.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage, *Conspire* to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

All things *conspire* to make us prosperous.

CONSPIRER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. *Shak.*

CONSPIRING, *ppr.* Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.

2. In mechanics, *conspiring powers* are such as act in a direction not opposite to one another; cooperating powers. *Harris.*

CONSPIRINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy. *Milton.*

CONSPISSATION, *n.* [*L. conspissatus*.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness. *More.*

CONSPURCATION, *n.* [*L. conspurco*; *con* and *spurco*, to defile.]

The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

CON'STABLE, *n.* [*Sp. condestable*; *Port. id.*; *It. conestabile*; *Fr. conetabale*; *Sp. conde*, *It. conte*, a count, and *L. stabulum*, a stable; *L. comes stabuli*, count of the stable.]

1. The Lord High Constable of England, the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the court of honor. To this officer and to the Earl Marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms, without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterwards forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person, since that time, except *pro hac vice*, or on a particular occasion. *Encyc.*

2. An officer of the peace. In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. The high constables are chosen at the court leets of the franchise or hundred over which they preside, or in default of that, by the justices of the quarter sessions, and are removable by the same authority that appoints them. The petty constables are chosen by the

jury of the court leet, or if no court is held, they are appointed by two justices of the peace. In *London*, a constable is nominated in each precinct by the inhabitants, and confirmed at the court of wardmote. The duty of constables is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.

In the *United States*, constables are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions. In *New England*, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.

To overrun the constable, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; a vulgar phrase.

CON'STABLESHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.

CON'STABLEWICK, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited.

CON'STANCY, *n.* [*L. constantia*, from *consto*; *con* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. *Hooker.*

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverance in enterprise. Lasting affection; stability in love or friendship.

3. Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shak. Johnson.*

CON'STANT, *a.* [*L. constans*.] Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid*.

To turn two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

[*In this sense, not used.*]

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be *Constant*, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; unmoved; as a *constant* friend or lover.

4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent; with to; as a man *constant* to his purpose, or to his duties.

CONSTANTINOPOL'ITAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CON'STANTLY, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

Rhoda *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. *Acts xii.*

These things I will that thou affirm *constantly*. *Tit. iii.*

CON'STAT, *n.* [*L. it appears*.] In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question.

2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrollment of any letters patent.

Encyc.

CON/STELLATE, *v. i.* [Low L. *constellatus*; *con* and *stello*, to shine, *stella*, a star.] To join luster; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [*Little used.*]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God.

CON/STELLATE, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used.*]

CON/STELLATED, *pp.* United in one splendor.

2. **Starry**; set or adorned with stars or constellations.

CON/STELLA/TION, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars; an asterism; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. The constellations are reduced mostly to the figures of certain animals or other known things, as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

For the stars of heaven, and the constellations thereof, shall not give their light. Is. xiii.

2. An assemblage of splendors or excellencies.

CON/STERNA/TION, *n.* [L. *consternatio*, from *consterno*; *con* and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.]

Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder or surprise.

CON/STIPATE, *v. t.* [L. *constipo*; *con* and *stipo*, to crowd, or cram, Eng. to *stuff*, to *stop*. See *Stuff* and *Stop*.]

1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense.

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion; as, to *constipate* capillary vessels.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.

CON/STIPA/TION, *n.* The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation; as a close *constipation* of particles.

2. More generally, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.

CON/STITU/ENT, *a.* [L. *constituens*, *constituo*; *con* and *statuo*, to set. See *Statue*, *Statute*.]

Setting; constituting; applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it. Hence, necessary or essential; elemental; forming, composing or making as an essential part.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three *constituent* parts of a man.

Oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

CON/STITU/ENT, *n.* He or that which sets, fixes or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

3. One who appoints or elects another to an office or employment.

CON/STITUTE, *v. t.* [L. *constituo*; *con* and

statuo, to set. See *Statue*, *Statute*. It. *constituire*; Sp. *constituir*; Fr. *constituer*.]

1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.

2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is.

Perspicuity *constitutes* the prime excellence of style.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction.

3. To appoint, depute or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.

A sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace.

A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

CON/STITUTED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CON/STITUTER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON/STITUTING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CON/STITUTION, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.

2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution*. We speak of a robust or feeble *constitution*; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine or irritable *constitution*. We speak of the *constitution* of the air, or other substance; the *constitution* of the solar system; the *constitution* of things.

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections or passions.

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. In free states, the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in the United States, the legislature is created, and its powers designated, by the constitution.

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as the *constitutions* of the churches; the novel *constitutions* of Justinian and his successors.

6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.

CON/STITU/TIONAL, *a.* Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or dulness.

2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal.

An act of congress prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States is *constitutional*.

3. Relating to the constitution; as a *constitutional* doubt.

CON/STITU/TIONALIST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government.

2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution in France.

CON/STITUTIONAL/ITY, *n.* The state of

being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as the *constitutionality* of disease.

CON/STITUTIONAL/ITY, *n.* The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

The judges of the supreme court of the United States have the power of determining the *constitutionality* of laws.

CON/STITUTIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CON/STITUTIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

CON/STITUTIVE, *a.* That constitutes, forms or composes; elemental; essential.

The *constitutive* parts of a schismatic, being the esteem of himself and contempt of others.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.

CON/STRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre*; It. *constringere*, or *costringere*; Sp. *constrinir*; Port. *constringir*; from L. *constringo*; *con* and *stringo*, to strain, to bind. See *Strain*.]

In a general sense, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence,

1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect.

The spirit within me *constraineth* me. Job xxxii.

I was *constrained* to appeal to Cesar. Acts xxviii.

For the love of Christ *constraineth* us. 2 Cor. v.

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds.

3. To hold by force; to press; to confine.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain*.

4. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold.

5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.

He binds in chains The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*.

6. To necessitate.

Did fate or we the adulterous act *constrain*?

7. To force; to ravish. [*Not used.*]

8. To produce in opposition to nature; as a *constrained* voice; *constrained* notes.

CON/STRAIN/ABLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

CON/STRAINED, *pp.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON/STRAINEDLY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

CON/STRA/INER, *n.* One who constrains.

CON/STRA/INING, *ppr.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CON/STRA/INT, *n.* [Fr. *contrainte*.] Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels

to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came.
Dryden.

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1
Pet. v.

CONSTRATIVE, *a.* Having power to compel. [*Ill.*] *Carew.*

CONSTRIC, *v. t.* [*L. constringo, constrictum.* See *Constrain.*]

To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRIC'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CONSTRIC'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CONSTRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as the *contraction* of a muscle or fiber. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with *compression*.

CONSTRIC'TOR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts. In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as the *constrictor labiorum*, a muscle of the lips. *Encyc.*

2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. *Encyc.*

Also, the *Boa constrictor*, the largest of known serpents.

CONSTRINGE, *v. t.* *constring'*. [*L. constringo.* See *Constrain.*]

To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRING'ED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CONSTRING'ENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing.

Bacon. Thomson.

CONSTRING'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CONSTRUC'T, *v. t.* [*L. construo, constructum; con and struo, to lay, dispose or set in order; Sp. construir; Fr. construire; It. id.* See *Structure.*]

1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice.

2. To devise and compose, as to *construct* a new system; or simply to frame or form, as to *construct* a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man *constructs* a ship according to a model; or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.

3. To interpret or understand. [*See Construct.*]

CONSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CONSTRUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CONSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CONSTRUCT'ION, *n.* [*L. constructio.*]

1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.

2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation.

The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its *construction*.

3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.

4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true *construction*; or let us give the author's words a sound, rational, consistent *construction*. What *construction* can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. *Johnson.*

The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable. *Encyc.*

6. In *algebra*, the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration. *Johnson.*

CONSTRUCT'IONAL, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [*Unusual.*] *Waterland.*

CONSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as *constructive* treason. *Blackstone.*

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

CONSTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference. *Chauncey. U. States.*

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

CONSTRUCT'URE, *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. [*For this, structure is more generally used.*] *Blackmore.*

CONSTRUE, *v. t.* [*L. construo.* See *Construct.*]

1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin or French.

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed*. *Hooker.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

CONSTRUED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CONSTRUING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CONSTUPRATE, *v. t.* [*L. constupro; con and stupro, to ravish.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CONSUBSIST', *v. i.* To subsist together. [*See Subsist.*]

CONSUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* [*L. consubstantialis; con and substantia.* See *Substance.*]

1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be *consubstantial* with the Father. *Encyc.*

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with ours. *Hooker.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIALIST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CONSUBSTANTIAL'ITY, *n.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature. *Johnson.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [*L. con and substantia, substance.*]

To unite in one common substance or nature. *Johnson.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation* or *impanation*. *Encyc.*

CON'SUL, *n.* [*L. consul, from consulo, to consult.*]

1. The chief magistrate of the Ancient Roman Republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome, they were elected from Patrician families or noblemen; but in the year of Rome 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, the name *consul* is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

3. An adviser. [*Not well authorized.*] *Bacon.*

CON'SULAGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Elton.*

CON'SULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as *consular* power; *consular* dignity, or privileges.

CON'SULATE, *n.* [*L. consulatus.*] The office of a consul. *Addison.*

[*This is applicable to modern consuls, as well as to the Roman.*]

2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority. *Kent.*

CON'SULSHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office; *applicable only to Roman consuls.*

CONSULT', *v. i.* [*L. consulo, from consulo, to consult, to ask counsel.* The last syl-

lable may be from the Ar. *לשׁא*, Heb. Ch. Sam. Eth. *לשׁא* to ask.]

1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted* with the old men. 1 Kings xii.

David *consulted* with the captains of thousands. 1 Chron. xiii.

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, enquiries and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

The chief priests *consulted* that they might put Lazarus to death. John xii.

3. To consider with deliberation. Luke xiv. **CONSULT'**, *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to *consult* a friend or parent.

2. To seek for information, or facts, in something; as by examining books or papers. Thus, I *consulted* several authors on the subject; I *consulted* the official documents.

3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than the pleasures of life. We are to *consult* public as well as private interest. He *consulted* his own safety in flight.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse. Franklin.

4. To plan, devise or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. Hab. ii.

[This sense is unusual and not to be countenanced.]

- CONSULT'**, *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly.

Dryden. Bacon.

This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

- CONSULTA'TION**, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. Mark xv.

2. The persons who consult together; a number of persons seeking mutually each others opinions and advice; a council for deliberation; as, a *consultation* of physicians was called.

Wiseman.

Writ of consultation, in law, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause, which had been removed by prohibition from the court christian, to its original jurisdiction; so called because the judges on *consultation* find the prohibition ill founded.

Blackstone.

- CONSULTATIVE**, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

Bramhall.

- CONSULT'ED**, *pp.* Asked; enquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded.

- CONSULT'ER**, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as a *consult'er* with familiar spirits. Deut. xviii.

- CONSULT'ING**, *ppr.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and enquiring mutually; regarding.

- CONSUMABLE**, *a.* [See *Consume*.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroy-

ed, dissipated, wasted or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire.

Wilkins.

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities.

Locke.

- CONSUME**, *v. t.* [L. *consumo*; *con* and *sumo*, to take. So in English we say, it takes up time, that is, it consumes time. Sp. *consumir*; It. *consumare*; Fr. *consommer*. Class Sm.]

1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire *consumes* wood, coal, stubble; animals *consume* flesh and vegetables.

2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. James iv.

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time; as, to *consume* the day in idleness.

Their days did he *consume* in vanity. Ps. lxxviii.

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.

My flesh is *consumed* away. Job xxxviii.

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

Let me alone—that I may *consume* them. Ex. xxxii.

- CONSUME**, *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh—their eyes—their tongue shall *consume* away. Zech. xiv.

The wicked shall perish—they shall *consume*. Ps. xxxvii.

- CONSUMED**, *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

- CONSUMER**, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes or destroys; that which consumes.

- CONSUMING**, *ppr.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.

2. *a.* That destroys.

The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire. Deut. iv.

- CONSUMMATE**, *v. t.* [L. *consummo*, *consummatus*; *con* and *summo*, from *summa*, sum; Fr. *consommer*; Sp. *consumar*. See *Sum*.]

- To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. Tatler.

- CONSUMMATE**, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as *consummate* greatness or felicity.

- CONSUMMATED**, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

- CONSUMMATELY**, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

Warton.

- CONSUMMATING**, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

- CONSUMMATION**, *n.* [L. *consummatio*.] Completion; end; perfection of a work, process or scheme.

Addison.

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world.

Hooker.

3. Death; the end of life.

Shak.

Consummation of marriage, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CONSUMPTION, *n.* [L. *consumptio*. See *Consume*.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time; as the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.

2. The state of being wasted, or diminished.

Etna and Vesuvius have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*.

Woodward.

3. In medicine, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; a word of extensive signification. But particularly, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, pulmonary consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.

- CONSUMPTIVE**, *a.* Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as a long *consumptive* war.

Addison.

2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonary disease, as *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the *phthisis pulmonalis*; applied to the incipient state of the disease, or to a constitution predisposed to it.

- CONSUMPTIVELY**, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

Beddoes.

- CONSUMPTIVENESS**, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

- CONTABULATE**, *v. t.* [L. *contabulo*; *con* and *tabula*.] To floor with boards.

Crayton.

- CONTABULATION**, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

- CONTACT**, *n.* [L. *contactus*, from *contingo*, to touch; *con* and *tango*, to touch, originally *tango*. See *Touch*.]

A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact*, when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact*.

- CONTACTION**, *n.* The act of touching.

Brown.

- CONTACTION**, *n.* [L. *contagio*, from the root of *contingo*, *tango*, primarily *tango*, to touch.]

1. Literally, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. More generally, that subtil matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; as in cases of small pox, measles, anginas, and malignant fevers; diseases which are communicated without contact. This contagion proceeds from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration or other excretions.

2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as the *contagion* of vice or of evil examples.

Milton.

3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.

Shak.

- CONTAGIOUS**, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtil excreted matter; as a *contagious* disease.

2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing con-

CON

tagion; as *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as *contagious* example.

4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious*. *Wirt.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTA'IN, *v. t.* [*L. continere*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold; *It. continere*; *Fr. contenir*; *Sp. contener*. See *Tenet*, *Tenure*.]

1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel contains a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; *applied to an empty vessel*.

2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits.

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee. 1 Kings viii.

3. To comprehend; to comprise. The history of Livy *contains* a hundred and forty books.

4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.

The King's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Fear not, my Lord, we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*

5. To include. This article is not *contained* in the account. This number does not *contain* the article specified.

6. To inclose; as, this cover or envelop *contains* a letter.

CONTA'IN, *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity. *Arbutnot and Pope.* 1 Cor. vii.

CONTAINABLE, *a.* That may be contained, or comprised. *Boyle.*

CONTAINED, *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CONTAINING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CONTAMINATE, *v. t.* [*L. contaminare*; *con* and *ant. tamino*. *Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr.* *מטמא* to defile. *Class Dm. No. 19.*]

To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness *contaminates* character; cowardice *contaminates* honor.

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

CONTAMINATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt. *Shak.*

CONTAMINATED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CONTAMINATING, *ppr.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CONTAMINATION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

CONTECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*]

CONTEC'TION, *n.* [*L. contego*.] A covering. [*Not used.*] *Sir T. Browne.*

CONTEMN, *v. t.* *contemn'*. [*L. contemnere*; *con* and *temno*, to despise; *It. contennere*; *Ar.*

-*ē*]

to drive away, to despise. *Class Dm. No. 1. 4.*

1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

CON

In whose eyes a vile person is *contemned*. *Ps. xv.*

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked *contemn* God. *Ps. x.*

They *contemn* the counsel of the Most High. *Ps. cvii.*

CONTEM'NED, *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CONTEM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CONTEM'NING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CONTEM'PER, *v. t.* [*Low L. contempero*; *con* and *tempero*, to mix or temper. See *Temper*.]

To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

CONTEM'PERAMENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament. *Derham.*

CONTEM'PERATE, *v. t.* [*See Contemper*.]

To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate. *Brown. Wiseman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Temperament; proportionate mixture; as the *contemperament* of humors in different bodies. *Hale.*

[Instead of these words, *temper* and *temperament* are now generally used.]

CONTEMPLATE, *v. t.* [*L. contemplor*. If *m* is radical, see *Class Dm. No. 3. 4. 35.*]

1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to *contemplate* the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to *contemplate* the wonders of redemption; to *contemplate* the state of the nation and its future prospects.

2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

A decree of the National Assembly of France, June 26, 1792, *contemplates* a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent's Commentaries.*

CONTEMPLATE, *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

He delights to *contemplate* on the works of creation.

CONTEMPLATED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

CONTEMPLATING, *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CONTEMPLA'TION, *n.* [*L. contemplatio*.]

The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

CON

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; a *particular application of the foregoing definition*.

To have in *contemplation*, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CONTEM'PLATIVE, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as a *contemplative* philosopher, or mind.

2. Employed in study; as a *contemplative* life. *Bacon.*

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as a *contemplative* look. *Denham.*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTEM'PLATIVELY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge. *Raleigh. Brown.*

CONTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [*See Cotemporary*.] Living or being at the same time.

CONTEM'PORARY, *a.* [*It. Sp. contemporaneo*; *Fr. contemporain*; *L. contemporalis*; *con* and *temporalis*, *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, this word is often changed to *cotemporary*.]

Coetaneous; living at the same time, *applied to persons*; being or existing at the same time, *applied to things*; as *contemporary* kings; *contemporary* events. [*See Cotemporary*, the preferable word.]

CONTEM'PORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Socrates and Plato were *contemporaries*.

CONTEM'PORISE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CONTEMPT, *n.* [*L. contemptus*. See *Contemn*.]

1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; whence in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting *contempt*. *Dan. xii.*

3. In law, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

CONTEMPT'IBLE, *a.* [*L. contemptibilis*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn, or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a *contemptible* vice. No plant or animal is so *contemptible* as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator.

The pride that leads to duelling is a *contemptible* passion.

2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

CONTEMPT'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of

being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as *contemptuous* language or manner; a *contemptuous* opinion. *Applied to men*, apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as a nation, proud, severe, *contemptuous*.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent christians were poor, and treated *contemptuously*.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CONTEND', *v. t.* [*L. contendo*; *con* and *tendo*, to stretch, from *teneo*, Gr. *τενω*. See *Tend*, *Tenet*.]

1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition.

Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow.

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate. They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. Acts xi. Job ix.

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim. Then *contended I* with the rulers. Neh. xiii.

5. To strive in opposition; to punish. The Lord God called to *contend* by fire. Amos vii.

6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle. The parties *contend about* trifles. To *contend for*, to strive to obtain; as, two competitors *contend for* the prize.

CONTEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest. When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome.

This transitive use of *contend* is not strictly legitimate. The phrase is elliptical, for being understood after *contend*; but it is admissible in poetry.

CONTENDED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CONTEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CONTENDER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

CONTENDING, *ppr.* Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling.

2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival; as *contending* claims or interests.

CONTENEMENT, *n.* [*con* and *tenement*.] Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement.

CONTENT', *a.* [*L. contentus*, from *continere*, to be held; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.] Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

Content with science in the vale of peace.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 Tim. vi.

CONTENT', *v. t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; *used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun*.

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained.

Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas. Mark xv.

2. To please or gratify. It doth much *content* me,

To hear him so inclined.

CONTENT', *n.* Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness.

A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination. The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*.

3. The term used in the House of Lords in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion.

CONTENT, *n.* often in the plural, *contents*. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit or line; as the *contents* of a cask or bale; of a room or a ship; the *contents* of a book or writing.

2. In *geometry*, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines.

3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits; as a ship of great *content*.

[But in this sense the plural is generally used.]

CONTENTA'TION, *n.* Content; satisfaction. *Obs.*

CONTENTED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing or demanding more. The good man is *contented* with his lot. It is our duty to be *contented* with the dispensations of providence.

CONTENTEDLY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CONTENTEDNESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

CONTENTFUL, *a.* Full of contentment. [Not used.]

CONTENTION, *n.* [*L. contentio*. See *Contend*.]

1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim or injury; contest; quarrel.

Multitudes lost their lives in a tumult raised by *contention* among the partizans of the several colors.

2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation.

4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor. *Obs.*

This is an end worthy of our utmost *contention* to obtain.

CONTENT'IOUS, *a.* [*Fr. contentieux*; *It. contenzioso*.]

1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day, and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii.

2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as a court of *contentious* jurisdiction.

3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes; as a *contentious* subject.

CONTENT'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely.

CONTENT'IOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CONTENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

CONTENTLY, *adv.* In a contented way.

CONTENT'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. contentement*.]

1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honor, is humility.

Godliness with *contentment* is great gain. 1 Tim. vi.

2. Gratification. At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment*.

CONTERM'INABLE, *a.* [*L. con* and *terminus*.] Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERM'INATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CONTERM'INOUS, *a.* [*L. conterminus*; *con* and *terminus*, a border.]

Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as a people *conterminous* to the Roman territory.

CONTRERR'ANEAN, } *a.* [*L. contrerrane-*
CONTRERR'ANEOS, } *us*; *con* and *terra*, country.]

Being of the same country. [Not used.]

CONTEST', *v. t.* [*Fr. contester*, to dispute. The Sp. and Port. *contestar*, and *L. contestor*, have a different sense, being equivalent to the Eng. *attest*. See *Test*.]

1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. The troops *contested* every inch of ground.

2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces.

CONTEST', *v. i.* To strive; to contend; followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory.

2. To vie; to emulate.

Of man who dares in pomp *with Jove* *contest*.

CONTEST, *n.* Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the *contest* against France. The *contest* was furious.

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTEST'ABLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CONTEST'ABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CONTESTA'TION, *n.* The act of contesting; strife; dispute.

After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

2. Testimony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow.*

CONTEST'INGLY, *adv.* In a contending manner. *Mountagu.*

CONTESTLESS, *a.* Not to be disputed. *Hill.*

CONTEX', *v. t.* To weave together. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

CONTEXT, *n.* [*L. contextus*, from *con*texo; *con* and *texo*, to weave.]

The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the *context*.

CONTEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm. *Derham.*

CONTEXT', *v. t.* To knit together. [*Not used.*]

CONTEXTURE, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable *contexture*.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wolton.*

CONTEXTURAL, *a.* Pertaining to *contexture*, or to the human frame. *Smith.*

CONTIGNA'TION, *n.* [*L. contignatio*; *con* and *tignum*, a beam.] A frame of beams; a story. *Wolton.*

2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric. *Burke.*

CONTIGUITY, *n.* [*See Contiguous.*] Actual contact of bodies; a touching. *Hale.*

CONTIGUOUS, *a.* [*L. contiguus*; *con* and *tango*, to touch.]

Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; as two *contiguous* bodies or countries.

The houses in ancient Rome were not *contiguous*. *Encyc.*

Usually followed by *to*. Bacon uses *with*, but he has not been followed.

CONTIGUOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space. *Dryden.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CONTINENCE, *n.* [*L. continentia*, from

CONTINENCY, *n.* *contineo*, to hold, or withhold; *con* and *teneo*, to hold. *See Tnd.*]

1. In a general sense, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.

2. Appropriately, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to

females. Scipio the younger exhibited the noblest example of *continence* recorded in Pagan history; an example surpassed only by that of Joseph in sacred history.

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, is chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. [*Not now used.*] *Arbiff.*

CONTINENT, *a.* [*L. continens*.] Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. Have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.*

3. Opposing; restraining. *Shak.*

4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted. The North East part of Asia, if not *continent* with America—*Brerewood.*

A *continent* fever. More generally we now say a *continued* fever.

CONTINENT, *n.* In *geography*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as the Eastern and Western *continent*. It differs from an isle only in extent. New Holland may be denominated a *continent*. Britain is called a *continent*, as opposed to the isle of Anglesey. *Henry, Hist. Brit. i. 34.*

In Spenser, *continent* is used for ground in general.

2. That which contains any thing. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CONTINENTAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as the *continental* powers of Europe. In America, pertaining to the United States, as *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; a word much used during the revolution.

CONTINENTLY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CONTIN'GENCE, *n.* [*L. contingens*; *con* and *tango*, to touch.]

CONTIN'GENCY, *n.* *tingo*, to fall or happen to; *con* and *tango*, to touch. *See Touch.*

1. The quality of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event. The success of the attempt will depend on *contingencies*. [*See Accident and Casualty.*]

CONTIN'GENT, *a.* Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. On our part, we speak of chance or *contingencies*; but with an infinite being, nothing can be *contingent*.

2. In law, depending on an uncertainty; as a *contingent* remainder. *Blackstone.*

CONTIN'GENT, *n.* A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight or expectation.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion.

Each prince furnishes his *contingent* of men, money and munitions.

CONTIN'GENTLY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CONTIN'GENTNESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CONTIN'UAL, *a.* [*Fr. continuel*; *L. continuus*. *See Continue.*]

1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. *Prov. xv.*

I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart. *Rom. ix.*

2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

3. *Continual* fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.

4. *Continual* claim, in law, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard. *Covel.*

5. Perpetual.

CONTIN'UALLY, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.

2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. *2 Sam. ix.*

CONTIN'UALNESS, *n.* Permanence. *Hales.*

CONTIN'UANCE, *n.* [*See Continue.*] A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as the *continuance* of rain or fair weather for a day or a week. Sensual pleasure is of short *continuance*.

2. Perseverance; as, no excuse will justify a *continuance* in sin.

By patient *continuance* in well doing. *Rom. ii.*

3. Abode; residence; as, during our *continuance* in Paris.

4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence; as, the brute regards the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

5. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Ps. cxxxix.*

6. In law, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is *continually* given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance*. *Blackstone.*

7. In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CONTIN'UATE, *v. t.* To join closely together. *Potter.*

CONTIN'UATE, *a.* [L. *continuatus*.] Immediately united; holding together. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*

CONTIN'UATELY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

CONTINUA'TION, *n.* [L. *continuatio*.] Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be the works of providence, for the continuation of the species. *Ray.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as the continuation of a story.

3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as the continuation of a line in surveying.

CONTIN'UATIVE, *n.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In grammar, a word that continues. *Harris.*

CONTINUA'TOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTIN'UE, *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *continuare*; Sp. *continuar*. See *Tenet*.]

1. To remain in a state, or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matt. xv.*

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not continue. *1 Sam. xiii.*

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John viii.*

CONTIN'UE, *v. t.* To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

O continue thy loving kindness to them that know thee. *Ps. xxxvi.*

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. Continue the line from A to B. Let the line be continued to the boundary.

3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to continue the same diet.

4. To hold to or unite. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

CONTIN'UED, *pp.* Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

2. *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing; as a continued fever, which abates but never entirely intermits. A continued base is performed through the whole piece.

Continued proportion, in arithmetic, is where the consequent of the first ratio is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 4:8::8:16, in contradistinction from discrete proportion. *Encyc.*

CONTIN'UEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

CONTIN'UER, *n.* One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance. *Shak.*

CONTIN'UING, *ppr.* Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.

2. *a.* Permanent.

Here we have no continuing city. *Heb. xiii.*

CONTINU'ITY, *n.* [L. *continuitas*.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

Philosophers talk of the solution of continuity.

CONTINU'OUS, *a.* [L. *continuus*.] Joined without intervening space; as continuous depth. *Thomson.*

CONTORT', *v. t.* [L. *contorqueo*, *contortus*; *con* and *torqueo*, *tortus*.] To twist together; to writhe.

CONTORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted together. A contorted corol, in botany, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction. *Martyn.*

CONTORT'ION, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion*; L. *contorsio*.]

1. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion; as the contorsion of the muscles of the face. *Swift.*

2. In medicine, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck. *Encyc. Coxe.*

CONTOUR', *n.* [Fr. *contour*; It. *contorno*; Sp. *id.*; *con* and *tour*, *torno*, a turn.]

The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure. *Encyc. Johnson.*

CONTOURNIATED, *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe. *Encyc.*

CONTRA. A Latin preposition signifying against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words. It appears to be a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *intra*; *tra* for *W. tras*. Fr. *contre*.

CONTRABAND, *a.* [It. *contrabbando*, contrary to proclamation, prohibited; Sp. *contrabando*; Fr. *contrebande*. See *Ban*.]

Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent, to be transported to the other, but are held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

CONTRABAND, *n.* Prohibition of trading in goods, contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.

2. Illegal traffick.

CONTRABANDIST, *n.* One who trafficks illegally.

CONTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *contraho*, *contractum*; *con* and *traho*, to draw; It. *contrarre*; Sp. *contraer*; Port. *contrahir*; Fr. *contracter*. See *Draw*.]

1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to contract an inclosure; to contract the faculties; to contract the period of life; to contract the sphere of action.

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to contract the brow.

3. To betroth; to affianc. A contracted his daughter to B. The lady was contracted to a man of merit.

4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. We contract vicious habits by indulgence. We contract debt by extravagance.

5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to contract a word.

6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to contract an essay.

CONTRACT', *v. i.* To shrink; to become shorter or narrower.

Many bodies contract by the application of cold.

A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for *contracted*, *pp.* Affianced; betrothed. *Shak.*

CONTRACT, *n.* An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executory or executed.

Sup. Court, Cranch's Rep.

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. *Shak.*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained.

2. *a.* Narrow; mean; selfish; as a man of a contracted soul or mind.

CONTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* In a contracted manner. *Bp. Newton.*

CONTRACT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being contracted.

2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

CONTRACTIBILITY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as the contractibility and dilatability of air. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatible and contractible. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACT'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility. *Dict.*

CONTRACT'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as the contractile force of certain elastic bodies. *Darwin.*

CONTRACTILITY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. *Beddoes.*

CONTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing.

2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as the contracting parties to a league.

CONTRACT'ION, *n.* [L. *contractio*.] The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions. *Arbuthnot.*

The contraction of the heart is called systole. Some things induce a contraction of the nerves. *Bacon.*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or contractions.

3. In grammar, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable; as, *can't* for *cannot*; *burst* for *burstied* or *bursten*; Swedish and Danish *ord*, a word.

4. A contract; marriage contract. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. Abbreviation.

CONTRACT'OR, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another. *Taylor.*

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CON'TRA-DANCE, } [*Fr. contre-danse;*
COUN'TER-DANCE, } *It. contraddanza;*
Sp. *contradanza.*]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADI'CT, *v. t.* [*L. contradico; contra and dico, to speak.*]

1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history known to all the world. *Dryden.*

The Jews—spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming. *Acts xiii.*

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to. No truth can contradict another truth. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRADI'CTER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. *Swift.*

CONTRADI'CTING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

CONTRADI'CTION, *n.* [*L. contradictio.*] An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself. *Heb. xii.*

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts or propositions. These theorems involve a contradiction.

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in contradiction to it. *Grew.*

CONTRADI'CTIONAL, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil.

3. Opposite; inconsistent.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, *n.* Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, *adv.* In a contra-

dictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect. *Baxter.*

CONTRADI'CTORY, *a.* Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as *contradictory* assertions.

2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as *contradictory* schemes.

CONTRADI'CTORY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*. *Bacon.*

CONTRADISTIN'ET, *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *Smith.*

CONTRADISTIN'CTION, *n.* [*contra and distinction.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption. *South.*

CONTRADISTIN'CTIVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. *Harris.*

CONTRADISTIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [*contra and distinguish.*]

To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRADISTIN'GUISHED, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CONTRADISTIN'GUISHING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRAFIS'SURE, *n.* [*contra and fissure.*]

In surgery, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CONTRAIN'DICANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way. *Burke.*

CONTRAIN'DICATE, *v. t.* [*contra and indicate.*] In medicine, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. *Harvey. Encyc.*

CONTRAIN'DICATION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. *Arbuthnot.*

CON'TRAMURE, *n.* An out wall. [*See Countermure.*]

CONTRANAT'URAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Rust.*

CONTRANI'TENCY, *n.* [*L. contra and nitior, to strive.*] Reaction; resistance to force.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, *n.* [*contra and position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

CONTRAPUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint. *Mason.*

CONTRAREGULAR'ITY, *n.* [*contra and regularity.*] Contrariety to rule, or to regularity. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT, *a.* [*Fr. from contrarier,* to contradict, or run counter.]

Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

CON'TRARIES, *n. plu.* [*See Contrary.*] In logic, propositions which destroy each

other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *Watts.*

CONTRARI'ETY, *n.* [*L. contrarietas. See Contrary.*]

1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a *contrariety* of winds. There is a *contrariety* in the nature of virtue and vice; of love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a *contrariety* of opinions.

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

CON'TRARILY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRARINESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. *Shak.*

CON'TRARIWISE, *adv.* [*contrary and wise, manner.*]

On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. *1 Pet. iii.*

CON'TRARY, *a.* [*L. contrarius, from contra, against; Fr. contraire; Sp. It. contrario.*]

1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction; as *contrary* winds.

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other. *Gal. v.*

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared, *this happened*; for *contrary* does not, like an adverb, express the manner of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. *According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior, &c.,* are often used in the like manner.

CON'TRARY, *n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alledged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavor to show the *contrary*.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

To the contrary, to an opposite purpose, or fact.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the contrary. *Stillingfleet.*

He said it was just, but I told him to the contrary.

CON'TRARY, *v. t.* [*Fr. contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose. *Obs.*

CON'TRARY-MINDED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion. *Hall.*

CONTRAST', *v. t.* [*Fr. contraster, Norm. id., to contrast; It. contrastare, Sp. Port.*

contraster, to resist, withstand, strive, debate, quarrel. The primary sense is to set against, or to strain, to strive.]

1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues.

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.

3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

To *contrast* the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark, Sermon July 4, 1814.*

CONTRAST, *n.* Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other.

Johnson.

Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.

2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture.

3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a wellbred man and a clown!

CONTRASTED, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CONTRASTING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CONTRA-TENOR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, *n.* In *watch-work*, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, *n.* [*L. contra* and *vallo*, to fortify; *Fr. contrevallation.*]

In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVE'NE, *v. t.* [*L. contravenio*; *contra* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may *contravene* the provisions of the constitution.

CONTRAVE'NED, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CONTRAVE'NER, *n.* One who opposes.

CONTRAVE'NING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CONTRAVEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; ob-

struction; a defeating of the operation or effect.

The proceedings of the allies were in direct *contravention* of the treaty.

CONTRAVERSION, *n.* [*L. contra* and *versio*, a turning.]

A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Congreve.*

CONTRAYER'VA, *n.* [*Sp. contrayerba*; *Port. contraherva*; *contra* and *yerba*, *herba*, an herb, *L. herba*; a counter herb, an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.]

The genus of plants, *Dorstenia*; all low herbaceous plants, natives of the warm climates of America, and useful as diaphoretics. *Encyc.*

CONTRECTA'TION, *n.* [*L. contrectatio*, *tracto*.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CONTRIBUTARY, *a.* [See *Contribute*.]

Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributory* stream. *D'Avoille, An. Geog.*

CONTRIBUTE, *v. t.* [*L. contribuo*; *con* and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart; *It. contribuere*; *Sp. contribuir*; *Fr. contribuer*. See *Tribe*, *Tribute*.]

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

It is the duty of christians to *contribute* a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

Let each man *contribute* his influence to correct public morals.

CONTRIBUTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

CONTRIBUTED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.

CONTRIBUTING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CONTRIBUTION, *n.* The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.

2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the *contribution* of one person, or the *contribution* of a society. *Contributions* are *involuntary*, as taxes and imposts; or *voluntary*, as for some undertaking.

3. In a *military* sense, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

CONTRIBUTIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influ-

ence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is *contributive* to the same end. *Taylor.*

CONTRIBUTOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

CONTRIBUTORY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

CONTRISTATE, *v. t.* [*L. contristo*.] To make sorrowful. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CONTRISTATION, *n.* The act of making sad. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

CONTRITE, *a.* [*L. contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise; *con* and *tero*, to bruise, rub or wear. See *Trite*.]

Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps. li.*

CONTRITELY, *adv.* In a *contrite* manner; with penitence.

CONTRITENESS, *a.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CONTRITION, *n.* [*L. contritio*.] The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.

Fruits of more pleasing savor, from thy seed Sown with *contrition* in his heart. *Milton.*

Imperfect repentance is by some divines called *attrition*.

CONTRIVABLE, *a.* [See *Contrive*.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins.*

CONTRIVANCE, *n.* [See *Contrive*.] The act of inventing, devising or planning.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*. *Wilkins.*

2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville.*

3. Artifice; plot; scheme.

He has managed his *contrivance* well.

CONTRIVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. controuer*; *con* and *trouer*, to find; *It. controvare*.]

1. To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

[This must be from the *L. contero*, *contrivi*, and if the French *controuer*, and Italian *controvare*, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in *forge*. But the word is probably from *trouer*, to find.]

CONTRIVE, *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

How shall we contrive to hide our shame?

This verb is really transitive, but followed by a verb, in the place of an object or name.

CONTRIVED, *pp.* Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

Swift. Shak.

CONTRIVING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CONTROL, } *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a counter-register; *contre* and *rolle*, a roll, list or catalogue; Arm. *counter roll*.]

1. Primarily, a book, register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. Hence, check; restraint; as, to speak, or to act without control. The wind raged without control. Our passions should be under the control of reason.

2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the control of their parents. The events of life are not always under our control.

3. He or that which restrains. *Burke.*

CONTROL, } *v. t.* To keep under check

CONTROL, } *v. t.* by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

2. To check; to restrain; to govern.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul:

But stronger passion does its power control. *Dryden.*

3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events cannot be controlled by human wisdom or power.

4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force, or authority over.

A recital cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

CONTROLLABLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always controllable by reason. *South.*

CONTROLLED, *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.

CONTROLLER, *n.* [Norm. *countre-rouler*.] One who controls, or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control.

The great controller of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control or verify the accounts of other officers; as in Great Britain, the controller of the hampers, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells. In the United States, the duty of the controller of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the auditor, and certify to the register the balances due thereon; to countersign all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury which shall be warranted by law; to report to the secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the

manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed in them, &c. *Stat. of United States.*

CONTROLLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, } *n.* The power or act

CONTROLMENT, } *n.* of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

For this word, *control* is now generally used.

CON/TROVERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute. *Obs.*

CON/TROVERSER, } *n.* A disputant. *Obs.*

CON/TROVERSOR, } *n.* *Mountagu.*

CON/TROVERSIAL, *a.* [See *Controvert*, *Controversy*.]

Relating to disputes; as a *controversial* discourse.

CON/TROVERSIALIST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

CON/TROVERSY, *n.* [L. *controversia*. See *Controvert*.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing. *Johnson.* Dispute is often or generally a debate of short duration, a temporary debate; a controversy is often oral and sometimes continued in books or in law for months or years.

This left no room for controversy, about the title. *Locke.*

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. 1 Tim. iii.

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every controversy and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi.

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. Jer. xxv.

4. Opposition; resistance.

And stemming [the torrent] with hearts of controversy. *Shak.*

CON/TROVERT, *v. t.* [L. *controverto*, *controversor*; *contra* and *verto*, *verso*, to turn. Literally, to turn against.]

To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to controvert opinions, or principles; to controvert the justness of a conclusion.

CON/TROVERTED, *pp.* Disputed; opposed in debate.

CON/TROVERTER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer. *B. Jonson.*

CON/TROVERTIBLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a controvertible point of law.

CON/TROVERTING, *pp.* Disputing; denying and attempting to refute.

CON/TROVERTIST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy, or disputation.

How unfriendly is the spirit of the controvertist to the discernment of the critic. *Campbell.*

CONTUMA/CIOUS, *a.* [L. *contumax*, from *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. Literally, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; in-

flexible; unyielding; disobedient; as a *contumacious* child.

2. In law, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court. *Blackstone.*

CONTUMA/CIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CONTUMA/CIOUSNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CON/TUMACY, *n.* [L. *contumacia*.] Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders. *Ayliffe.*

CON/TUMELIOUS, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus*. See *Contumely*.]

1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; as *contumelious* language. *Swift.*

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; as a *contumelious* person. *Shak.*

3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*

CON/TUMELIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CON/TUMELIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CON/TUMELY, *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumeo*; *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

The oppressor's wrong; the proud man's contumely. *Shak.*

CONTUND', *v. t.* [L. *contundo*.] To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Little used*.]

CON/TU/SE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [L. *contusus*, *contundo*.]

To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance. *Bacon.*

CON/TU/SION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *contusio*, from *contundo*; *con* and *tundo*, to beat.]

1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.

2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating. *Bacon.*

3. In surgery, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall.

CONUN/DRUM, *n.* A low jest; a mean conceit.

CON/USANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connaissance*.] Cognizance; knowledge; notice. [See *Connuance*.]

CON/USANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CONVALES/CENCE, } *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow stronger; *con* and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong, Eng. *well*. See *Well* and *Avail*.]

CONVALES/CENCY, }

Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CONVALESCENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CONVALLARY, *n.* A genus of plants. *Convallaria.* *Muhlenberg.*

CONVENABLE, *a.* [See *Convene.*] That may be convened, or assembled.

Panoplist, May 1800.

2. Consistent. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

CONVENE, *v. i.* [L. *convenio*; *con* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things. [*Unusual.*]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature *convened* at twelve o'clock. The citizens *convened* in the state-house.

CONVENE, *v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. The President has power to *convene* the Congress, on special occasions.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear. By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge.

Ayliffe.

CONVENED, *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CONVENER, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.

CONVENIENCE, *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *convenio*.]

CONVENIENCY, *n.* Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,

1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life. *Calamy.*

There is another *convenience* in this method. *Swift.*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. A pair of spectacles is a great *convenience* in old age.

4. Fitness of time or place. *Shak.*

CONVENIENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by *to* or *for*; usually by *for*.

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient* to particular nations. *Tillotson.*

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov. xxx.*

CONVENIENTLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

CONVENING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

CONVENING, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

CONVENT, *n.* [L. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to assemble; Fr. *couvent*.]

1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns.

2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CONVENT, *v. t.* [L. *conventus*, *convenio*.] To call before a judge, or judicature.

Shak. Bacon.

CONVENT, *v. i.* To meet; to concur. [*Not used.*]

CONVENTICLE, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.]

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

In the United States, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.

2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots. *Shak.*

CONVENTICLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CONVENTICLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

CONVENTION, *n.* [L. *conventio*. See *Convene*.]

1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. *Boyle.*

2. Union; coalition.

3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political or ecclesiastical.

In Great Britain, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.

In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as the convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel*.] Stipulated; formed by agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as *conventional* tenants. *Carew.*

CONVENTIONER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CONVENTIONIST, *n.* One who makes a contract. *Sterne.*

CONVENTUAL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel*.] Belonging to a convent; monastic; as *conventual* priors.

CONVENTUAL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. *Addison.*

CONVERGE, *v. i.* *converj*. [Low L. *convergo*; *con* and *vergo*, to incline. See *Verge*.]

To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge*. Lines which *converge* in one direction, *diverge* in the other.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

CONVERGENCE, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point. *Gregory.*

CONVERGENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

CONVERGING, *ppr.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.

Converging rays, in optics, those rays of light, which proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet and cross, and become diverging rays. *Encyc.*

Converging series, in mathematics, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Encyc.*

CONVERSABLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile*; Fr. *conversible*. See *Converse*.]

Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. *Addison.*

CONVERSABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CONVERSABLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, *a.* [It. *conversante*. See *Converse*.]

1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.

But the men were very good to us—as long as we were *conversant* with them. 1 Sam. xxv.

Never to be infected with delight,

Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being *conversant* with the best classical writers.

In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by *with*, according to present usage. *In* was formerly used; and both *in* and *among* may be used.

3. Concerning; having concern, or relation to; having for its object; followed by *about*.

Education is *conversant* about children. *Wotton.*

CONVERSATION, *n.* General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals.

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel. Phil. i.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i.

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by *conversation* with the best company.

3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as a *conversation* with books, or other object.

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk; opposed to a formal conference.

What I mentioned in *conversation* was not a new thought. *Swift.*

[This is now the most general use of the word.]

CONVERSATIONED, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [*Not used.*]

Beaum.

CONVERS'ATIVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to *contem-plate*.

She chose to endure him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wolton.*

CONVERSAZIONE, *n.* [It.] A meeting of company. *Gray.*

CONVERSE, *v. i.* *convers'*. [L. *conversor*; *con* and *versor*, to be turned; Fr. *converser*; It. *conversare*; Sp. *conversar*. Literally, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.]

1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by *with*.

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there *converse* With nature. *Thomson.*

2. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.*

3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally; followed by *with* before the person addressed, and on before the subject. *Converse* as friend *with* friend. We have often *conversed* with each other on the merit of Milton's poetry.

[This is now the most general use of the word.]

CONVERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity. In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects; or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

3. In *mathematics*, an opposite proposition: thus, after drawing a *conclusion* from something *supposed*, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal: and the *converse* is true; if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal. *Chambers. Bailey.*

CONVERSELY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally. *Johnson.*

CONVERSION, *n.* [L. *conversio*. See *Convert*.]

1. In a *general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.

2. In *military affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.

3. In a *theological or moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law and the obstinacy of the will are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.

4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another; as the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv.

6. The act of appropriating to private use; as in *trover* and *conversion*.

Conversion of equations, in algebra, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one. *Encyc. Bailey. Johnson.*

Conversion of propositions, in logic, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition. *Bailey.*

Conversion of the ratios, in arithmetic, is the comparing of the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent, in two equal ratios or proportions. *Bailey.*

CONVERT', *v. t.* [L. *convertio*; *con* and *verto*, to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with *barter*, and probably from the root of *vary*, *vario*, *veer*, Sp. *birar*, Port. *virar*, to turn. Class Br.]

1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to *convert* gases into water, or water into ice.

2. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* a wilderness into a garden; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, to *convert* pagans to christianity; to *convert* royalists into republicans.

4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii.

He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. James v.

5. To turn toward a point.

Crystal will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. [Unusual.] *Brown.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.

7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; as, to *convert* public property to our own use.

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. *Hale.*

9. To turn into another language. *B. Jonson.*

CONVERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear: That fear, to hate. *Shak.*

CONVERT, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.

2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Is. i.

3. In *monasteries*, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir. *Encyc.*

CONVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CONVERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, *n.* [from *convertible*.]

1. The quality of being possible to be converted or changed from one substance, form or state to another; as the *convertibility* of land into money. *Burke.*

2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*. *As. Researches.*

CONVERT'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *convertir*.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus. *Harvey.*

2. So much alike that one may be used for another. Usury and interest are not now *convertible* terms, though formerly they were.

3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as *b*, *p* and *f* are *convertible* letters.

CONVERT'IBLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. *South.*

CONVERT'ITE, *n.* A convert. [Not in use.]

CONVEX, *a.* [L. *convexus*; It. *convesso*.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to concave, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as a *convex* mirror or lens.

CONVEX, *n.* A convex body; as heaven's *convex*. *Tickel.*

CONVEXED, *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. *Brown.*

CONVEX'EDLY, *adv.* In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVEX'ITY, *n.* [L. *convexitas*.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness. *Newton. Bentley.*

CONVEXLY, *adv.* In a convex form; as a body *convexly* conical.

CONVEXNESS, *n.* Convexity, which see.

CONVEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.

CONVEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CONVEY', *v. t.* [L. *conveho*; *con* and *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wagan*, *wegan*, Eng. to weigh. See *Weigh* and *Way*.]

1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to *convey* a letter or a package; to *convey* goods from England to France.

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.

3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed,

- assignment or otherwise; as, to convey lands by bargain and sale.
4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air conveys sound; words convey ideas.
5. To manage; to carry on. [Not used.] I will convey the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*
6. To impart; to communicate.
- CONVEYABLE, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred. *Burke on the Sublime.*
- CONVEYANCE, *n.* The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.
2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates or claims from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment.
3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a conveyance for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a conveyance for water; a deed is a conveyance of land.
4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying. *Shak.*
5. Management; artifice; secret practices. [In this sense, obsolete.] *Spenser.*
- CONVEYANCER, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.
- CONVEYANCING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.
- CONVEYER, *n.* One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits or transfers from one person or place to another.
2. A juggler. *Shak.*
- CONVEYING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.
- CONVICINITY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity. *Warton.*
- CONVICT, *v. t.* [L. *convincto*, *convictum*; *con* and *vincio*, to vanquish or subdue; *Sp. convencer*; *It. convincere*; *Fr. convaincre*. See *Convince*. The verb *vincio* is allied to *vincio*, to bind, the primary sense of which is to strain, force, make fast, hence to subdue; and as *n* appears to be casual, the root is *Vg* or *Vc*.]
1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury convicted the prisoner of felony.
2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience. They who heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John viii.*
3. To confute; to prove or show to be false. *Obs.* *Brown.*
4. To show by proof or evidence. *Obs.* *Hooker.*
- CONVICT, *pp.* for convicted. Proved or found guilty. *Shak.*
- CONVICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.
- CONVICTED, *pp.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.
- CONVICTING, *ppr.* Proving or finding guilty.
- CONVICTION, *n.* The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary convictions before commissioners of the revenue.
2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the convictions of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By conviction, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the conviction of their own consciences.
3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the conviction of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.
- CONVICTIVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.
- CONVICTIVELY, *adv.* In a convincing manner. *More.*
- CONVINCE, *v. t.* *convins'*. [L. *convinco*; *con* and *vincio*, to vanquish; *Sp. convencer*; *It. convincere*; *Fr. convaincre*.]
1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to convince a man of his errors; or to convince him of the truth.
- For he mightily convinced the Jews—showing by the scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. *Acts xviii.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.
- If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convicted of [by] the law as transgressors. *James ii.*
- To convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude 15.*
3. To envince; to prove. *Obs.* *Shak.*
4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish. *Obs.* *Shak.*
- CONVINCED, *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.
- CONVINCEMENT, *n.* *convins'ment*. Conviction. [Little used.]
- CONVIN'GER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest. *More.*
- CONVIN'GIBLE, *a.* Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. [Little used.] *Brown.*
- CONVIN'GING, *ppr.* Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.
2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have convincing proof of the truth of the scriptures, and of God's moral government of the world.
- CONVIN'GINGLY, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent. *Clarendon.*
- CONVIN'GINESS, *n.* The power of convincing.
- CONVITIOUS, *a.* [L. *convitiu*.] Rapproachful. *Obs.*
- CONVIVE, *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- CONVIVIAL, *a.* [L. *convivialis*, from *conviva*, a guest, or *convivo*, to live or eat and drink together; *con* and *vivo*, to live. See *Victuals*.]
- Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial; as a convivial meeting. *Denham.*
- CONVIVIALITY, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.
2. A convivial spirit or disposition.
- CONVOcate, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*, to convoke; *con* and *voco*, to call. See *Voice*.]
- To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See *Convoke*.]
- CONVOCA'TION, *n.* [L. *convocatio*.] The act of calling or assembling by summons.
2. An assembly.
- In the first day there shall be a holy convocation. *Ex. xii.*
3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is held during the session of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house sit the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans and archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all one hundred and forty-three divines, viz. twenty-two deans, fifty-three archdeacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy. *Encyc.*
4. An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted. *Laud.*
- CONVOKE, *v. t.* [L. *convoco*; *Fr. convoquer*. See *Voice*.]
- To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.
- It is the prerogative of the President of the U. States to convoke the senate.
- CONVO'KED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.
- CONVO'KING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.
- CONVOLUTE, } Rolled together, or
CONVOLUTED, } *a.* one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmata in Crocus. *Martyn. Lee.*
- CONVOLUTION, *n.* [L. *convolutio*.] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.
2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as the convolution of certain vines; the convolution of an eddy. *Thomson.*
- CONVOLVE, *v. t.* *convolv'*. [L. *convolve*; *con* and *volvo*, to roll. See *Wallow*.]
- To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.
- CONVOLVULUS, *n.* [L. from *convolve*.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.
- CONVOY, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer*; *It. conviare*; *Sp. convoyar*; *Port. combayar*; *con* and *voie*, *vía*, way, or the same root; or more directly from the root of L. *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wagan*, *wegan*, to bear or carry, to bring along.]
- To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war con-

voyed the Jamaica fleet; the troops conveyed the baggage wagons.

When persons are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

CONVOY, *n.* A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection.

2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets.

Admiralty Reports. Anderson. Burchett. Encyc. State Papers.

3. The act of attending for defense.

Shak. Milton.

4. Conveyance. *Obs.*

Shak.

CONVOYED, *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CONVOYING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CONVULSE, *v. t. convuls'*. [*L. convello, convulsus, convulsus*; *con* and *vello*, to pull or pluck.]

1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be convulsed by agony.

2. To shake; to affect by violent irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. Thomson.

CONVULSED, *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CONVULSING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CONVULSION, *n.* [*L. convulsio*.] A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body.

Encyc.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as political convulsions.

CONVULSIVE, *a.* That produces convulsion; as convulsive rage; convulsive sorrow.

Dryden. Prior.

2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as convulsive motions; convulsive strife.

Dryden. Hale.

CONVULSIVELY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

CO'NY, *n.* [*D. konyn*; *G. kanin*; *Sw. kanin*; *Dan. kanine*; *Fr. conin* or *conil*; *L. cuniculus*; *It. coniglio*; *Sp. conejo*; *Ir. cuinin*; *W. cuning*. The primary sense is a shoot, or a shooting along.]

A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various.

CO'NY-BURROW, *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CO'NY-CATCH, *v. i.* [*cony* and *catch*.] In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

Shak.

CO'NY-CATCHER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper. *Obs.*

CO'NY-CATCHING, *n.* Banter. *Obs.*

Shak.

COO, *v. i.* [probably from the sound.]

To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.

Thomson.

COO'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

Young.

COOK, *v. t.* [*Sax. gecocnian*; *Sw. koka*; *Dan. koger*; *D. kochen*; *G. kochen*; *It. cuocere*; *Sp. cocer*, and *cocinar*; *Port. cozinhar*; *L. coquo*.]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*

3. To throw. [*Obs. or local*.] *Grose.*

COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [*Sax. coc*; *D. kok*; *G. koch*; *Sw. kock*; *Dan. kok*; *It. cuoco*; *Ir. coca*; *L. coquus*.]

One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOK'ED, *pp.* Prepared for the table.

COOK'ERY, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'ING, *ppr.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'MAID, *n.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK'ROOM, *n.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

COOL, *a.* [*Sax. col*; *D. koel*; *G. kühl*; *Sw. kall*; *Dan. kold*, cold; *küder*, to cool; *kulde*, chilliness; *kuler*, to blow strong.]

1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as cool air; cool water.

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as a cool friend; a cool temper; a cool lover.

3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as a cool purpose.

4. Not retaining heat; light; as a cool dress.

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening.

COOL, *v. t.* [*Sax. colian, acolian*; *D. koelen*; *G. kühlen*; *Dan. küder*.]

1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice cools water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue. Luke xvi.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, *v. i.* To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee cool to the temperature of the blood, before it is drank.

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper cool.

COOL-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOL'ED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOL'ER, *n.* That which cools; any sub-

stance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are coolers to the body.

2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

COOL-HEADED, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.

Burke.

COOL'ING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.

Goldsmith.

COOL'LY, *adv.* Without heat or sharp cold.

2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. He was coolly received at court.

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed coolly, and executed with firmness.

COOL'NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as the coolness of the summer's evening.

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with coolness.

COOM, *n.* [*Fr. cambouis*; *Sw. kim*, soot.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB or **COOMB**, *n.* [*Qu. L. cumulus*, or *Gr. κυμβος*.]

A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [*D. kuip*, a tub; *kuiper*, a cooper; *G. kufe*; *Fr. cuve*; *L. cupa*, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. *Qu. Gr. κύφος*. The Latin *cupa* seems to be both *coop* and *cup*. See *Cup*.]

1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as cage is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses. I do not know that it is ever used in America for a pen to confine other animals.

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. *Johnson.*

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. *Johnson.*

4. A tumbrel or close cart.

Encyc. Jamieson's Dict.

[The three last senses, not American.]

COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by *up*, to coop up; sometimes by *in*.

The Trojans cooped within their walls.

Dryden.

They are cooped in close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

COOP'ED, *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOP'ER, *n.* [*from coop*; *D. kuiper*; *G. küfer*.]

One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOP'ERAGE, *n.* The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OP'ERATE, *v. i.* [*L. con* and *opero*, to work; *Fr. cooperer*; *It. cooperare*; *Sp. cooperar*.]

1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has *with* before the agent, and to before the end. Russia *cooperated with* Great Britain, Austria and Prussia, to reduce the power of Buonaparte.

2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events *cooperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

CO-OPERATING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OPERATION, *n.* The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as the *cooperation* of the combined powers; the *cooperation* of the understanding and the will.

CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

CO-OP'TATE, *v. t.* [*L. coopto.*] To choose, or choose with another. [*Not used.*]

CO-OPTA'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

CO-OR'DINATE, *a.* [*L. con and ordinatus*, from *ordino*, to regulate. See *Order.*]

Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.

CO-OR'DINATELY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-OR'DINATENESS, *n.* The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-ORDINATION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of Parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power. *Howell.*

COOT, *n.* [*D. koet*; *W. cutiar*, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed.]

A fowl of the genus *Fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water.

COP, *n.* [*Sax. cop*, or *copp*; *W. cop*, *cob*; *D. kop*; *G. kopf*; *Fr. coupeau*; *Gr. xv6r.*]

The head or top of a thing, as in *cob-castle* for *cop-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless *cob*, the spike of maize, may be the same word. *Chaucer.*

COP'AIBA, *n.* [*Sp. Port.*] Balsam of copai-ba or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *Copaifera officinalis*, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antiochia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent. *Encyc.*

CO'PAL, *n.* [*Mexican copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*]

The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico or New Spain, hard, shining, trans-

parent, citron-colored, and odoriferous. It is not strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

COP'ARCENARY, *n.* [*co* or *con* and *Norm. parcenter*, parcenary. See *Coparcener.*] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

COP'ARCENER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener*, from *part*, *Fr. parti*, *L. pars*, or the verb *partir*, to divide.]

A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Coparceners take by descent; joint-tenants, by purchase. *Id.*

COP'ARCEY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

COP'ARTMENT, *n.* The same as *compartment*. [*Not in use.*] *Warton.*

COP'ARTNER, *n.* [*con* and *partner*. See *Coparcener.*]

1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures.

2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss. *Milton.*

COP'ARTNERSHIP, *n.* Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures.

2. The persons who have a joint concern. **CO'PATAN**, *n.* [*See Cop.*] High raised; pointed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

COPE, *n.* [*W. cob*; *Sax. cappe*; *D. kap*; *Dan. kappe*, *kaube*; *Sw. kapp* or *käpa*; *Fr. chape*, whence *chapeau*, a hat; *Sp. capa*; *It. cappa*; *Port. capa.*]

1. A cover for the head.

2. A sacerdotal ornament or vestment worn in sacred ministrations. An ornament worn by chanters and subchanters, when they officiate in solemnity. It reaches from the shoulders to the feet.

3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c.

4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire. *Encyc.*

COPE, *v. t.* To cover as with a cope. *Addison.*

2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk. *Bailey.*

4. To embrace. *Obs.* *Shak.*

COPE, *v. i.* [*Dan. kiv*, contention; *kives*, to strive; *kappes*, to strive, to equal, to envy; *Sw. kif*, strife; *kifioa*, to contend or quarrel; *kappas*, to strive, to emulate;

Ar. كاس kafia, to turn back, to drive away, to thrust, to oppose, to equal;

كاف kafai, to be sufficient, to be equal, to be like, to be a substitute. Class Gb. No. 53. 55.]

1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.

Their Generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Till Luther rose, no power could *cope* with the pope. *D. A. Clark.*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management—to *cope* with so cool and skilful an adversary. *Wirt.*

2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat.

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shak.*

4. To make return; to reward. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. To exchange, or barter. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

CO'PEMAN, *n.* A chapman. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

COPERNICAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the Copernican system.

COP'ESMATE, *n.* [*cope* and *mate.*] A companion or friend. *Obs.* *Hubberd.*

COP'IED, *pp.* [*See Copy.*] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

COP'IER, *n.* One who copies; one who **COP'YIST**, *n.* writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiarist. *Addison. Dryden.*

CO'PING, *n.* [*See Cope, n.*] The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water. 1 Kings vii. 9. A *cooping over*, is a projecting work beveling on its under side.

CO'PIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. copieux*; *It. copioso*; *Sp. id.*; *L. copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, *Ir. coib.* Qu. Ch. 221 to collect, gather,

accumulate; *Ar. كاس* jabau, id. Class Gb. No. 2. 5. 55.]

1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies.

The tender heart is peace, And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth in various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies.

The redemption of man is a *copious* subject of contemplation.

Hail, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

CO'PIOUSLY, *adv.* Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely. The remains of antiquity have been *copiously* described by travelers. *Addison.*

CO'PIOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject; as the *copiousness* of Homer. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST, *n.* A copier; an ill formed word.

COP

COP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or acute angle. [Not used in America.] *Dict.*

COP-PLANT, *v. t.* To plant together. [Not in use.] *Howel.*

COP-PORTION, *n.* Equal share. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

COP'PED, } a. [See *Cop.*] Rising to a point, or head.

COP'PLED, } a. [See *Cop.*] Rising to a point, or head.

COP'PEL, [See *Cupel.*]

COP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; Sw. *koppar*; Ir. *copar*; Corn. *cober*; L. *cuprum*; Fr. *cuivre*; Sp. *cobre*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *cuevr*, *coeuv*; supposed to be so called from *Cyprus*, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it *χαλκος κυπριος*, *Cyprian brass*, brass of *Cyprus*. In this case, *copper* was originally an adjective.]

A metal, of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platina, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal, except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in lamins or fibers, in a gangue almost always quartzous; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial lamins on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonated oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils: mixed with tin and zinc, it is used in enamel-painting, dyeing, &c.: mixed with *tin* it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Hooper.*

COP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper.

COP'PER, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler.

2. Formerly, a small copper coin.

My friends filled my pocket with *coppers*. *Franklin.*

COP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

COP'PERAS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose*; D. *koperrost*, that is, red copper, and *kopperrost* is copper rust, verdigris; Arm. *couperosa*, or *couperos*.]

Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The *copperas* of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper and zinc. *Cleaveland. Fourcroy.*

COP'PER-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

COP'PERED, *pp.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COP'PER-FASTENED, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

COP'PERISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

COP'PER-NOSE, *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

COP

COP'PER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colored fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment. *Encyc.*

COP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COP'PER-WORK, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. *Woodward.*

COP'PER-WORM, *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COP'PERY, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell. *Woodward.*

COP'PICE, } *n.* [Norm. *coupiz*, from *cou-*
COPSE, } *n.* *per*, to cut, Gr. *κοπω*.]

A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COP'PLED, *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a point; conical. *Woodward.*

COP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COP'PLE-STONES, *n.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson. Woodward.*

In New England, we pronounce this word *cobble*, *cobble-stones*, and if the word is a diminutive of *cob*, *cop*, a head, or *cub*, a heap, we follow the Welsh *cob*, as the English do the same word, *cop*, in the Saxon dialect. We apply the word to small round stones, from the size of an inch or two, to five or six inches or more, in diameter, wherever they may be found.

COPSE, *n.* [See *Coppice*.]

COPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*

COP'SY, *a.* Having cospes. *Dyer.*

COP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts*, or *Cophti*, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from *Coptos*, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as *Egypt*, *Αἴγυπτος*, is probably from that name; Sanscrit, *agupta*, inclosed, fortified. So *Misraim* and *Mazor* are from *צר* to inclose, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of *Copt*, the adjective *Coptic* now refers to the people called *Copts*, who are christians, and to their language. Hence,

COP'TIC, *n.* The language of the *Copts*. [See Class Gb. No. 8. 14.]

COP'ULA, *n.* [L. See *Copulation* and *Couple*.] In logic, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion is indispensable to happiness. Here *is* is the copula joining religion, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate.

COP'ULATE, *a.* Joined. [Little used.]

COP'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *copulo*, to couple; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*; Fr. *coupler*. See *Couple*.]

To unite; to join in pairs. [Little used.]

COP

COP'ULATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace; applied to animals in general.

COPULA'TION, *n.* [L. *copulatio*.] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

COP'ULATIVE, *a.* That unites or couples. In grammar, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches and honors are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain and Gaul and Britain; neither wealth nor honors will purchase immortal happiness.

COP'ULATIVE, *n.* A copulative conjunction.

2. Connection. [Not in use.]

COP'Y, *n.* [Fr. *copie*; Arm. *copy*; It. *copia*; Sp. and Port. *copia*; Ir. *coib*, *coibeadh*. This word is from the root of *cope*, in the sense of likeness, resemblance, Ar.

קָפַס to be like; or it is from doubt-

ling, and the root of *cuff*, Ar. *كَفَّ*.

Class Gb. No. 50. See *Cope* and *Cuff*.]

Literally, a likeness, or resemblance of any kind. Hence,

1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work; as the *copy* of a deed, or of a bond; a *copy* of Addison's works; a *copy* of the laws; a *copy* of the scriptures.

2. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object.

3. An original work; the autograph; the archetype. Hence, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing. Let the child write according to the *copy*. The *copy* is in the hands of the printer. Hence, a pattern or example for imitation. His virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation.

4. Abundance. [L. *copia*.] *Obs.*

COP'Y, *v. t.* To write, print or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing or engraving; to transcribe; often followed by *out*, but the use is not elegant.

The men of Hezekiah *copied* certain proverbs of Solomon.

2. To paint or draw according to an original.

3. To form according to a model, as in architecture.

4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern, in manners or course of life. *Copy* the Savior in his humility and obedience.

COP'Y, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter *copies* from the life. An obedient child *copies* after his parent.

They never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good. *Dryden.*

COP'YBOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COP'YED, *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written *copied*.

C O R

COP'YER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written *copier*.

COP'YHOLD, *n.* In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. *Blackstone.*

COP'YHOLDER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COP'YIST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

COP'YRIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

COQUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CO'QUELICOT, } *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy;
CO'QUELICO, } *n.* corn rose; hence, the color of wild poppy.

COQUET, } *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, a beau, a gentleman lover, a cock-boat;
COQUETTE, } *n.* a jilt; from the Welsh or Celtic *coegen*, a vain saucy wench, a coquet, from *coeg*, vain; Sp. *coqueta*; It. *civetta*, an owl; *civettare*, to play the wag, to trifle, to coquet; *civetteria*, coquetry; *civettino*, a vain young fellow.]

A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.
The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

NOTE. In French, *coquet* is masculine and *coquette* feminine; but as our language has no such termination for gender, it may be better to write *coquet* for both sexes, and for distinction prefix *male* to the word when applied to a man.

COQUET, *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Swift.*

COQUET, *v. i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain admirers.

COQUET'ISH, *a.* Practicing coquetry.

CO'QUETRY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love. *Addison.*

COR'ACLE, *n.* [W. *curragle*.] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth. *Johnson.*

COR'ACOID, *n.* [Gr. *κροαξ*, a crow, and *ειδος*, form.] A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak. *Hooper.*

COR'ACOID, *a.* Shaped like a beak. *Buckland.*

COR'AL, *n.* [L. *corallium*; Gr. *κοραλλιον*; Fr. *corail*, or *coral*; It. *corallo*; Sp. *coral*; D. *korral*; G. *koralle*; Dan. *korall*.]

1. In zoology, a genus belonging to the order of *vermes* zoophyta. The trunk is radiated, jointed and calcareous. The species are distinguished by the form of their branches, and are found in the ocean adhering to stones, bones, shells, &c. Co-

ral was formerly supposed to be a vegetable substance, but is now known to be composed of a congeries of animals. Coral is red, white and black. It is properly the shells of marine animals of the polype kind, consisting of calcareous earth combined with gelatine and other animal matter. In the South Sea, the isles are mostly coral rocks covered with earth. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

Corals seem to consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter, in equal proportions. *Ure.*

2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.

COR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

COR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, *Erythrina*, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

COR'AL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *Dentaria*, called also *tooth-wort* or *tooth-violet*. *Fam. of Plants.*

CORALLA'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

COR'ALLIFORM, *a.* [coral and form.] Resembling coral; forked and crooked. *Kirwan.*

COR'ALLINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

COR'ALLINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other bodies. These stems are composed of capillary tubes, which pass through a calcareous crust and open on the surface. In the Linnean system, corallines are classed with the zoophytes. They have been distributed by Ellis into *vesiculated*, furnished with small bodies like bladders; *tubular*, composed of simple tubes; *celliferous*, which, when magnified, appear to be fine thin cells, the habitations of small animals; and *articulated*, consisting of short pieces of stony or cretaceous brittle matter, covered with pores or cells, joined by a tough, membranous, flexible substance, composed of many small tubes. But in this arrangement of Ellis, the term *coralline* is synonymous with the more ancient term *lithophyta*, including all the polype-bearing animals, and nearly coinciding with the *zoophyta* of Linne, and the *polypters* of the French naturalists. *Encyc. Cyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'ALLINITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'ALLITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrification, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite. *Kirwan. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'ALLOID, } *a.* [coral, and *ειδος*,
CORALLOID'AL, } form.]

Having the form of coral; branching like coral. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

COR'ALLOID, *n.* Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline, resembling woven cloth in texture, consisting of arrangements of very small cells. One species is called narrow-leaved hornwrack; another, the broad-leaved hornwrack. This

name is given also to the *keratophyta*, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of *Gorgonia*. *Encyc.*

CORANT', *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running; *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

A lofty sprightly dance. *Johnson. Temple.*

CORB, *n.* [L. *corbis*. See the next word.]

1. A basket used in coaleries.

2. An ornament in a building. *Spenser.*

CORB'AN, *n.* [L. *corbis*; D. *korf*; G. *korb*; Sw. *korg*; Dan. *kuro*; Fr. *corbeille*; Eth.

ἡλὸν *karbo*, a wicker abaket; Russ. *korban*, a chuch box or chest, a treasury. But in Ethiopic, *korban* is an oblation, that which is offered to God, a gift, a sacrifice, coinciding with the Heb. קָרַב, from קָרַב to approach, to cause to approach, to bring or offer.]

1. In Jewish antiquity, an offering which had life; an animal offered to God; in opposition to the *mincha*, which was an offering without life.

It is a gift, *corban*, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. *Encyc.*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited. *Calmet.*

3. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of mount Arrarat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor. *Encyc.*

CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *corbe*.] Crooked. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

CORBEIL, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*; It. *corbello*. See *Corban*.]

In fortification, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. *Johnson.*

CORB'EL, *n.* [See the preceding words.]

1. In architecture, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides.

2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Encyc.*

CORB'EL, *n.* A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, as occasion requires, in the manner of a shoulder-piece; sometimes placed for strength under the semigirder of a platform. The under part is sometimes cut into the form of a bouldin; sometimes of an ogee, or of a face, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues. *Chambers.*

COR'BY, *n.* A raven. [Not in use.]

CORCELET, } *n.* *cors'let*. [Fr. *corcelet*, from
CORSELET, } *corps*, L. *corpus*, body.]

In natural history, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals. *Encyc.*

CORC'ULE, } *n.* [L. *corculum*, but in a different sense. It is a diminutive from *cor*, the heart.]

In botany, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the roset, or radicle, the simple descending part. *Martyn.*

CORD, *n.* [*W. cord*; *Fr. corde*; *It. corda*; *Sp. cuerda*; *D. koord*; *L. chorda*; *Gr. χορδή*. According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from *côr*, the root of *chorus*.]

1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a *cord* through the window. *Josh. ii.*

2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.

3. In scripture, the cords of the wicked are the snares with which they catch the unwary. *Ps. cxxix.*

The cords of sin are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. *Prov. v.*

The cords of a man are the fair, gentle or natural means of alluring men to obedience. *Hos. xi.*

The cords of vanity are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin. *Is. v.*

To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it. *Lam. ii.*

The cords of a tent denote stability. To loosen or break the cords, is to weaken or destroy; to lengthen the cords, is to enlarge. *Job xxx. Is. liv. Jer. x.*

CORD, *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.

2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORDMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America, called *rope-maker*.

CORDWOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; but in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, *cord-wood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated. *Encyc.*

CORDAGE, *n.* [*Sp. cordage*; *Fr. id.*; from *cord*.]

All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In a more general sense, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORDATE, *a.* [*L. cordatus*, with a different signification, from *cor*, the heart.]

Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as a *cordate* leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow. *Martyn.*

CORDATELY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORDED, *pp.* Bound or fastened with cords.

2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.

3. Made of cords; furnished with cords. *Shak.*

4. In heraldry, a cross corded is one wound

with cords, or made of two pieces of wood. *Encyc.*

CORDELIER, *n.* [*Fr. from corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.]

A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloke, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots. *Encyc.*

CORDIAL, *a.* [*Fr. and Sp. cordial*; *It. cordiale*; from *L. cor*, the heart.]

1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate.

With looks of cordial love. *Milton.*

We give our friends a cordial reception.

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as cordial waters. *Wiseman.*

CORDIAL, *n.* In medicine, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.

2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens and exhilarates; as, good news is a cordial to the mind.

CORDIALITY, *n.* Relation to the heart. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.

Our friends were received with cordiality.

CORDIALLY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

The christian cordially receives the doctrines of grace.

CORDERITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise iolite and dichroite.

CORDIFORM, *a.* [*L. cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.]

Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORDINER, *n.* [*Not used.* See *Cordwainer*.]

CORDON, *n.* [*Fr. Sp. cordon*; *It. cordone*; *Port. cordam*. See *Cord*.]

1. In fortification, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In military language, a line or series of military posts; as a *cordon* of troops.

CORDOVAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

CORDUROY, *n.* A thick cotton stuff ribbed.

CORDWAIN, *n.* [*Sp. cordoban*; *Port. cordovam*; *Fr. cordouan*; from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain.]

Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. *Spenser. Sp. Dict.*

CORDWAINER, *n.* [*from cordwain*.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiners*. It is evidently from the French *cordouan*, *cordouannier*; properly, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

CORE, *n.* [*Fr. cœur*; *Norm. core*; *Sp. corazon*; *Port. coraçam*; *It. cuore*; from *L. cor*, the heart, *Gr. καρ*. See *Class Gr.*]

1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit, contain-

ing the kernels or seeds; as the core of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the core of a square. *Raleigh.*

2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. *Dryden.*

3. A body. *Fr. corps*. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

4. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver. *Chambers.*

CORED, *a.* In the herring fishery, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. *Ash.*

CO-REGENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. *Wrazall.*

CORIACEOUS, *a.* [*L. coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.]

1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In botany, stiff, like leather or parchment; applied to a leaf, a calyx or capsule. *Martyn.*

CORIANDER, *n.* [*L. coriandrum*; *Gr. κοριανδρον*.]

A genus of plants of two species. The seeds of one species, the *sativum*, have a strong smell, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative.

CORINDON, *n.* [See *Corundum*.]

CORINTH, *n.* A city of Greece. Hence,

2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which see. *Philips. Broome.*

CORINTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. *D'Anville.*

CORINTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as *Corinthian* column; *Corinthian* order; *Corinthian* brass. The *Corinthian* order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. *Encyc.*

CORIVAL, *n.* [*con* and *rival*; written improperly *corival*.]

A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor. *Shak.*

CORIVAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. *Shak.*

CORK, *n.* [*D. kurk*; *G. kork*; *Sw. korck*; *Dan. kork*; *Sp. corcho*; *Russ. korka*; *Fr. ecorce*; *L. cortex*, bark, rind, shell, crust.]

1. A glandiferous tree, a species of *Quercus*, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.

2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called *Spanish black*.

3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

CORKING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size. *Swift.*

CORK-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORKY, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.

CORMORANT, *n.* [*Fr. cormoran*; *Sp. corvejon*. *Cormorant* is supposed to be corrupted from *corvus marinus*, sea raven. The Welsh also call the fowl *morrwan*, sea crow.]

1. The water raven, a large fowl of the pelican kind: the head and neck are black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars and the back are of a deep green, edged with black and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked yellow skin, which extends under the chin and forms a sort of pouch. This fowl occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious.

Encyc.

2. A glutton.

CORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn*; D. *koorn*; G. *korn*; Dan. Sw. *korn*.] Not improbably this word is the L. *granum*. Such transpositions are not uncommon. The word signifies not only the hard seeds of certain plants, but hail and shot, L. *grando*, Ir. *gran*, grain, hail, shot. Johnson quotes an old Runic rhyme.

Hagul er kaldastur korna.

Hail is the coldest corn. See *Grain*.]

1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley and maize; a grain. In this sense, it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard.

2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, corn is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses. In *Great Britain*, corn is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley. In the *United States*, it has the same general sense, but by custom, it is appropriated to maize. We are accustomed to say, the crop of wheat is good, but the corn is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for corn. In this sense, corn has no plural.

3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing. We say, a field of corn, a sheaf or a shock of corn, a load of corn. The plants or stalks are included in the term corn, until the seed is separated from the ears.

4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn.

5. A small hard particle. [See *Grain*.]

CORN, *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to corn beef.

2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

CORN/BIND, *n.* Climbing buck-wheat. [*Loc.*] *Grose.*

CORN/BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize. Cornblades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America.

CORN/CHANDLER, *n.* [Chandler, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the French *chandelier*; but what has this word to do with corn and ship, in corn-chandler and ship-chandler? In these words, chandler seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic *handler*, a trader; Sw. *kornhandlare*, a corn-dealer; Dan. *handler*; G. *id.*; D. *handelaar*.] A dealer in corn.

CORN/CLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn.

Barlow.

CORN/CRAKE, *n.* The crane or land rail; the corn-crow, for *krāta*, in Sw., and *kra-ge*, in Dan., is our word *crow*, and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch *kraai*, a crow, is contracted from *kraag*, and *kraaijen* is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales; G. *krāhe*, *krāhen*.

CORN/CUTTER, *n.* [corn and cut.] One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin.

CORN/FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN/FLAG, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

CORN/FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. Is. xxi. Hos. ix.

CORN/FLOWER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn; as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c. *Bacon.*

CORN/HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn. *Hall.*

CORN/LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain.

CORN/LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary. *Sherwood.*

CORN-MARYGOLD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Chrysanthemum*.

CORN/MASTER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

CORN/METER, *n.* One who measures corn.

CORN/MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill*.

CORN/PARSLEY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Sison*.

CORN/PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Johnson.*

CORN/ROCKET, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Bunias*.

CORN/ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or *Papaver*.

CORN/SALLAD, *n.* A plant, a species of *Valeriana*, whose top leaves are said to be a good sallad.

CORN/STALK, *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize. *America.*

CORN/VIOLET, *n.* A species of *Campanula*. *Tate.*

CORN/AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.]

An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. *Blackstone.*

CORN/EA, *n.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the *sclerotica*, and considered by some as a portion of it.

CORN/EL, { L. *cornus*, from

CORN/EL-TREE, { *n. cornu*, a horn, or

CORNE/LIAN-TREE, { its root, from

the hardness of the wood; Sp. *corneo*; It. *corniolo*; Fr. *cornouiller*.]

The cornelian cherry or dog-wood, a genus of plants of several species. The *mascula*, or cornelian cherry tree, has a stem of twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. *Encyc.*

CORNE/LIAN. [See *Cornelian*.]

CORN/EMUSE, { [Fr. *cornemuse*; *corne*,

CORN/AMUTE, { *n.* a horn, and *muse*; It. *cornamusa*.]

A kind of rustic flute. *Drayton.*

CORN/EOUS, *a.* [L. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. See *Horn*.]

Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard. *Brown.*

CORN/ER, *n.* [W. *cornel*, from *corn*, a point or projection, a horn; Corn. *kornal*; Arm. *corn*; Ir. *cearna*; Sw. *körn*. See *Horn* and *Grain*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. *pp karan*, to shoot.

1. The point where two converging lines meet; properly, the external point; an angle; as, we meet at the corner of the state-house, or at the corner of two streets.

2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle.

3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence,

4. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a corner. Acts xxvi.

5. Indefinitely any part; a part. They searched every corner of the forest. They explored all corners of the country.

6. The end, extremity or limit; as the corners of the head or beard. Lev. xxi. xix.

Corner-teeth of a horse, the foreteeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CORN/ERED, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

CORN/ER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof? Job xxxviii.

Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. Eph. ii.

CORN/ER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORN/ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*; It. *cornetta*, *cornetto*; Sp. *corneta*; from L. *cornu*, a horn. See *Horn*.]

1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. It was of a winding shape like a horn; used in armies and on occasions of joy.

David played before the Lord on cornets. 2 Sam. vi.

2. In modern usage, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. He is the third officer in the company. *Encyc.*

3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse. [Not used.] *Clarendon. Bacon.*

4. The cornet of a horse [cornet] is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares.

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

7. A head dress. *Dict.*

CORN/ETCY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet. *Chesterfield. Stephens.*

CORN/ETTER, { *n.* One who blows a cor-

CORN/ETER, { net. *Hakewill.*

COR/NICE, *n.* [It. *cornice*; Fr. *corniche*; Sp. *cornisa*; from L. *cornis*, Gr. *κορυμή*, a summit, a crown.]

1. In *architecture*, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry; as the cornice of a chimney. *Encyc.*

Cornice-ring of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward. *Encyc.*

CORN'ICLE, *n.* [L. *corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn. *Brown.*

CORNICULATE, *a.* [from L. *cornu*, a horn.]

1. Horned; having horns. *More.*

2. In *botany*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn. *Chambers.*

CORNIGEROUS, *a.* [L. *corniger*; *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.]

Horned; having horns; as *cornigerous* animals. *Brown.*

CORNING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and as a noun, the language of Cornwall.

CORN'IST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of corn; as *cornless* dwelling places.

Tooke's Russia.

CORNUCOP'IA, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.]

1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.

2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

CORNU'TE, *v. t.* [L. *cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Burton.*

CORNU'TED, *pp. or a.* Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

2. In *botany*, horn-shaped.

CORNU'TO, *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

CORNU'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker.

Jordan.

CORNY, *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff or hard like horn; resembling horn. *Milton.*

CORNY, *a.* [from *cornu*.] Producing corn; containing corn. *Prior. Dryden.*

COR'ODY, } *n.* [It. *corredo*, provision; *cor-*

COR'ODY, } *redare*, to furnish.] An

allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the king from an abbey or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants, as he thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the king's servants living in an abbey. *Cowel.*

Corodies are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provision for one's maintenance. In lieu of which, a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted. *Blackstone.*

The king is entitled to a *corody* out of every bishopric, that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed, till the bishop promotes him to a benefice. [This has fallen into disuse.] *Blackstone.*

According to the Italian, the latter word is the correct orthography.

COR'OL, } *n.* [L. *corolla*, a little crown.]

COR'OLLA, } *n.* In *botany*, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds

the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called petals. It is distinguished from the perianth, by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called blossom and flower.

Martyn. Encyc. Darwin.

COROLLA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A corollaceous covering. *Lee.*

COR'OLLARY, *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a coronet, from *corolla*, a crown. *Finis coronat opus. Johnson. Fr. corollaire.*]

1. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. If it is demonstrated that a triangle which has equal sides, has also equal angles, it follows as a *corollary* that a triangle which has three equal sides, has its three angles equal. *Encyc.*

A *corollary* is an inference from a preceding proposition. *J. Day.*

2. A surplus. *Shak.*

COR'OLLET, } One of the partial flow-

COR'OLLULE, } *n.* ers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower. *Martyn. Encyc.*

CORO'NA, *n.* [L. a crown.] In *architecture*, a large flat member of a cornice, crowning the entablature, and the whole order; called by workmen the *drip*. *Chambers.*

2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders.

3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encyc.*

Also, the appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse. *Martyn.*

4. In *optics*, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon or stars. *Encyc.*

COR'ONAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as the *coronal* suture.

COR'ONAL, *n.* A crown; wreath; garland. *Spenser.*

2. The first suture of the skull. *Encyc.*

COR'ONARY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown. *Brown.*

Coronary vessels, in anatomy, certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood. *Encyc.*

Coronary arteries, two arteries which spring from the aorta, before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood. *Coze. Encyc.*

Coronary vein, a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart. *Coze. Encyc.*

Stomachic coronary, a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta. *Encyc.*

CORONA'TION, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown.] The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.

2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation. *Pope.*

Coronation-oath, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.

COR'ONEL, *n.* *kur'nel.* [Sp. *coronel*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonnello*. We follow the Sp. and Port. orthography in our pronunciation.]

The officer who commands a regiment. *Obs. Spenser.*

COR'ONER, *n.* [Law Lat. *coronator*, from *corona*, a crown.]

An officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person is slain or dies suddenly or in prison, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England, the coroner is to inquire also concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wrecks or not, and who is in possession of the goods; also concerning treasure-trove. As a ministerial officer, the coroner is the sheriff's substitute; and when an exception can be taken to the sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the coroner. *Blackstone.*

In some of the States, in America, there is a coroner, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of untimely death. In Connecticut there is no such officer, the duty being performed by a constable or justice of the peace.

COR'ONET, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown.]

An inferior crown worn by noblemen. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls. *Johnson.*

2. In *poetical language*, an ornamental head dress.

Coronet of a horse. [See *Coronet*.]

COR'ONIFORM, *a.* [L. *corona*, a crown, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crown.

COR'ONOID, *a.* [Gr. *κορυνη*, a crow, and *ειδος*, form.]

Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process. *Coze.*

COR'ONULE, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown.] A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds. *Martyn.*

COR'PORAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; Fr. *caporal*; Sp. *caporal*; from L. *caput*, head, or more directly from the Celtic root of *caput*, Sp. *capo*, It. *capo*, Eng. *cape*. Our orthography is a corruption.]

1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, &c.

2. The *corporal* of a ship of war, is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; to attend at the gangways or entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission; to extinguish fire and candles, &c.

COR'PORAL, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.]

1. Belonging or relating to the body; as *corporal* pain, opposed to *mental*.

2. Material; not spiritual. [See *Corporeal*.] *Shak.*

COR'PORAL, } *n.* A fine linen cloth, used

COR'PORALE, } *n.* to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put. *Paley. Todd.*

Corporal oath, a solemn oath, so called from

the ancient usage of touching the *corporeale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*

CORPORALITY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality. If this light hath any *corporality*, it is most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*

CORPORALLY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.

CORPORALSHIP, *n.* [from *corporal*.] A corporal's command in a Russian company, or a division of twenty-three men.

Each squadron consists of two companies, and each of these, of three *corporalships* or sixty-nine men who come in the front. *Trooke.*

CORPORAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal or communion cloth.

CORPORATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus*, from *corporor*, to be shaped into a body, from *corpus*, body.]

1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as a *corporate* assembly, or society; a *corporate* town. *Swift.*
2. United; general; collectively one.

They answer in a *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

CORPORATENESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body. *Dict.*

CORPORATION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations are aggregate or sole. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. *Blackstone.*

CORPORATOR, *n.* The member of a corporation. *Sergeant.*

CORPORATURE, *n.* The state of being embodied. [Not in use.] *More.*

CORPOREAL, } Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*; as our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance.

CORPOREALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

CORPOREALLY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. *Richardson.*

CORPORETTY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality. The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFY, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

CORPOSANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body.]

A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the masts and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical. *Mar. Dict.*

CORPS, *n.* [Fr. from L. *corpus*, body. It is pronounced *kore*, and is an ill word in English.]

1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army; as a *corps de reserve*.

2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse*.

3. A carcase; a dead body. [See *Corpse*.] *Shak.*

4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration. *Encyc.*

CORPSE, *n.* *corps*. [L. *corpus*, a body; Ir. *corp*; W. *corp*; Arn. *corp*; It. *corpo*; Sp. *cuerpo*.] The dead body of a human being. *Addison.*

CORPULENCE, } *n.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *corpulentus*, fat.]

CORPULENCY, } *n.* *corpus*, body.]

1. *Fleshiness*; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh; as the body of a human being. *Arbutnot.*

2. *Spissitude*; grossness of matter; as *corpulence* of water. [Little used.] *Ray.*

CORPULENT, *a.* *Fleshy*; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as a *corpulent* child.

Corpus Christi. [Body of Christ.] A festival of the church of England, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the Eucharist. *Encyc.*

CORPUSCLE, *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.]

A minute particle, or physical atom; corpuscles are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*

CORPUSCULAR, *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, *a.* *Corpuscular*, as above.

CORPUSCULARIAN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

CORRADIATION, *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See *Ray*.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

CORRECT, *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right, straight. See *Right*.]

Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A *correct* edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. *Correct* manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. *Correct* principles coincide with the truth. *Correct* language is agreeable to established usage.

CORRECT, *v. t.* [L. *correctus*, *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*. See *Right*.]

1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* manners or principles. Hence,

2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book; to *correct* a copy for the press; or in printing, to *correct* the press, or errors of the press.

3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. Prov. xxix.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to *correct* the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances. *Arbutnot.*

CORRECTED, *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

CORRECTING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising.

CORRECTION, *n.* [L. *correctio*.] The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice or propriety; as the *correction* of opinions or manners. All scripture is profitable for *correction*. 2 Tim. iii.

2. Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment; as the *correction* of a book, or of the press.

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as the *corrections* of a copy are numerous; set the *corrections* in the margin of a proof-sheet.

4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

Withhold not *correction* from the child. Prov. xxiii.

5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions.

They have refused to receive *correction*. Jer. v.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii.

6. Critical notice; animadversion. *Brown.*

7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

CORRECTIONAL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

CORRECTIONER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. [Not used.] *Shak.*

CORRECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify; as *corrective* penalties. Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbutnot.*

CORRECTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct. [Little used.] *Hale.*

2. Limitation; restriction. [Little used.] *Hale.*

CORRECTLY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak or think *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

CORRECTNESS, *n.* Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as *correctness* in writing or speaking.

3. Conformity to a copy or original; as the *correctness* of a book.

4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture or architecture.

CORRECTOR, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses.

2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof or instruction.

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver.

CORREGIDOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate. *Quincy.*

CORRELATE, *n.* [L. *con* and *relatus*. See *Relate*.]

One who stands in an opposite relation, as father and son. *South.*

CORRELATION, *n.* Reciprocal relation. *Paley.*

CORRELATIVE, *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus*. See *Relate* and *Relative*.]

Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as father and son, husband and wife, are *correlative* terms. The term son is *correlative* to that of father.

CORRELATIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father. Darkness and light are *correlatives*. Rest is the *correlative* of motion.

CORRELATIVELY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, *n.* [L. *corripio*.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. *Hammond.*

CORRESPOND, *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere*; Fr. *correspondre*; Sp. *corresponder*; from L. *con* and *respondeo*, to answer; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise. See *Sponsor*.]

1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. Levity of manners does not *correspond* with the dignity of the clerical character. The length of a room should *correspond* with the breadth. Actions should *correspond* with words.

2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. Let the means of prosecuting a war *correspond* with the magnitude of the contest.

3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person

at a distance by sending and receiving letters. We delight to *correspond* with those we love and respect.

CORRESPONDENCE, *n.* Relation; fitness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. There is no *correspondence* between a polite education and clownish manners.

2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. The ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce. Hence,

3. The letters which pass between correspondents. The *correspondence* of the ministers is published.

4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

CORRESPONDENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

CORRESPONDENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A is the *correspondent* of B, B is the *correspondent* of A.

CORRESPONDENTLY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

CORRESPONDING, *ppr.* Carrying on intercourse by letters.

2. *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.

CORRESPONSIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted. *Shak.*

CORRIDOR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor*, from *correr*, It. *correre*, L. *curro*, to run, to flow. The termination *dor* may perhaps be the L. *tor*, as in *curator*, *cursor*. *Corridor* signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line.]

1. In architecture, a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

2. In fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Harris.*

CORRIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *corrigo*, to correct.]

1. That may be set right, or amended; as a *corrigible* defect.

2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.

3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction. He was adjudged *corrigible* for abusive words.

CORRIVAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly *co-rival*, which see.

CORRIVATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *rivus*.] To draw water out of several streams into one. [Little used.] *Burton.*

CORRIVATION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [Not much used.] *Burton.*

CORROBORANT, *a.* [See *Corroborate*.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as a *corroborant* medicine.

CORROBORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

CORROBORATE, *v. t.* [L. *corroboro*; con

and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength. Class Rb.]

1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the nerves; to *corroborate* the judgment, authority or habits. *Watts. Wotton.*

2. To confirm; to make more certain. The news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

CORROBORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

CORROBORATING, *ppr.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

CORROBORATION, *n.* The act of strengthening, or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as the *corroboration* of an argument, or of intelligence.

CORROBORATIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

CORROBORATIVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

CORRODE, *v. t.* [L. *corrodo*; con and *rodo*, to gnaw, Ar. *ارض* *aradha*, to eat or gnaw, [qu. *raw* and *crude*;] It. *corrodere*, *rodere*; Fr. *corroder*; Sp. *corroer*; W. *rhutiau*, to corrode, to rub or fret.]

1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish, by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. Thus, nitric acid *corrodes* copper.

2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume, or diminish by slow degrees. Jealousy and envy *corrode* the constitution. Substances are *corroded* by time. The anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.

CORRODED, *pp.* Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

CORRODENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.

CORRODENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes. *Care.*

CORRODIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being corroding.

CORRODIBLE, *a.* That may be corroded. *Brown.*

CORRODING, *ppr.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

CORRODY. [See *Corrody*.] But *corrody* is the most correct orthography.

CORRODIBLE, *a.* [See *Corrodible*.]

CORROSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Corrodibility*.]

CORROSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [from *corrode*.]

The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations.

CORRODIVE, *a.* Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming or impairing; as *corrosive* sublimate; *corrosive* care; a *corrosive* ulcer.

2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing. *Corrosive sublimate*, the corrosive muriate or perchloride of mercury.

CORRODIVE, *n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually.

C O R

2. That which has the power of fretting. *Hooker.*
- CORRO'SIVELY**, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.
- CORRO'SIVENESS**, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony. *Boyle.*
- CORRUGANT**, *a.* [See *Corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
- CORRUGATE**, *v. t.* [L. *corrugo*; *con* and *rugo*, to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to *ruck*, W. *rhycu*, to furrow.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin. *Bacon.*
- CORRUGATE**, *a.* Wrinkled. *Young.*
- CORRUGATED**, *pp.* Wrinkled.
- CORRUGATING**, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.
- CORRUGATION**, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.
- CORRUGATOR**, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles. *Core.*
- CORRUPT**, *v. t.* [L. *corruptus*, from *corumpo*; *con* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*, to break; Fr. *corrompre*; It. *corrompere*; Sp. *corromper*. Class Rb.] Literally, to break, separate or dissolve. Hence,
1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell.
 2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 Cor. xv.
 3. To waste, spoil or consume.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Math. vi.
 4. To defile or pollute. Ex. xxxii.
 5. To entice from good and allure to evil. 2 Cor. xi.
 6. To pervert; to break, disobey or make void. Mal. ii.
 7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; as, to *corrupt* a judge.
 8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to *corrupt* language.
 9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.
- CORRUPT**, *v. i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. Animal and vegetable substances speedily *corrupt* in a warm and moist air.
2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.
- CORRUPT**, *a.* [L. *corruptus*; It. *corrotto*.]
1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition.
 2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as *corrupt* air, or bread. *Knolles.*
 3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. Ps. xiv.

The earth was *corrupt* before God. Gen. vi.
 4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as *corrupt* language.
 5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes. The text is *corrupt*.
- CORRUPTED**, *pp.* Putrefied; vitiated;

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- depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.
- CORRUPTER**, *n.* One who corrupts; one who vitiates, or taints; as a *corrupter* of morals, or of christianity.
2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.
 3. One who introduces errors.
- CORRUPTIBILITY**, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.
- CORRUPTIBLE**, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*; It. *corruptibile*.]
1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. Our bodies are *corruptible*.
 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Manners are *corruptible* by evil example.
- CORRUPTIBLE**, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption. 1 Cor. xv.
- CORRUPTIBLENESS**, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.
- CORRUPTIBLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.
- CORRUPTING**, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.
- CORRUPTION**, *n.* [L. *corruptio*.] The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction.

Thou wilt not suffer thy holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi.
2. Putrid matter; pus.
 3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction.
 4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. J. Adams.
 5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state.

Keep my honor from *corruption*. Shak.
 6. Impurity; depravation; debasement; as a *corruption* of language.
 7. Bribery. He obtained his suit by *corruption*.
 8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor, nor can retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. Blackstone.
- CORRUPTIVE**, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting or vitiating.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality. Ray.
- CORRUPTLESS**, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption, or decay. *Dryden.*
- CORRUPTLY**, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i.
2. By bribery. A judgment was obtained *corruptly*.
- CORRUPTNESS**, *n.* The state of being corrupt; putrid state or putrescence.

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2. A state of moral impurity; as the *corruptness* of a judge.
 3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as the *corruptness* of language.
- CORRUPTRESS**, *n.* A female that corrupts others. *Beaumont.*
- CORSAIR**, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; Sp. *corsario*, a cruising by a privateer; *corsear*, to cruise: It. *corsare*, a pirate, from *corso*, a course or career, L. *currus*, from *curro*, to run.] A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.
- CORSAK**, *n.* A species of fox. *Pennant.*
- CORSE**, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus*.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word. *Addison.*
- CORSE-ENCUMBERED**, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies; as the *corse-encumbered* plains. *Barlow.*
- CORSE-PRESENT**, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body. *Blackstone.*
- CORSELET**, *n.* *cors'let*. [Fr. *corselet*; It. *corseletto*; from *corse*.]
1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pike-men. *Encyc.*
 2. [See *Corselet*.]
- CORSELET**, *v. t.* *cors'let*. To encircle with a corselet. *Beaumont.*
- CORSET**, *n.* [Fr. from *corse*.] A bodice; jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.
- CORSNED**, *n.* [Sax. *corned*, comp. of *corse*, curse, and *snad*, a mouthful, piece or bit. It is called also *ned-bread*, *need-bread*, bread of necessity.] The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment. *Blackstone.*
- CORTEGE**, *n.* [Fr. from the It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.
- CORTES**, *n. plu.* [from *corte*, court.] The Spanish name of the States of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy and representatives of cities; the assembly of the States, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.
- CORTICAL**, *a.* [from L. *cortex*, bark. See *Chart*.] Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as the *cortical* part of the brain. *Cheyne.*
- A *cortical* bud in plants proceeds from the scales of the bark. *Martyn.*
- CORTICATE**, *a.* [L. *corticatus*, from *cortex*, bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree. *Brown.*
- CORTICIFEROUS**, *a.* [*cortex* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it. *Did.*
- CORTICIFORM**, *a.* [*cortex* and *form*.] Resembling bark.
- CORTICOSE**, *a.* Barky; full of bark. *Did.*
- CORTICOUS**, *a.*

CORUNDUM, *n.* The corindon-harmonophane of Haüy, corindon adamantin of Brongniart, the korund of Werner, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan. It is octahedral, rhomboidal or prismatic. *Cleveland. Ure.*

CORUSCANT, *a.* [See *Coruscate*.] Flashing; glittering by flashes.

CORUSCATE, *v. i.* [*L. corusco*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. *Barlow.*

CORUSCATION, *n.* [*L. coruscatio*.] A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. *Bacon.*

2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth. *Newton.*

Artificial coruscations are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings. *Encyc.*

CORVET, *n.* [*Fr. corvette*; *Sp. corveta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat.] A sloop of war; an advice boat.

CORVUS, *n.* [*L. corvus*, a raven.] In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars.

2. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war. It was a strong platform of boards at the prow, movable as on a spindle, and thrown over the side of the enemy's vessel, when grappled. *Encyc.*

CORYBANTIC, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele. *Cudworth.*

CORYMB, *n.* [*L. corymbus*; *Gr. κorymbos*.] Primarily, a top, head or cluster. In modern botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface; as in *spirea opulifolia*, *scurvy-grass*, &c. *Milne. Martyn.*

CORYMBIATED, *a.* Garnished with corymbes.

CORYMBIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. corymbifer*; *corymbus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing corymbes; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters. *Milne.*

CORYMBOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbes; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.*

CORYMBULOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbes. *Barton.*

CORYPHENE, *n.* A fish with a sloping truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back. *Pennant.*

CORYPHEUS, *n.* [*Gr.*] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company. *South.*

COSCINOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. κοσκινον*, a sieve, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practiced in some parts of England. The practice and the name are strangers in America.

COSSE/CANT, *n.* [See *Secant*.] In geometry,

the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Encyc.*

COSIER, *n.* [*Fr. coussu, coudre*.] A botcher. [Not used.] *Shak.*

COSINAGE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*Fr. cousinage*, kindred. See *Cousin*.]

In law, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the trespasser, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation. *Blackstone.*

COSINE, *n.* [See *Sine*.] In geometry, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Encyc.*

COSMETIC, *a. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμητικός*, from *κοσμος*, order, beauty.]

Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.

COSMETIC, *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion. *Encyc.*

COSMICAL, *a. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμικός*, from *κοσμος*, order, the world.]

1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.

2. In astronomy, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical. *Encyc.*

COSMICALLY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun.

COSMOGONIST, *n.* [See *Cosmogony*.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. *Enfield.*

COSMOGONY, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμογονία*; *κοσμος*, world, and *γενν*, generation.]

The generation, origin or creation of the world or universe. In physics, the science of the origin or formation of the universe. *Enfield. Encyc.*

COSMOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Cosmography*.] One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.

COSMOGRAPHIC, *a.* Relating to

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *a.* the general description of the universe.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμογραφία*; *κοσμος*, the world, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane. *Encyc.*

COSMOLABE, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμος*, world, and *λαμβάνω*, to take.]

An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also *pantacosm*. *Encyc.*

COSMOLATRY, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμος*, world, and *λατρεύω*, to worship.]

The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens. *Cudworth.*

COSMOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Cosmology*.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.

COSMOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes the universe.

COSMOLOGY, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμολογία*; *κοσμος*, the universe, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature. *Encyc. Enfield.*

COSMOPLASTIC, *a.* [*Gr. κοσμος*, world, and *πλασσω*, to form.]

World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. *Hallywell.*

COSMOPOLITAN, *n. s* as *z*. [*Gr. κοσμος*, world, and *πολιτης*, a citizen.]

A person who has no fixed residence; one who is no where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world. *Howell.*

CROSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly. *Asiat. Res.*

COS/SACK, *n.* The Cossacks inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian empire.

COS/SAS, *n.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COS/SET, *n.* [*Qu. G. kossat*, like *D. huislam*, and from the root of *cot*, or *house*; *It. casiccio*, from *casa*, a house.]

A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.

COS/SIC, *a.* Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall.*

COST, *n. caus.* [*G. D. Sw. Dan. kost*; *Ir. cosdas*; *W. cost*, coast and cost; *Fr. coût*; *Arm. coust*. See the Verb.]

1. The price, value or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. The word is equally applicable to the price in money or commodities; as the cost of a suit of clothes; the cost of a house or farm.

2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.

I will not offer burnt offerings without cost. *1 Chron. xxi.*

Have we eaten at all at the king's cost? *2 Sam. xix.*

The cost of maintaining armies is immense and often ruinous. *Anon.*

3. In law, the sum fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. The jury find that the plaintiff recover of the defendant ten dollars with costs of suit or with his cost.

4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. The vicious man indulges his propensities at a great cost.

5. Sumptuousness; great expense. *Shak.*

COST, *v. t. pret. and pp. cost*. [*G. and D. kosten*; *Dan. koster*; *Sw. kosta*; *Fr. coûter*, for *couter*; *Arm. cousta*, *cous-tein*; *W. costiau*; *It. costare*; *Sp. costar*; *Port. custar*; *Ir. cosnam*. The noun cost

coincides in most of these languages with *coast* and *L. costa*, a rib, the exterior part.

The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to cast, as we say, to lay out.

Qu. the Ar. and Pers. كسب كسب a balance, or pair of scales, from *كسب* to distribute. I call this a transitive verb. In the phrase, a hat costs six dollars, the

sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out six dollars.]

1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a dollar; the army and navy *cost* four millions a year.

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years labor.

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins *cost* us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his maker *costs* the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.

COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal*, from L. *costa*, a coast, side or rib; Sp. *costa*, cost, and a coast; *costear*, to pay costs, to coast along. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to *cast*.]

Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as *costal* nerves.

COST'ARD, *n.* A head. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. An apple, round and bulky, like the head. *Johnson.*

COST'ARD-MÖNGER, *n.* An apple-seller. *Burton.*

COSTER-MÖNGER, *n.* An apple-seller.

COST'IVE, *a.* [contracted from It. *costipato*, *costipare*, from the L. *constipare*, to cram, to stuff; *con* and *stipo*, to cram.]

1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

2. Dry and hard; as *costive* clay. [Not used.] *Mortimer.*

COST'IVENESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels. *Medicine.*

COST'LINESS, *n.* [See *Costly*.] Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. Rev. xviii. 19. *Sidney.*

COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Burton.*

COST'LY, *a.* [from *cost*.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture.

Mary took a pound of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii.

COST'MARY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος*, L. *costus*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*. Ar. and Pers. *كوس* kost.]

A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.

COS'TREL, *n.* A bottle. [Not in use.]

COS'TUME, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom.] In painting, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. *Encyc.*

2. An established mode of dress.

CO-SUF'FERER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

CO-SUPRE'ME, *n.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shak.*

CO-SU'RETY, *n.* One who is surety with another. *Mass. Rep.*

COT, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyte*; G. *koth*; D. *cote*, *kot*; W. *cwt*. In Welsh, the

word signifies a *cot*, a hovel or sty, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. *Cota*, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; *cotau*, to shorten. This indicates that *cot* is from cutting off, and hence defending.]

1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2 Chron. xxxii.

2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.

3. An abridgement of *colquean*. *Grose.*

4. A cade lamb. [Local.] *Harris.*

5. A little boat.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [See *Cot*.]

COTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [Little used.] *Shak. Chapman.*

COTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [infra.] Living or being at the same time.

COTEMPORARY, *a.* [L. *con*, *co*, and *tempus*, time.]

Living or being at the same time; as *cotemporary* authors. Josephus was *cotemporary* with Vespasian. *Locke. Blackstone.*

COTEMPORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

[I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent.*

COTERIE, *n.* [Fr.] A friendly party, or fashionable association.

COTIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *cotricula*, from *cos*, a whetstone.]

Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan.*

COTIL'LO, *n.* *cotil'yun*. [Fr. a petticoat.]

A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage. *Johnson.*

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

CO-TRUSTEE, *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent.*

COTS'WOLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold*.]

Sheepcotes in an open country.

COTT, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, a bed. Qu. Gr. *κοιτη*.]

A small bed; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame. *Mar. Dict.*

COT'TAGE, *n.* [from *cot*.] A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds. Zeph. ii.

COT'TAGED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages. *Collins.*

COT'TAGER, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

2. In law, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own. *Johnson.*

COT'TER, **COT'TAR** or **COT'TIER**, *n.* A cottager.

COT'TON, *n.* *col'n*. [Fr. *coton*; It. *colone*; Ir. *cadas*; Sp. *algodon*, the cotton-plant or the wool; *coton*, printed cotton; Port. *algodam*; D. *katoen*; W. *cotum*, cotton, dag-

wool, as if from *cot*, a short tail. But it seems to be an Arabic word, *قطن*, cor-

responding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. And with a common dialectical variation, it may coincide with the first syllable of *gossypium* and *gossamer*.]

1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Lavender-cotton, a genus of plants, *Santolina*, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the *chamæcyparissus* or abrotanum fœmina, female southernwood, is vulgarly called *brotnay*. *Encyc.*

Philosophic cotton, flowers of zink, which resemble cotton.

Silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants, the *Bombax*, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules. *Encyc.*

COT'TON, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

COT'TON, *v. i.* To rise with a nap. *Johnson.*

2. To cement; to unite with; a *cant* word. *Swift.*

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, E. Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Eriophorum*. *Muhlberg.*

COTTON-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill or building, with machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COT'TON-PLANT, *n.* A plant or shrub of

COT'TON-SHRUB, *n.* the genus *Gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrubby cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. the arboreum or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial. *Encyc.*

In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the *nankeen cotton*, so called from its color; the *green seed cotton*, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton. The *black seed cotton*, cultivated in the lower country near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are

separated with more difficulty, by a saw-gin invented by E. Whitney.

COT'TON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the *Oenopordum*. *Ramsay. Drayton.*

COT'TON-WEED, *a.* A plant, the *Filago*. The name is given also to the *Gnaphalium*, card-weed, or goldy-locks. *Muhlenberg.*

COT'TONY, *a.* Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton. *Martyn.*

2. Soft like cotton.

COT'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *cottyle*.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

COTYLEDON, *n.* [Gr. *cottyledon*, from *cottyle*, a hollow or cavity.]

1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe or placenta of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none. *Milne. Martyn. Encyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals. *Coze. Encyc.*

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species. *Encyc.*

COTYLEDONOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

COUCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *coucher*, a bed; *coucher*, to lay down; Norm. *couche*, a couch, and laid double; Sp. *gacha*, bent down, slouching; *agacharse*, to stoop, to crouch; Port. *agacharse*, *acacaparase*, to stoop, crouch, or squat; Arm. *coacha* and *scoacha*, our vulgar scotch; D. *hukken*; G. *hocken*; Dan. *huger*. The primary sense is to lay or throw down. See Class Cg. Gk. No. 7. 8. 9.]

1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast. *Fierce tigers couched around. Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed. *The earl of Angus couched in a furrow. Hayward.*

Judah couched as a lion. Gen. xlix.

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum. *Blessed of the Lord be his land—for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. Deut. xxxiii.*

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

Isaachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens. Gen. xlix.

These couchings, and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

COUCH, *v. t.* To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest. *Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain, Doth couch his limbs. Shak.*

3. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to couch malt. *Mortimer.*

3. To lay close, or in a stratum. *The waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the center of the globe. Burnet.*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. *It is in use at this day, to couch vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. Bacon.*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to ex-

press in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; with *under*.

All this, and more, lies couched under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

Hence, 6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express.

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couched in the words read. *Atterbury.*

7. To lie close. *Spenser.*

8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack. *Milton. Dryden.*

9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Johnson.*

To remove a cataract, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humor, and then downwards and outwards, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. *Encyc.*

The true phrase is, to couch a cataract; but we say, to couch the eye, or the patient. *Encyc.*

COUCH, *n.* A bed; a place for rest or sleep. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. A layer or stratum; as a couch of malt. *Mortimer.*

4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. *Encyc.*

5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. *Encyc.*

6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered. *Encyc.*

COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. See *Couch*.] Lying down; squatting. In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

Levant and couchant, in law, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least. *Blackstone.*

COUCH'ED, *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

COUCH'EE, *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; late visiting at night. *Dryden.*

COUCH'ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts. 2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffick. *Encyc.*

3. A book in which a religious house registers their acts. *Encyc.*

COUCH'-FELLOW, *n.* A bed fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH'-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

COUCH'ING, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCH'ING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing. *Shak.*

COUGH, *n. kauf.* [Qu. D. *kuch*.] The elements are not both of the same organ; but *gh* and *f* are sometimes interchanged, as

in *rough, ruff*. See Class Cg. No. 29. 36.

In Pers. *خفا* chafah, and *خفا* chafa, is a cough.]

A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The convulsion of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the convulsion or effort of the muscles. *Encyc.*

COUGH, *v. t.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate; followed by *up*; as, to cough up phlegm.

COUGH'ER, *n.* One that coughs.

COUGH'ING, *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

COULD, pron. *COOD*. [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *galu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able; Heb. *יכל*, Ch. *כחל*, Eth. *ሕላ* to be able, to prevail; L. *calleo*. Either of the Oriental verbs may be the root, and all may be of one family. In the past tense, *could* signifies, was able, had power.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man *could* not lift his hand. Isaac was old and *could* not see. Alexander *could* easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men *could* defray their own expenses. The country was exhausted and *could* not support the war.

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but *could* not believe it. The intemperate man *could* have restrained his appetite for strong drink. He *could* have refrained, if he would.

My mind *could* not be towards this people. Jer. xv.

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree *could* not grow for want of water.

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen *could* not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property. AB *could* not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate. BC, not being of the blood of the ancestor, *could* not inherit his estate.

6. Had sufficient capacity. The world *could* not contain the books. John xxi.

7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that *could* not be fused.

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he *could* not endure the pain or the reproach.

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome ob-

jections. He thought at first he could not comply with the request; but after consideration he determined to comply.

10. Had competent knowledge or skill. He could solve the most difficult problems.

COUL'TER. [See *Colter*.]

COUNCIL, n. [Fr. *concile*; Sp. *concilio*; It. *conciglio*, *concilio*; from L. *concilium*; *con* and *culo*, to call, Gr. *καλεω*, W. *galw*, Ch. *גלל* in Aph., to call. See *Hold*. Class Gl.] This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection. *Council* is a collection or assembly.]

1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation and advice.

The chief priests and all the *council* sought false witness. *Matth. xx.*

The kings of England were formerly assisted by a grand *council* of peers.

The word is applicable to any body of men, appointed or convened for consultation and advice, in important affairs; as, a *council* of divines or clergymen, with their lay delegates; a *council* of war, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander in chief or admiral; a *council* of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.

2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.

3. In some of the American states, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative *council*. *New Jersey.*

4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church.

5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council. *Milton.*

Common-Council of a city. In London, a court consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen in one house, and of representatives of the several wards, called *common-council-men*, in the other. But more generally the common-council is considered as the body of representatives of the citizens, as distinct from the mayor and aldermen. Thus in Connecticut, the cities are incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, *Common-Council* and Freemen, of the city of Hartford, New-Haven, &c."

Ecumenical Council, in church history, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church; as the *council* of Nice, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon. *Encyc.*

Privy Council, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.

AULIC COUNCIL. [See *Aulic*.]

COUNCIL-BOARD, n. Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

COUNCILOR, n. The member of a council. [See *Counselor*.]

COUNCIL-TABLE, n. Council-board.

CO-UNITE, v. t. To unite. [Not used.]

COUNSEL, n. [Fr. *conseil*; Arm. *consailh*; It. *consiglio*; Sp. *consejo*; Port. *conselho*; from L. *consilium*, from the root of *con-*

sulo, to consult, which is probably the

Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. *למשל*, Ar. *استأمر*.

to ask. Class Sl. No. 16. 42. The radical sense of the verb, to ask, is to set upon, urge, or press. Hence the Oriental verb is probably the root of the L. *salio*, *assilio*, or from the same root. See the like analogies in L. *peto*, to ask, to assail.]

1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation.

Every purpose is established by *counsel*.

Prov. xx.

Thou hast not hearkened to my *counsel*.

2 Chron. xxv.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. *Ps. lv.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that, in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honor. *Ecclus. xxv.*

The law shall perish from the priest, and *counsel* from the ancients. *Ezek. vii.*

5. In a bad sense, evil advice or designs; art; machination.

The *counsel* of the froward is carried headlong. *Job v.*

6. Secresy; the secrets entrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own *counsel*.

7. In a scriptural sense, purpose; design; will; decree.

What thy *counsel* determined before to be done. *Acts iv.*

To show the immutability of his *counsel*. *Heb. vi.*

8. Directions of God's word.

Thou shalt guide me by thy *counsel*. *Ps. lxxiii.*

9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God. *Acts xx.*

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or sergeants; as the plaintiff's *counsel*, or the defendant's *counsel*. The attorney-general and solicitor-general are the king's *counsel*. In this sense, the word has no plural; but in the singular number, is applicable to one or more persons.

COUNSEL, v. t. [L. *consilior*.] To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. *Rev. iii.*

2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. We ought frequently to *counsel* our children against the vices of the age.

They that will not be *counseled*, cannot be helped. *Franklin.*

3. To advise or recommend; as, to *counsel* a crime. [Not much used.] *Dryden.*

COUNSEL-KEEPER, n. One who can keep a secret. *Shak.*

COUNSEL-KEEPING, a. Keeping secrets. *Shak.*

COUNSELABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. *Clarendon.*

COUNSELED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUNSELING, ppr. Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUNSELOR, n. Any person who gives advice; but properly one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. Ahithophel was David's *counselor*. His mother was his *counselor* to do wickedly. 2 Chron. xxii. In Great Britain, the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

2. The members of a counsel; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate, in regard to the administration of the government.

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.

Privy Counselor, a member of a privy counsel.

COUNSELORSHIP, n. The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

COUNT, v. t. [Fr. *comter*; It. *contare*; Sp. *Port. contar*; Arm. *counta* or *contain*. Qu. the root. The Fr. has *compter*, also, from the L. *computo*; the Sp. and Port. *computar*, and the It. *computare*. The Eng. *count* is directly from *comter*; and it may be a question whether *comter* and *contar* are from the L. *computo*.]

1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; as, to *count* the years, days and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? *Numb. xxiii.*

2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Gen. xv.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge or consider.

I *count* them my enemies. *Ps. cxxxix.*

Neither *count* I my life dear to myself. *Acts xx.*

I *count* all things loss. *Phil. iii.*

5. To impute; to charge. *Rome.*

COUNT, v. i. To count on or upon, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We cannot *count* on the friendship of nations. *Count* not on the sincerity of sycophants.

COUNT, n. [Fr. *conte* and *compte*; Sp. *cuenta* and *cuento*; It. *conto*. The Spanish has also *computo*, and the It. *id.*]

1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my *count*. *Spenser.*

2. Number.
3. In law, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may

be different *counts* in the same declaration.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte*; It. *conte*; Sp. *conde*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *condt*; from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion or associate, a fellow traveler. Qu. *con* and *eo*.]

A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are Duke, Marquis, *Earl*, Viscount, and Baron. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

COUNT-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUNTABLE, *a.* That may be numbered. *Spenser.*

COUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

COUNTENANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, from *contenant*, containing, from *contenir*, to contain, L. *contineo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. Literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. Appropriately, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful *countenance*. *Prov. xv.*

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*. *Matt. vi.*

2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; as in the phrase, to change or alter the *countenance*.

3. The face or look of a beast; as a horse of a good *countenance*.

4. Favor; good will; kindness. Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance*. *Ps. xxi.*

Hence in scriptural language, the *light of God's countenance* is his smiles or favorable regards, his favor and grace; and to *hide his face or countenance* is to manifest his displeasure, and withdraw his gracious aids. So the *rebuke of his countenance* indicates his anger and frowns. *Ps. lxxx.*

This application of face or *countenance*, which seems to be of high antiquity, proceeded probably from the practice of turning away the face to express anger, displeasure and refusal; a practice still common, but probably universal among rude nations. The opposite conduct would of course express favor. The grant of a petition is accompanied with a look directed to the petitioner; the refusal or denial, with an averted face. Hence,

5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause.

It is the province of the magistrate, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue. *Atterbury.*
Let religion enjoy the *countenance* of the laws.

Give no *countenance* to violations of moral duty.

6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

7. In law, credit or estimation. *Covel.*

To keep the *countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed or natural look, unruffled

by passion; to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger or other passion, by an unchanged *countenance*.

In *countenance*, in favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were in *countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.

To keep in *countenance*, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor; to prevent from shame or dismay.

To put in *countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.

Out of *countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the *countenance* cast down; not bold or assured.

To put out of *countenance*, to cause the *countenance* to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

COUNTENANCE, *v. t.* To favor; to encourage by opinion or words.

The design was made known to the minister, but he said nothing to *countenance* it. *Anon.*

2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate; by any means.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Ex. xxiii.*

3. To encourage; to appear in defense.

He *countenanced* the landing in his long boat. *Wotton.*

4. To make a show of. Each to these ladies love did *countenance*.

5. To keep an appearance. *Shak.*

COUNTENANCED, *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, *n.* One who *countenances*, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

COUNTER, *n.* [from *count*.] A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games.

2. Money, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers.

In lieu of this, we sometimes see written the French *comptoir*, from *compter*, *computo*; but *counter* is the genuine orthography.

4. The name of certain prisons in London.

5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor.

6. Encounter. [Not used.]

7. In ships, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. The upper or second counter is above the former, but not vaulted.

Counter of a horse, that part of a horse's forehead which lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra*; Sp. It. *contra*; probably a compound of *con* and *tra*, as in *extra*, *ultra*.]

1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. *Shak.*

3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. *Locke.*

4. The face, or at the face. [Not used.] *Sandys.*

This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

COUNTERACT', *v. t.* [counter and act.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat or frustrate by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are *counteracted* by bad examples.

COUNTERACT'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

COUNTERACT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; frustrating.

COUNTERACT'ION, *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.

COUNTER-ATTRAC'TION, *n.* [counter and attraction.] Opposite attraction. *Shenstone.*

COUNTERBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* [counter and balance.]

To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail. A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty-two feet of water, *counterbalance* the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never *counterbalance* the pain, misery and shame which follow the commission of it.

COUNTERBAL'ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to any thing.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

COUNTERBAL'ANCED, *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power or effect.

COUNTERBAL'ANCING, *ppr.* Opposing by equal weight, power or operation.

COUNTERBOND, *n.* [counter and bond.]

A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUNTERBUFF', *v. t.* [counter and buff.]

To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil. *Sidney.*

COUNTERBUFF'ED, *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUNTERCAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast. *Spenser.*

COUNTERCASTER, *n.* [counter and caster.] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper, in contempt. *Shak.*

COUNTERCHANGE, *n.* [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

COUNTERCH'ANGE, *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUNTERCH'ANGED, *pp.* Exchanged. In heraldry, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUNTERCHARM, *n.* [counter and charm.] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. *Pope.*

COUNTERCH'ARM, *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUNTERCHECK', *v. t.* [counter and check.] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUNTERCHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprovder. *Bailey.*

COUNTERCURRENT, *a.* [*counter* and *current*.] Running in an opposite direction. *Kirwan.*

COUNTERCURRENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUNTERDISTINCTION, *n.* Contradistinction. *More.*

COUNTERDRAW, *v. t.* [*counter* and *draw*.] In painting, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram. *Encyc.*

COUNTERDRAWING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTERDRAWN, *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *n.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence. *Burnet.*

COUNTERFEIT, *v. t.* *counterfeit*. [*Fr. contrefaire, contrefait; contre* and *faire*, to make; *L. contra* and *facio*; *It. contraffare, contraffatto*; *Sp. contrahacer, contrahecho*.]

1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged, for that which is original or genuine; as, to counterfeit coin, bank notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the hand writing or signature of another, &c. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.

2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to counterfeit the voice of another person; to counterfeit piety.

COUNTERFEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception. *Shak.*

COUNTERFEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill of exchange.

2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical; as a counterfeit friend.

3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as counterfeit modesty.

COUNTERFEIT, *n.* A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

2. In law, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. *Encyc.*

3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a counterfeit.

COUNTERFEITED, *pp.* Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUNTERFEITER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.

3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUNTERFEITLY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUNTERFERMENT, *n.* [*counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUNTERFESSANCE, *n.* [*Fr. contrefaisance*.] The act of forging; forgery. *Obs.*

COUNTERFOIL, } That part of a tal-
COUNTERSTOCK, } ly struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the stock. *Bailey.*

COUNTERFORT, *n.* [*counter* and *fort*.] A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGAGE, *n.* [*counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD, *n.* [*counter* and *guard*.] In fortification, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated. *Encyc.*

COUNTER-INFLUENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used*.] *Scott.*

COUNTERLIGHT, *n.* [*counter* and *light*.] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage. *Chambers.*

COUNTERMAND, *v. t.* [*Fr. contremander; contre* and *mander*, *L. mando*, to command.]

1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command and forbids its execution; as, to countermand orders.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit. [*Little used*.] *Harvey.*

COUNTERMAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command. *Shak.*

COUNTERMANDED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUNTERMANDING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUNTERMARCH, *v. i.* [*counter* and *march*.] To march back.

COUNTERMARCH, *n.* A marching back; a returning. *Collier.*

2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear. *Cyc.*

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMARK, *n.* [*counter* and *mark*.] A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known. *Chambers.*

COUNTERMARK, *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMINE, *n.* [*counter* and *mine*.] In military affairs, a well and gallery sunk in the earth and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. *Military Dict.*

2. Means of opposition or counteraction. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance. *L' Etrange.*

COUNTERMINE, *v. t.* To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.

2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUNTER-MOTION, *n.* [*counter* and *motion*.] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. *Digby. Collier.*

COUNTER-MOVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* [*Fr. contremur; contre* and *mur*, *L. murus*, a wall.]

A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUNTER-NATURAL, *a.* [*counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTER-NEGOTIATION, *n.* [*counter* and *negotiation*.] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUNTERNOISE, *n.* [*counter* and *noise*.] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTER-O'PENING, *n.* [*counter* and *opening*.] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPACE, *n.* [*counter* and *pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. *Swift.*

COUNTERPALED, *a.* [*counter* and *pale*.] In heraldry, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counterchanged; so that the upper and lower are of different colors. *Encyc.*

COUNTERPANE, *n.* A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [*See Counterpoint*.]

2. One part of an indenture. *Obs.*

COUNTERPART, *n.* [*counter* and *part*.] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *B. Jonson.*

2. In music, the part to be applied to another; as, the base is the counterpart to the treble. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUNTERPAS'SANT, *a.* [*counter* and *passant*.] In heraldry, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways. *Bailey. Encyc.*

COUNTER-PETITION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another. *Clarendon.*

COUN'TERPLEA, *n.* [*counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication to a plea, or request. *Cowel.*

COUNTERPLOT, *v. t.* [*counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TERPLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another. *L'Estrange.*

COUN'TERPLOTTING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TERPOINT, *n.* [*Fr. contrepoin*; *Arm. contrapunctum*; *contre* and *point*.]

1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written corruptly *counterpane*.

2. In music, counterpoint is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. Hence counterpoint in composition is the art of combining and modulating consonant sounds. *Encyc. Busby.*

3. An opposite point. *Sandys.*

COUN'TERPOISE, *v. t. s as z.* [*Fr. contre-peser*; *It. contrappesare*; *Sp. contrapesar*; *contre*, *contra*, and *peser*, *pesar*, to weigh. See *Poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights counterpoising each other, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the senate may be able to counterpoise the rash impetuosity of a democratic house.

COUN'TERPOISE, *n.* [*Fr. contrepoids*; *It. contrappeso*; *Sp. contrapeso*.]

1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. *Milton.*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

3. In the manege, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other. *Encyc.*

COUN'TERPOISED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUN'TERPOISING, *ppr.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUN'TERPOISON, *n. s as z.* [*counter* and *poison*.] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRACTICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

COUNTERPRESSURE, *n.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction. *Blackmore.*

COUN'TERPROJECT, *n.* [*counter* and *project*.]

A project, scheme or proposal, of one party,

given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty. *Swift.*

COUN'TERPROOF, *n.* [*counter* and *proof*.] In rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. *Encyc.*

COUN'TERPROVE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *prove*.]

To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUN'TERROLL, *n.* [*counter* and *roll*.]

In law, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. *Bailey.*

2. As a verb, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.

COUNTEROLMENT, *n.* A counter account. [See *Control*.]

COUNTER-SAILANT, *a.* [*Fr. contre* and *saillir*, to leap.]

In heraldry, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other. *Bailey.*

COUN'TERSCARP, *n.* [*Fr. contrescarpe*; *It. contrascarpa*; *Sp. contraescarpa*; *contre* and *escarpe*, *carpa*, *escarpa*, a slope, from the root of *carve*.]

In fortification, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris. Encyc.*

COUN'TERSCUFFLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUN'TERSEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another. *Shak.*

COUNTER-SECURE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *secure*.] To secure one who has given security.

COUNTER-SECURITY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another. *Bailey.*

COUN'TERSENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

COUN'TERSIGN, *v. t.* [*counter* and *sign*.]

Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary. Bank notes signed by the president are *countersigned* by the cashier.

COUN'TERSIGN, *n.* A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword. Advance and give the *countersign*.

COUN'TERSIGNAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; a naval term.

COUN'TER-SIGNATURE, *n.* The name of

a secretary or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *countersignature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tobke.*

COUN'TERSIGNED, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUN'TERSIGNING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUNTERSTATUTE, *n.* A contrary statute, or ordinance. *Milton.*

COUN'TERSTROKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned. *Spenser.*

COUNTER-SURETY, *n.* A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

COUN'TERSWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence. *Milton.*

COUN'TERTALLY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

COUN'TERTASTE, *n.* [*counter* and *taste*.] Opposite or false taste. *Shenstone.*

COUN'TERTENOR, *n.* [*counter* and *tenor*.] In music,

one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUN'TERTIDE, *n.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUN'TERTIME, *n.* [*counter* and *time*.] In the manege, the defense or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. *Encyc.*

2. Resistance; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUN'TERTURN, *n.* The highth of a play, which puts an end to expectation. *Dryden.*

COUNTERVA'IL, *v. t.* [*counter* and *L. valeo*, to avail or be strong.]

To act against with equal force, or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate.

The profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. *Esth. vii.*

COUN'TERVA'IL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital. *Spenser. South.*

COUNTERVA'ILED, *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUNTERVA'ILING, *ppr.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating an effect.

COUN'TERVIEW, *n.* [*counter* and *view*.] An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition. *Swift.*

COUN'TERVOTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote. *Scott.*

COUN'TERWEIGH, *v. t.* [See *Weigh*.] To weigh against; to counterbalance. *Ascham.*

COUN'TERWHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUN'TERWIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUN'TERWORK, *n.* [See *Work*.] To work

in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice.

COUNTERWROUGHT, *pp.* *counterraut'*. Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNT'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*; It. *contessa*; Sp. *condesa*. See *Count*.] The consort of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, } *n.* [See *Count*, the
COUNTING-ROOM, } *verb.*]

The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers.

COUNT'LESS, *a.* [count and less.] That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are *countless*.

COUN'TRY, *n.* *kun'try*. [The correct orthography would be *contry*, Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*, contracted from L. *conterra*, *con* and *terra*, land adjacent to a city. Hence the citizen says, let us go into the *country*. The Latin has *conterraneus*, a countryman.]

1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the *country*, a few miles from town. See Mark v. Luke viii. Hence,

2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. We say, the gentleman has a seat in the *country*, at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,

3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or lesser district. We speak of all the *countries* of Europe or Asia.

And they came into the *country* of Moab. Ruth i.

4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my *country*, or Connecticut is my *country*.

Laban said, it must not be so done in our *country*. Gen. xxix.

5. The region in which one resides. He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange *country*. Heb. xi.

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. Acts xxvii.

5. The inhabitants of a region. All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv.

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a *country*. Heb. xi.

They desire a better *country*, a heavenly. Heb. xi.

9. In law, a jury of jurors; as, trial by the *country*, per pais.

COUN'TRY, *a.* Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as a *country* town; a *country* seat; a *country* squire; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to city party.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his *country* language.

Maccabees.

Dryden.

3. Rude; ignorant. *Country-dance*, an erroneous orthography. [See *Contra-dance*.]

COUN'TRYMAN, *n.* One born in the same country with another. This man is my *countryman*. [See 2 Cor. xi. 26.]

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain unpolished manners.

3. An inhabitant or native of a region. What *countryman* is he?

COUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *comté*; Sp. *condado*; It. *contea*; L. *comitatus*. See *Count*.]

1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire*. [See *Shire*.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice and the execution of the laws. In England there are fifty two counties, and in each is a Lord Lieutenant, who has command of the militia. The several states of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each, the supreme court of the state holds stated sessions.

2. A county; an earl or lord. *Obs.* *Shak.* *County court*, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, whose powers, in America, depend on statutes. In England, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff.

County palatine, in England, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called a *palatio*, the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their powers are now abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester and Durham.

County corporate, is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as London, York, Bristol, &c.

COUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as *county* court.

COUPEE', *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

Chambers.

COUP'LE, *n.* *kup'pl*. [Fr. *couple*; L. *copula*; It. Sp. *id.*; Arm. *couble*; D. *koppel*; G. *kuppel*; Sw. *koppel*; Dan. *kobbel*; Heb. כפל; Ch. *id.* and קפל to double or fold; Syr. *id.*; Sam. to shut.]

1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together; as a *couple* of men; a *couple* of oranges. I have planted a *couple* of cherry trees. We cannot call a horse and an ox a *couple*, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, a *couple* of animals. Among huntsmen and soldiers, *brace* is used for couple; as a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair*, which implies strictly,

not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple*; but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair*.

2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together.

3. A male and a female connected by marriage, betrothed or allied; as a married *couple*; a young *couple*.

4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.

COUP'LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler*; L. *copulo*; Sp. *copular*; It. *copulare*.]

1. To link, chain or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.

Thou shalt *couple* the curtains with taches. Ex. xxvi.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife. *Swift*.

COUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes. *Dryden*.

COUP'LED, *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.

COUP'LEMENT, *n.* Union. *Spenser*.

COUP'LET, *n.* *cup'plet*. [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*.

3. A pair; as a *couplet* of doves. [Not used.] *Shak.*

COUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUP'LING, *n.* That which couples or connects. 2 Chron. xxxiv.

2. The act of coupling.

COUR'AGE, *n.* *kur'age*. [Fr. from *cœur*, L. *cor*, the heart; Arm. *courach*; Sp. *corage*; Port. *caragem*; It. *coraggio*.]

Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but *fortitude* implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner. *Addison*.

Be strong, and of good *courage*. Deut. xxxi.

COURA'GEOUS, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardly to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

Be thou strong and *courageous*. Josh. i.

COURA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

COURANT', } *n.* [Fr. *courante*, running.]

COURAN'TO, } A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a *coupee*.

Encyc.

2. The title of a newspaper.

COURAP', *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face. *Encyc.*

COURB, *v. i.* [Fr. *courber*.] To bend. [Not in use.]

COURB, *a.* Crooked. [Not in use.]

COURBARIL, *n.* Gum anime, which flows from the Hymenaea, a tree of South America; used for varnishing. *Fourcroy*.

COUR'IER, *n.* [Fr. *courier*, from *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches on public business.

COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *course*; Sp. *curso*; It. *corso*; Ir. *curra*; from L. *curvus*, from *curro*, to run, W. *gyru*, Eng. *hurry*. See Class Gr. No. 7. 15. 32. 34.]

1. In its general sense, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.

Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.

Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as a straight *course*, or winding *course*. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.

Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as the *course* of a rolling stone; the *course* of a carriage; the *course* of the earth in its orbit.

Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage.

2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? In technical language, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Ground on which a race is run.

4. A passing or process; the progress of anything; as the *course* of an argument, or of a debate; a *course* of thought or reflexion.

5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as the *course* of descent in inheritance.

6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office, or duty.

The chief fathers of every *course*. 1 Chron. xxvii.

Solomon appointed the *courses* of the priests. 2 Chron. viii.

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due *course* of law. Leave nature to her *course*.

8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications; as a *course* of medicine administered.

9. A methodical series, applied to the arts or sciences; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. We say, the author has completed a *course* of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student; as, he has completed a *course* of studies in law or physics.

10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions.

That I might finish my *course* with joy. Acts xx.

Their *course* is evil. Jer. xxiii.

11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, we know not what *course* to pursue.

12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own *course*.

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

14. Orderly structure; system.

The tongue setteth on fire the *course* of nature. James iii.

15. Any regular series. In architecture, a

continued range of stones, level or of the same highth, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c.

16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat.

17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in *course*.

18. Empty form; as, compliments are often words of *course*.

Of course, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision. This effect will follow *of course*. If the defendant resides not in the state, the cause is continued *of course*.

COURSES, *n. plu.* In a ship, the principal sails, as the main sail, fore sail, and mizen; sometimes the name is given to the stay sails on the lower masts; also to the main stay sails of all brigs and schooners.

Mar. Dict.

2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

COURSE, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue; to chase.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. *May.*

3. To run through or over.

The blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain.

COURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

Shak.

The grayhounds *coursed* through the fields.

COURSED, *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

COURSER, *n.* A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse; a word used chiefly in poetry.

Dryden. Pope.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

Johnson.

3. A disputant. [Not in use.] *Wood.*

COURSEY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley.

Sherwood.

COURSING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

COURSING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes or deer.

COURT, *n.* [Sax. *cort*; Fr. *cour*; Arm. *court*; It. *corte*; Sp. *corte*; Port. *corte*; L. *curia*; Ir. *cúirt*. The primary sense and application are not perfectly obvious. Most probably the word is from a verb which signifies to go round, to collect. W. *cur*, a circle;

Ar. *ḥāḳ* to go round, to collect, to bind.

Hence applied to a yard or inclosure. See Class Gr. No. 32. 34. It may possibly be allied to *yard*, Goth. *gards*; or it may be derived from a verb signifying to cut off or separate, and primarily signify the fence that *cuts off* or excludes access. The former is most probable.]

1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; in popular language, a court-yard. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.

3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. *Europe.*

4. The hall, chamber or place where justice is administered.

St. Paul was brought into the highest *court* in Athens. *Atterbury.*

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. *Temple.*

6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval or ecclesiastical; as a *court* of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court*; *court* baron; &c. Hence,

7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military or ecclesiastical.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor. Hence the phrase, to *make court*, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

9. In scripture, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple, three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the *courts of the Lord*.

10. In the U. States, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the *General Court* of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a *General Court* in 1639. *B. Trumbull.*

11. A session of the legislature.

COURT, *v. t.* In a general sense, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.

2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause.

COURT-BAR'ON, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor. *Blackstone.*

COURT-BRED, *a.* [See *Breed*.] Bred at court. *Churchill.*

COURT-BREEDING, *n.* Education at a court. *Milton.*

COURT-BUBBLE, *n.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont.*

COURT-CHAPLAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

COURT-CUPBOARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days. *Shak.*

COURT-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

COURT-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

COURT-DRESSER, *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FASHION, *n.* The fashion of a court. *Fuller.*

COURT-FAVOR, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shak.*

COURT-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings. *America.*

COURT-LADY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

COURT-LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lord.

ship or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COURT-MARTIAL, n. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences of a military character.

COURTED, pp. Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.

COURTEOUS, a. *kurt'eous*. [from *court*; Fr. *courtois*; It. *cortese*; Sp. *cortes*.]

1. Polite; wellbred; being of elegant manners: civil; obliging; condescending; applied to persons.

2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; applied to manners, &c.

COURTEOUSLY, adv. In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, n. Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

COURTER, n. One who courts; one who solicits in marriage. *Sherwood.*

COURTESAN, n. *kurt'ezan*. [Fr. *courtisane*; Sp. *cortesana*; from *court*.]

A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

COURTESY, n. *kurt'esy*. [Fr. *courtoisie*; Sp. It. *cortesia*; Port. *cortezia*; from Fr. *courtois*, Sp. *cortes*, courteous, from *court*.]

1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great *courtesy* to strangers; he treats his friends with great *courtesy*.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. *Shak. Bacon.*

3. The act of civility, respect or reverence, performed by a woman; a fall or inclination of the body, corresponding in design to the bow of a gentleman. *Dryden.*

4. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy*, that is, not of right, but by indulgence.

Tenure by courtesy or curtesy, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by *curtesy*. *Blackstone.*

COURTESY, v. i. To perform an act of civility, respect or reverence, as a woman. Note. This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility, performed by women.

COURTESY, v. t. To treat with civility. [Not in use.]

COURTIER, n. *ko'rtyur*. [from *court*.] A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

COURTIERY, n. The manners of a courtier. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

COURTING, ppr. Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. Polite; elegant. *Camden.*

COURTLINESS, n. [See *Courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity. *Digby.*

COURTLING, n. A courtier; a retainer to a court. *B. Jonson.*

COURTLY, a. [court and like.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; applied to men and manners; flattering, applied to language. *Pope.*

COURTLY, adv. In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

COURTSHIP, n. The act of soliciting favor. *Swift.*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Dryden.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Obs. Donne.*

COUSIN, n. *kuz'n*. [Fr. *cousin*. Qu. contracted from L. *consobrinus* or *consanguineus*, or is it allied to the Persian *خویش* related, kindred.]

1. In a general sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. But,

2. Appropriately, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousin-germans*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*.

3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Johnson.*

COUSIN, a. *kuz'n*. Allied. *Obs. Chaucer.*

COVE, n. [Sax. *cof*, *cofe*, an inner room, a den. Qu. Obs. L. *corum*. The Spanish has the word with the Arabic prefix, *alcoba*, an *alcove*; Port. *alcova*; It. *alcovo*. It may be allied to *cubby*, W. *cwb*, a hollow place, a cote or kennel; or to *cave*, Ar. قَب to arch, or قَاب to make hollow.]

A small inlet, creek or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.

COVE, v. t. To arch over; as a *coved* ceiling. *Swinburne.*

COVENABLE, a. [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Obs. Wickliffe.*

COVENANT, n. [Fr. *convenant*, the participle of *convenir*, to agree, L. *convenio*, *con* and *venio*, to come; Norm. *convenance*, a covenant; It. *convenzione*, from L. *convenio*. Literally, a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.]

1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. A covenant is created by deed in writing, sealed and executed; or it may be implied in the contract. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.

3. In *theology*, the *covenant of works*, is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man, that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. *This do, and live; that do, and die.*

The *covenant of redemption*, is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son, respecting the redemption of sinners by Christ.

The *covenant of grace*, is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel. *Cruden. Encyc.*

4. In church affairs, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection.

COVENANT, v. i. To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract. A *covenant* with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed, it has for before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Matth. xxvi.*

COVENANT, v. t. To grant or promise by covenant.

COVENANTED, pp. Pledged or promised by covenant.

COVENANTEE, n. The person to whom a covenant is made. *Blackstone.*

COVENANTING, ppr. Making a covenant; stipulating.

COVENANTER, n. He who makes a covenant. *Blackstone.*

COVENOUS, } a. [See *Corin*.] Collusive; as a *covenous* lease of lands. *Bacon.*

COVER, v. t. [Fr. *couvrir*; Sp. Port. *cubrir*; It. *coprire*; Norm. *coverer* and *converer*; from L. *coopero*.]

1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to *cover* a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.

The valleys are *covered* with corn. *Ps. lxxv.*
The locusts shall *cover* the face of the earth. *Ex. x.*

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.

If I say, surely the darkness shall *cover* me—*Ps. cxxxix.*

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was *covered* from our sight by a forest.

4. To clothe; as, to *cover* with a robe or mantle; to *cover* nakedness. *1 Sam. xxviii.*

14. *Ex. xxviii. 42.*

5. To overwhelm.

The waters *covered* the chariots and horsemen. *Ex. xiv.*

Let them be *covered* with reproach. *Ps. lxxi.*

6. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Pet. iv.*

7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.

He that *covereth* his sin shall not prosper. *Prov. xxviii.*

8. To pardon or remit.

Blessed is he whose sin is *covered*. *Ps. xxxii.*

9. To veil, applied to women. *1 Cor. xi.*

To wear a hat, applied to men. *Be covered, sir.*

10. To wrap, infold or envelop; as, to *cover* a package of goods.

11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. A squadron of horse *covered* the troops on the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley.*

12. To brood; to incubate; as, a hen *covering* her eggs. *Addison.*

13. To copulate with a female.
14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, the receipts do not cover the expenses; *a mercantile use of the word.*
15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.
16. To include, embrace or comprehend. This land was covered by a mortgage.

Johnson's Rep.

COVER, *n.* Any thing which is laid, set or spread over another thing; as the cover of a vessel; the cover of a bed.

2. Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. Affected gravity may serve as a cover for a deceitful heart.

3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops fought under cover of the batteries.

4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under cover of the night.

5. Shelter; retreat; in hunting.

COVERCHIEF, *n.* A covering for the head. *Obs.*

Chaucer.

COVERCLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.

COVERED, *pp.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; veiled; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

COVERING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; veiling; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.

COVERING, *n.* That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Noah removed the covering of the ark. Gen. viii.

He spread a cloud for a covering. Ps. cv. Destruction hath no covering. Job xxvi.

2. A cover; a lid.

Every open vessel that hath no covering. Numb. xix.

3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. Job xxiv.

COVERLET, *n.* [cover, and Fr. *lit*, a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed. *Dryden.*

COVER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

COVERT, *a.* [Fr. *couvert*, participle of *couvrir*, to cover.]

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or covert guile.

Milton.

2. Disguised; insidious.

3. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as a covert alley, or place. *Bacon. Pope.*

4. Under cover, authority or protection; as a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

COVERT, *n.* A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense.

A tabernacle—for a covert from storm and rain. Isa. iv.

I will trust in the covert of thy wings. Ps. li.

2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place. 1 Sam. xxv. Job xxxviii.

COVERTLY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero.

Dryden.

COVERTNESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE, *n.* Covering; shelter; defense. *Milton. Bacon.*

2. In law, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under cover, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert*, or *femme-covert*. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

COVERT-WAY, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, towards the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called also the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp.

Harris. Encyc.

COVET, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer*, to covet; Norm. *coveitant*, covetous; *covelise*, greediness; W. *cybyz*, a covetous man; *cybyzu*, to covet. The Welsh word is pronounced *cybythu*; and *cy* has the power of *con*, and may be a contraction of it. The last constituent part of the word coincides in elements with the Latin *peto*, and more nearly with the Gr. *ποθεω*, to desire.]

1. To desire or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; in a good sense.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, wife or servant. Ex. xx.

COVET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire.

1 Tim. vi.

COVETABLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

COVETED, *pp.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

COVETING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

COVETING, *n.* Inordinate desire. *Shak.*

COVETISE, *n.* Avarice. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

COVETOUS, *a.* [Fr. *convoteux*.] Very desirous; eager to obtain; in a good sense; as covetous of wisdom, virtue or learning.

Taylor. Shak.

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; directed to money or goods, avaricious.

A bishop then must not be covetous. 1 Tim. iii.

COVETOUSLY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

COVETOUSNESS, *n.* A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.

Out of the heart proceedeth covetousness. Mark vii.

Mortify your members—and covetousness which is idolatry. Col. iii.

2. Strong desire; eagerness. *Shak.*

COV'EY, *n.* [Fr. *covée*, a brood; *couver*, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; It. *covare*; Sp. *cobijar*, to brood, to cover; L. *cubo*, incubo. See Class Gb. No. 14. 25. 31. 36. 88.]

1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of fowls together; as a covey of partridges. *Addison.*

2. A company; a set.

COVIN, *n.* [Qu. Ar. *قصاب* gabana, to defraud. More probably this word belongs to some verb in Gb. signifying to conceal, or to agree. In Norm. Fr. *covinc* is a secret place or meeting.]

In law, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person. *Encyc. Cowel.*

COVING, *n.* [See Cove.] In building, a term denoting an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris. Johnson.*

COVINOUS, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

COW, *n.* plu. cows; old plu. kine. [Sax. *cu*; D. *koe*; G. *kuh*; Sw. *ko*; Dan. *koe*; L. *ceva*; Hindoo *gaj*, or *gou*; Pers. *koh*; Pahlavi, *gao*; Sans. *go*, a cow, and *gau*, an ox; *godama*, a cowherd.]

The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.

Sea-cow, the Manatus, a species of the Trichechus. [See Sea-cow.]

COW, *v. t.* [Qu. Ice. *kufwa*, or *kuga*, to depress.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity. *Shak.*

COW-BANE, *n.* [cow and bane.] A popular name of the *Ethusa cynapium*.

COWHAGE, } *n.* A leguminous plant of
COW-ITCH, } the genus *Dolichos*, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods, crooked and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching. *Encyc.*

COWHERD, *n.* [See Herd.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

Mortimer.

COW-KEEPER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COW-LEECH, *n.* [See Leech.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

COW-LEECHING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

Mortimer.

COW-LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow.

COW-PARSNIP, *n.* A plant of the genus *Heracleum*.

COW-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.

COW-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

COW-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the *Briza*, a genus of plants.

COWSLIP, } *n.* A plant of the genus *Pri-*
COW'S-LIP, } mula, or primrose, of several varieties. The American cowslip belongs to the genus *Dodecatheon*; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip, to the genus *Pulmonaria*.

COW'S-LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbascum*.

C O W

COW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cherophyllum*, or chervil.

COW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Melampyrum*.

COW'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *couard*; Arm. *couhard*; Sp. and Port. *cobarde*. The original French orthography was *culvert*, and it has been supposed to be from *culum vertere*, to turn the tail. This suggestion receives countenance from the corresponding word in Italian, *codardo*, *codardia*, which would seem to be from *coda*, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is *caſan*, *caggi*, from the same root as *L. caco*.]

1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life. *South.*

2. In heraldry, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs. *Encyc.*

COW'ARD, *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base; as a coward wretch.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity; as coward cry; coward joy. *Shak. Prior.*

COW'ARDICE, *n.* [Fr. *cowardise*; Sp. *cobardia*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger. *Cowardice* alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*

Did cowardice; did injustice ever save a sinking state. *Ames.*

COW'ARDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

COW'ARDLINESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

COW'ARDLY, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*

2. Mean; base; befitting a coward; as a cowardly action.

3. Proceeding from fear of danger; as cowardly silence. *South.*

COW'ARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely. *Knolles.*

COW'ARDOUS, *a.* Cowardly. [Not used.] *Barret.*

COW'ARDSHIP, *n.* Cowardice. [Not used.] *Shak.*

COW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *curian*, to squat, or cower; *cur*, a circle; G. *kauern*. See Class Gr. No. 32. 34. 37.]

To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downwards.

Our dame sits cowering o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

COW'ER, *v. t.* To cherish with care. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

COW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Little used.] *Shak.*

COWL, *n.* [contracted from Sax. *cugle*, *cugle*; L. *cucullus*; Ir. *cochal*; Sp. *cogulla*; Port. *cogula*, *cucula*.]

1. A monk's hood, or habit, worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. It is either white or black.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl? *Pope.*

2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water. *Johnson.*

COWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Suckling.*

C R A

COWLED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl, as a cowed leaf.

COW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

CO-WORK'ER, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

COW'RY, *n.* A small shell, the *Cypræa moneta*, used for coin in Africa and the East Indies.

COX'COMB, *n.* [cock's comb.] The top of the head. *Shak.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shak.*

3. A top; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Dryden. Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of *Celosia*, and some other plants.

COX'COMBLY, *a.* Like a coxcomb. [Not used.] *Beaum.*

COXCOM'ICAL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; a low word.

COY, *a.* [Fr. *coi*, or *coy*, quiet, still, contracted probably from the L. *quietus* or its root, or from *cautus*.]

Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as coy. *Waller.*

COY, *v. i.* To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. *Dryden.*

2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend.

Shak.

3. To smooth or stroke. *Shak.*

COY, for *decoy*, to allure. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

COY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy, or reserved.

COY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity. *Chapman.*

COY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would coyly feign, And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

COYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk. *Dryden.*

COZ, A contraction of *cousin*. *Shak.*

COZ'EN, *v. t.* *cuz'n.* [Qu. Arm. *couchyein*, *couchiein*, *concheza*, to cheat, or to waste and fritter away. In Russ. *koznedei* is a cheat. Qu. *chouse* and *cheat*.]

1. To cheat; to defraud.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to cozen it. *L'Estrange.*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

COZ'ENAGE, *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating. *Dryden. Swift.*

COZ'ENED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZ'ENER, *n.* One who cheats, or defrauds.

COZ'ENING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CRAB, *n.* [Sax. *crabba* and *hresen*; Sw. *krabba*; Dan. *krabbe*, *kræbs*; D. *krab*, *kræft*; G. *krabbe*, *kræbs*; Fr. *ecrevisse*; W. *crav*, claws; *cravanc*, a crab; *cravu*, to scratch; Gr. *καράβος*; L. *carabus*. It may be allied to the Ch. כרב *kerabb*, to plow,

C R A

Eng. to grave, engrave, L. *scribo*, Gr. *γραφο*, literally, to scrape or scratch. See Class Rb. No. 30. 18. &c.]

1. A crustaceous fish, the cray-fish, Cancer, a genus containing numerous species. They have usually ten feet, two of which are furnished with claws; two eyes, pedunculated, elongated and movable. To this genus belong the lobster, the shrimp, &c.

2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste.

3. A peevish morose person. *Johnson.*

4. A wooden engine with three claws for lanching ships and heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. *Mar. Dict.*

6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.

Crab's claws, in the materia medica, the tips of the claws of the common crab; used as absorbents. *Encyc.*

Crab's eyes, in pharmacy, concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish. They are rounded on one side, and depressed and sinuated on the other, considerably heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are absorbent, discussive and diuretic. *Encyc.*

Crab-lice, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. *crab*, supra, or L. *acerbus*.]

CRAB'-APPLE, *n.* A wild apple. [See *Crab*, No. 2.]

CRAB'-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Digitaria*. *Muhlenberg.*

CRAB'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears crabs. *Shak.*

CRAB'-YAWS, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips. *Encyc.*

CRAB'BED, *a.* [from *crab*.] Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; applied to the temper. *Shak.*

2. Rough; harsh; applied to things.

3. Difficult; perplexing; as a crabbed author or subject. *Dryden.*

CRAB'BEDLY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity. *Johnson.*

CRAB'BEDNESS, *n.* Roughness; harshness.

2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRAB'BY, *a.* Difficult. *Moxon.*

CRAB'ER, *n.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRACK, *v. t.* [Fr. *cracker*; D. *kracken*; G. *krachen*; Dan. *krakker*; It. *croccare*; W. *rhecan*; Sp. *rajar*; Port. *rachar*; probably from the root of *break*, *wreck*, and coinciding with the Gr. *σπενω*, *σπυνω*; also with Eng. *creak*, *croak*. The W. has also *crig*, a crack, from *rhig*, a notch. *Owen.* See Class Rg. No. 34.]

1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; as, to crack a board or a rock: or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to crack glass, or ice.

2. To break in pieces; as, to crack nuts.

3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to crack the heart. *Shak.*

We now use *break*, or *rend*.

4. To open and drink; as, to crack a bottle of wine. [Lous.]

5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as, to *crack* a joke.

6. To snap; to make a sharp sudden noise; as, to *crack* a whip.

7. To break or destroy.

8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy; as, to *crack* the brain.

CRACK, *v. i.* To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost: or to be marred without an opening; as, glass *cracks* by a sudden application of heat.

2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired.

The credit of the exchequer *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. [Not elegant.] Dryden.

3. To utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; as, the clouds *crack*; the whip *cracks*.

Shak.

4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with of.

The Ethiopians of their sweet complexion *crack*. [Not elegant.] Shak.

CRACK, *n.* [Gr. *payas*.] A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as a *crack* in timber, in a wall, or in glass.

2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report; as the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of a whip.

3. Change of voice in puberty.

Shak.

4. Crazy of intellect; or a crazy person.

Addison.

5. A boast, or boaster. [Low.]

6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute. [Low.]

7. A lad; an instant. [Not used.]

CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.

CRACK'ED, *pp.* Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed.

2. Impaired; crazy.

CRACK'ER, *n.* A noisy boasting fellow.

Shak.

2. A rocket; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise.

3. A hard biscuit.

America.

4. That which cracks any thing.

CRACK-HEMP, *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged.

Shak.

CRACK'ING, *ppr.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.

CRACK'LE, *v. i.* [dim. of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns *crack*.

CRACK'LING, *ppr.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.

CRACK'LING, *n.* The making of small abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccles. vii.

CRACK'NEL, *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit. 1 Kings xiv. 3.

CRADLE, *n.* [Sax. *cradel*; W. *cryd*, a rocking or shaking, a cradle; *crydu*, to shake, or tremble; *crydian*, *crydiaw*, id., from *ryd*, a moving; Ir. *creatham*, to shake; Gr. *xpadaw*, id. and to swing;

Heb. *רדד*, to tremble or shake, to palpitate; Syr. in Ethp., to rub or scrape. Without the first letter, W. *ryd*, Heb. Ch. Eth.

רדד to tremble, to shake. In Ar. *رعد*, raada, to thunder, to impress terror, to tremble; and *رأد* to run hither and thither, to move one way and the other, to tremble or shake. The Arabic *رعد*, to

thunder, coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, and the W. *grydiaw*, to utter a rough sound, to shout, whoop or scream, *grydiaw*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout or whoop, and this from *ryd*; so that *crydiaw* and *grydiaw* are from the same root, and from this we have *cry*, and *cry* implies roughness, coinciding with the Syriac, supra, to scrape, whence *grate*, *gride*, &c. See Owen's Welsh Dictionary, and Castle's Heptaglot.]

1. A movable machine of various constructions, placed on circular pieces of board, for rocking children or infirm persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age. Pope.

2. Infancy. From the *cradle*, is from the state of infancy; in the *cradle*, in a state of infancy.

3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow, where the bullet is put.

Encyc.

4. In surgery, a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set.

Encyc.

5. In ship-building, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for lanching. It supports the ship and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*.

Encyc.

6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.

Mar. Dict.

7. In engraving, an instrument, formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate.

Encyc.

8. In husbandry, a frame of wood, with long bending teeth, to which is fastened a sythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.

CRADLE, *v. i.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet.

It *cradles* their fears to sleep. D. A. Clark.

2. To nurse in infancy.

D. Webster.

3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

CRADLE, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

Shak.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.

CRADLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.

CRADLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.

CR'AFT, *n.* [Sax. *craft*, art, cunning, power, force; G. Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, faculty; W. *creu*, *cryu*, strong; *crevu*, to cry, to scream, to *crave*; *cryvau*, to strengthen, to wax strong; *cras*, a clasp; *crasfu*, to hold, to comprehend, to perceive; *crasus*, of quick perception. The primary sense is to strain or stretch. Hence, strength, skill, a crying out, holding, &c.]

1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.

Poesy is the poet's skill or *craft* of making—
B. Jonson.

2. Cunning, art or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv.

3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth. Acts xix.

4. All sorts of vessels employed in loading or unloading ships, as lighters, hoys, barges, scows, &c.

Small craft is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

CR'AFT, *v. i.* To play tricks. [Not in use.] Shak.

CR'AFTILY, *adv.* [See *Crafty*.] With craft, cunning or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

CR'AFTINESS, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*.

Job v.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv.

CR'AFTSMAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

CR'AFTSMaster, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

CR'AFTY, *a.* Cunning; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.

He disappointeth the devices of the *crafty*.

Job v.

2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit.

Being *crafty*, I caught you with guile. 2 Cor. xii.

CRAG, *n.* [W. Scot. Ir. *craig*; Gaelic, *creag*; Corn. *karak*; Arm. *garrecq*; probably Gr. *paxia*, *paxis*, from the root of *pyro*, to break, like *rupes*, in Latin, from the root of *rumpo*, *rupi*, and *crepido*, from *crepo*. See *Crack*. The name is taken from *breaking*, L. *frango*, for *frago*; and *frago*, *craggy*, are the same word with different prefixes; Eng. *ragged*. The *Kpaxos* in Cilicia, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny, retains the Celtic orthography.]

A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock.

CRAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Scot. *crag*, or *craig*; Gr. *paxu*. The same word probably as the preceding, from its roughness, or break. We now call it *rack*.]

The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* of mutton.

CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points and inequalities.

CRAG'GEDNESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

CRAG'GINESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.

CRAG'GY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projec-

ting points of rocks; as the *craggy* side of a mountain; a *craggy* cliff.

CRAKE, *n.* A boast. [See *Crack*.]

CRAKE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *κρετ*, from *κρενω*.] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *Rallus*, found among grass, corn, broom or furze. Its cry is very singular, *crek, crek*, and is imitated by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net.

CRAKE-BERRY, *n.* A species of *Empetrum* or berry-bearing heath.

CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian*; Sw. *krama*; coinciding in sense and probably in origin with *ram*.]

1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people; to *cram* victuals down the throat.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers.

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd. Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease.

CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

CRAMBO, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMMED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAMMING, *pp.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *kramma*; D. *krampe*; G. Dan. Sw. *krampe*; It. *rampone*, a cramp-iron. Qu. Ir. *crampa*, a knot. If *m* is radical, this word may accord with the Celtic *crom*, G. *krumm*, crooked, from shrinking, contracting. But if *p* is radical, this word accords with the W. *craf*, a clasp, a cramp-iron, *crafu*, to secure hold of, to comprehend, Ir. *crapadh*, to shrink or contract. The sense is to strain or stretch.]

1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness.

2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. [Fr. *crampon*; It. *rampone*.]

CRAMP, *v. t.* To pain or affect with spasms.

2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

3. To fasten, confine or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [Little used.]

CRAMPED, *pp.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person

like electricity, causing a slight shock and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMPING, *pp.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP-IRON, *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRA'NAGE, *n.* [from *crane*. Low L. *cranagium*.]

The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

CRA'NBERRY, *n.* [crane and berry.] A species of *Vaccinium*; a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. Its botanical name is *oxycoccus*, [sour berry,] and it is also called moss-berry, or moor-berry, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry when ripe is red, and of the size of a small cherry or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavor, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is a distinct species, the *V. macrocarpon*. [The common pronunciation, *cramberry*, is erroneous.]

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran*; G. *krahn*; D. *kraan*; Sw. *kran*, or *trana*; Dan. *krane*, or *trane*; W. *garan*; Corn. *kraua*; Arm. *garan*; Gr. *γίπαρος*, whence *geranium*, the plant, crane's-bill. The word in Welsh signifies a shank or shaft, a crane or heron. This fowl then may be named from its long legs. Qu. *קרן* to shoot.]

1. A migratory fowl of the genus *Ardea*, belonging to the *grallae* order. The bill is straight, sharp and long, with a furrow from the nostrils towards the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These fowls have long legs, and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body, with ash-coloured feathers.

2. A machine for raising great weights, consisting of a horizontal arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with a tackle or pulley.

3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRA'NE'S-BILL, *n.* The plant *Geranium*, of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant scent, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [See *Crane*.]

2. A pair of pinchers used by surgeons.

CRA'NE-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *Tipula*, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved and longer than the head; the proboscis is short.

CRANIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανιον*, the skull, and *λογία*, knowledge.]

The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the science of the expression of human temper, disposition and talents.

CRANIOL'OGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRANIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανιον*, the skull, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers.

CRANIOMETER, *n.* [κρανιον, the skull, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRANIOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRANIOMETRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRANIOS'COPY, *n.* [κρανιον, supra, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties.

CRANIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *κρανιον*.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *cringe*, *krinkle*, to bend. D. *krinkel*, a curl; *kronkel*, a bend or winding; and *krank*, weak, is probably from bending; Ir. *franc*, to make crooked. Qu. *קרן*, or the root of *crook*.]

1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn.

2. Any bend, turn or winding.

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word. Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.

4. An iron brace for various purposes.

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank*; G. *id.*, weak; Sw. *kräncka*, to afflict; Dan. *krænker*, *id.*, or *krænger*, to careen a ship.]

In seamen's language, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.

2. Stout; bold; erect; as a cock crowing *crank*.

CRANK, *v. t.* [See *Crank*, *n.*, and *Crink*.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind and turn.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in.

CRANK'LE, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream—
Crankling her banks.

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* Liability to be overset, as a ship.

2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRAN'NIED, *a.* [See *Cranny*.] Having rents, chinks or fissures; as a *crannied* wall.

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran*; Arm. *cran*, a notch; L. *crena*; from the root of *rend*, Sax. *hrendan* or *rendan*; Arm. *ran-*

C R A

na, to split; *crenna*, to cut off; *W. rhanu*, to divide; *rhan*, a piece; *Ir. roinnim*, or *ruinnim*, to divide; *Gr. xrho*; *L. cerno*. See Class Rn. No. 4. 13. 16.]

1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden*.

2. A hole; a secret retired place.

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbutnot*.

3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses. *Encyc.*

CRANTS, *n.* [*G. kranz*.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. *Shak.*

CRAPE, *n.* [*Fr. crêpe*, and *crêper*, to curl, to *crisp*, to frizzle; *Arm. cresp*; *Sp. crespón*, *crapo*; *crespo*, *crisp*, curled; *crepar*, to *crisp* or curl; *Port. crespam*. *Crape* is contracted from *cresp*, *crisp*. [*D. krip*, *G. krepp*, *Dan. krep*.] See *Crisp*.]

A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. *Crape* is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in *crapo* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope*.

CRAPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crapo* the hair.

CRAPLE, *n.* [*W. cran*.] A claw. *Spenser*.

CRAPNEL, *n.* A hook or drag. *Qu. grapnel*.

CRAPULENCE, *n.* [*L. crapula*, a surfeit. See *Crap*.]

Cropsickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRAPULOUS, *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRASH, *v. t.* [*Fr. ecraser*, to crush. *Crash* seems to be allied to *crush* and to *rush*, *Sax. hreosan*.]

To break; to bruise. *Shak.*

CRASH, *v. i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses
crash. *Smith*.

CRASH, *n.* The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

CRASH'ING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph. i.*

CRASIS, *n.* [*Gr. xρασις*, from *κραννμι*, or *κραναι*, to mix, to temper.]

1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood. *Core*.

2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong; as *ααθηα* into *ααθη*; *ρυαας* into *ρυαας*.

CRASS, *a.* [*L. crassus*, the same as *gross*, which see.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids; as, *crass* and fuid exhalations. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.

CRASS'AMENT, *n.* The thick red part of

the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASSITUDE, *n.* [*L. crassitudo*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness; applied to liquids or solids. *Bacon. Woodward*.

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness. *Glanville*.

CRATCH, *n.* [*Fr. creche*.] A rack; a grated crib or manger.

[I believe not used in New England.]

CRATCH. [See *Scratch*.]

CRATCH'ES, *n. plu.* [*G. krätze*, the itch, *cratches*; *kratzen*, to scratch.]

In the manege, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRATE, *n.* [*L. crates*.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery and similar wares.

CRA'TER, *n.* [*L. crater*, *Gr. κρατηρ*, a great cup.]

1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain 31 stars.

CRAUNCH, *v. t.* [*D. schranssen*; *Vulgar scraunch*.]

To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRAUNCHING, *ppr.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRAVAT', *n.* [*Fr. cravate*; *It. cravatta*; *Sp. corbata*; *Port. caravata*. In *Dan. krage*, and *krave*, is a collar, a cape, the neck of a shirt, &c.]

A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

CRAVE, *v. t.* [*Sax. crafian*, to crave, ask, implore; *W. crevu*, to cry, to cry for, to crave; *crev*, a cry, a scream; *Sw. kräfa*; *Dan. kraver*; *Ice. krefa*. See Class Rb. No. 2. 4. *Syr.* So also *D. roepen*, *Sax. hreopen*, *Goth. hropyan*, to cry out, as our vulgar phrase is, to *rip out*. The primary sense is to cry out, or call.]

1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*

Joseph—went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. *Mark xv.*

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.

3. Sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought; as, I *crave for* mercy.

CRA'VED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRA'VEN, } [*Qu. from *crave*, that is,*
CRA'VENT, } *n. one who begs for his*
CRA'VANT, } *life, when vanquished.*]

1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow. *Shak.*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock. *Shak.*

CRA'VEN, *v. t.* To make recreant, weak or cowardly. *Shak.*

CRA'VER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRA'VING, *ppr.* Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating.

2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; de-

manding gratification; as an appetite *craving* food.

CRA'VING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRAW, *n.* [*Dan. kroe*; *Sw. kråfva*. This word coincides in elements with *crop*; *W. crofa*; *Sax. crop*; *D. krop*; *G. kropf*. The Danish *kroe* signifies the *craw*, and a victualling house, tavern or alehouse. It seems to be named from gathering.]

The crop or first stomach of fowls. *Ray*.

CRAW-FISH, } [*Craw* is contracted from
CRAY-FISH, } *n. crab*, or from the Welsh
crag, a shell; *pysgod cragen*, shell-fish. See *Crab*. *Qu.* is not *fish*, in these words, from the last syllable of the French *ecrevisse*?

A species of Cancer or crab, a crustaceous fish, found in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller, and is esteemed very delicate food.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [*D. krielen*; *Scot. croul*; *Dan. kravler*, to crawl up, to climb; *Sw. kråla*, to crawl, to swarm; *D. grielen*, to swarm; *grillen*, to shiver or shudder; *Fr. grouiller*, to stir about, to crawl with insects; *It. grillare*, to simmer. *Qu. Dan. kriller*, to itch.]

1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being. A worm *crawls* on the earth; a boy *crawls* into a cavern, or up a tree.

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbutnot*.

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self; as, to *crawl* into favor. [*This use is vulgar*.]

4. To move about; to move in any direction; used in contempt.

Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South*.

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls*.

CRAWL, *n.* [*Qu. D. kraal*.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast for containing fish. *Mar. Dict.*

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly or timorously; insinuating.

CRAY or **CRAY'ER**, *n.* A small sea vessel. [*Not in use*.]

CRAY-FISH, *n.* The river lobster. [See *Craw-fish*.]

CRAYON, *n.* [*Fr. from *craye*, chalk, from *L. creta*, *Sp. greda*.*]

1. A general name for all colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastel or paste, whether they have been beaten and reduced to paste, or are used in their primitive consistence. Red crayons are made of blood-stone or red chalk; black ones, of charcoal or black lead. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of pencil, or roll of paste, to draw lines with. *Dryden*.

3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon. *Johnson*.

CRAYON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon. Hence,

C R E

2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts. *Bolingbroke.*

CRA'YON-PAINTING, n. The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, v. t. [Fr. *ecraser*; Sw. *krossa*; to break or bruise, to crush. See *Crush*.]

1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.

Fill length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin.

3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be *crazed* with love or grief. *Shak.*

CRA'ZED, pp. Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRA'ZEDNESS, n. A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZE-MILL, } n. A mill resembling a
CRA'ZING-MILL, } grist mill, used for grinding tin. *Encyc.*

CRA'ZILY, adv. [See *Crazy*.] In a broken or crazy manner.

CRA'ZINESS, n. [See *Crazy*.] The state of being broken or weakened; as the *craziness* of a ship or of the limbs.

2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRA'ZY, a. [Fr. *ecrasé*.] Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure; as a crazy body; a crazy constitution; a crazy ship.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy*.

CREAGHT, n. [Irish.] Herds of cattle. [Not used.] *Davies.*

CREAGHT, v. i. To graze on lands. [Not used.] *Davies.*

CREAK, v. i. [W. *crecian*, to scream, to crash; *crec*, a scream, a shriek; connected with *creg*, *cryg*, rough, hoarse, harsh, from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, but the sense of which is rough, rugged. Indeed this is radically the same word as rough, L. *raucus*. The L. *rugio* is probably from the same root, and perhaps *ruco*. The Sax. *cearcian*, to creak, may be the same word, the letters transposed; as may the Sp. *cruxir*, to rustle, Gr. *xpexw*, to comb, scrape, rake, and Russ. *crik*, a cry, *krichu*, to cry. On this word are formed *shriek* and *screech*.]

To make a sharp harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door *creaks* in turning; a tight firm shoe *creaks* in walking, by the friction of the leather.

CRE'AKING, ppr. Making a harsh grating sound; as *creaking* hinges or shoes.

CRE'AKING, n. A harsh grating sound.

CREAM, n. [Fr. *crème*; L. *cremor*; G. *rahm*; Sax. *ream*; Ice. *riome*; D. *room*; Sp. *crema*. Class Rm.]

1. In a general sense, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface. More particularly, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This by agitation forms butter.

C R E

2. The best part of a thing; as the *cream* of a jest or story.

Cream of lime, the scum of lime water; or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone. *Encyc.*

Cream of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar. *Core.*

The purified and crystalized super-tartrate of potash. *Chim.*

CREAM, v. t. To skim; to take off cream by skimming.

2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CREAM, v. i. To gather cream; to flower or mantle. *Shak.*

2. To grow stiff, or formal.

CREAM-BOWL, n. A bowl for holding cream.

CREAM-FACED, a. White; pale; having a coward look. *Shak.*

CREAM-POT, n. A vessel for holding cream.

CREAMY, a. Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRE'ANCE, n. [Fr. from L. *credo*, *credens*.] In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured. *Bailey.*

CREASE, n. [Qu. G. *kräusen*, Sw. *krusa*, Dan. *kruser*, Scot. *creis*, to curl, to crisp. Class Rd. No. 73. 83.; or Fr. *creuser*, to make hollow, from *creux*, hollow, Class Rg. See *Crisp*.]

A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, v. t. To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CRE'AT, n. [Fr.] In the manege, an usher to a riding master. *Encyc.*

CREA'TE, v. t. [Fr. *creer*; It. *creare*; Sp. and Port. *criar*; L. *creo*; Arn. *croui*; Corn. *gurei*. In W. *creu* signifies to create, and *creu*, to cry, to crave, to caw, to beg.

W. *creth* and *crez*, constitution, temper; also, a trembling or shivering with cold. Ir. *croth* or *cruth*, form, shape; *cruthaighim*, to create, to prove, assert, maintain. From the Celtic then it appears that the L. *creo* is contracted by the loss of a *d* or *th*. The Welsh has also *cri*, a cry, and *criaw*, to cry, both deduced by Owen from *cre*; but *cre* is a contraction of *crevu*, to cry, or of *gryd*, a crying or whooping, or *cryd*, a shaking. In Welsh also *cri* signifies rough, raw, crude; all which unite in the root of cry, cradle, L. *rudo*, to bray. The primary sense of *create* and of *cry* is the same, to throw or drive out, to produce, to bring forth, precisely as in the Shemitic *crû*. But the Welsh *creu* and *creu* may perhaps be from different roots, both however with the same primary sense.]

1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

I *create* you
Companions to our person. *Shak.*

3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.

C R E

Your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shak.*

Long abstinence *creates* uneasiness in the stomach; confusion is *created* by hurry.

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth. The people which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord. Ps. cii.

5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize.

God *created* man in his own image. Gen. i.

6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

Create in me a clean heart. Ps. li.
We are his workmanship, *created* in Christ Jesus. Eph. ii.

CREA'TED, pp. Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed.

CREA'TING, ppr. Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CREA'TION, n. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence. Rom. i.

2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

3. The act of investing with a new character; as the *creation* of peers in England.

4. The act of producing.

5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came. *Deuham.*

6. Any part of the things created. Before the low *creation* swarmed with men. *Parnel.*

7. Any thing produced or caused to exist. A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. *Shak.*

CREA'TIVE, a. Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as *creative* fancy; *creative* power.

CREA'TOR, n. [L.] The being or person that creates.

Remember thy *creator* in the days of thy youth. Eccles. xii.

2. The thing that creates, produces or causes.

CREA'TRESS, n. A female that creates any thing. *Spenser.*

CREA'TURE, n. [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are the *creatures* of God.

2. In a restricted sense, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble and no *creature* was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as an idle

creature; a poor creature; what a creature!

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as a pretty creature; a sweet creature.

5. That which is produced, formed or imagined; as a creature of the imagination.

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise,
To justify their grace, their creatures praise.
Dryden.

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CREATURELY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

CREATURESHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. [*Little used.*] *Cave.*

CRE'DENCE, *n.* [*It. credenza; Fr. creance; from L. credens, from credo, to believe. See Creed.*]

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give *credence* to a historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence; as a letter of credence, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person.

CRE'DEN'DA, *n.* [*L. See Creed.*]

In *theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties. *Johnson.*

CRE'DENT, *a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. *Shak.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shak.*

[*This word is rarely used, and in the latter sense is improper.*]

CRE'DENTIALS, *n. plu.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*]

That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their *credentials*, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CRE'DIBILITY, *n.* [*Fr. credibilité, from L. credibilis.*]

Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. Credibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [*See Credible.*]

CRE'DIBLE, *a.* [*L. credibilis.*] That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is *credible*, when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity; it is *more credible*, when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the Divine Being and his operations, every thing is *credible* which is consistent with

his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely possible, but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.

2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; applied to persons. A *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of *credible* historians.

CRE'DIBLENESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [*See Credibility.*]

CRE'DIBLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRE'DIT, *n.* [*Fr. crédit; It. credito; Sp. id.; L. creditum. See Creed.*]

1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give *credit* to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give *credit* to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue; as a physician in high *credit* with his brethren. Hence,

3. Honor; reputation; estimation; applied to men or things. A man gains no *credit* by profaneness; and a poem may lose no *credit* by criticism. The *credit* of a man depends on his virtues; the *credit* of his writings, on their worth.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator. We believe in miracles on the *credit* of inspired men. We trust to the *credit* of an assertion, made by a man of known veracity.

5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other cause. A minister may have great *credit* with a prince. He may employ his *credit* to good or evil purposes. A man uses his *credit* with a friend; a servant, with his master.

6. In commerce, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a *credit*, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller *believes* in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the *credit* or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on *credit*. In like manner, money is loaned on the *credit* of the borrower.

7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good *credit* or no *credit* with a merchant.

8. In book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit*. This article is carried to one's *credit*, and that to his *debit*. We speak of the *credit* side of an account.

9. *Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honor and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the *credit* of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the *credit* of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to *trust* to its engagements.

Cherish public credit. Washington.

When the *public credit* is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit*.

11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as a long *credit*, or a short *credit*.

12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A has a *credit* on the books of B. The *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

[*In this sense the word has the plural number.*]

CRE'DIT, *v. t.* [*from the Noun.*] To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report, or the man who tells it.

2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to *credit* goods or money.

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.

May here her monument stand so,

To *credit* this rude age.

Waller.

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to *credit* the amount paid.

5. To set to the credit of; as, to *credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond.

CRE'DITABLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a *creditable* occupation, or way of living.

Arbutnot.

CRE'DITABLENESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation. *Johnson.*

CRE'DITABLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRE'DITED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRE'DITING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRE'DITOR, *n.* [*L. See Creed.*] A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just

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claim for money; correlative to *debtor*. In a figurative sense, one who has a just claim to services.
Addison.
Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin.

2. One who believes. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
CRED/ITRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CREDU/LITY, *n.* [*Fr. credulité, L. credulitas, from credo, to believe.* See *Creed* and *Credulous.*]

Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

CRED/ULOUS, *a.* [*L. credulus, from credo.* See *Creed.*]

Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED/ULOUSNESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
S. Clarke.

CREED, *n.* [*W. credo; Sax. creda; It. and Sp. credo.* This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin *credo, I believe*, at the beginning of the Apostles' creed, or brief system of christian faith. *L. credo; W. credu; Corn. credzhi; Arm. cridi; Ir. creidim; It. credere; Sp. creer; Port. crer; Fr. croire; Norm. crere, cruer.* The primary sense is probably to throw, or to throw on; or to set, to rest on. See *Creed*. Class Rd.]

1. A brief summary of the articles of christian faith; a symbol; as the Apostolic creed.

2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed; as a political creed.

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh sharp noise. [*See Creak.*] *Shak.*

CREEK, *n. krik.* [*Sax. crecea; D. kreek; Fr. crique; W. crig, a crack; criggyl, a creek; rhig, a notch or groove.* See *Crack.*]

1. A small inlet, bay or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.

They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

2. Any turn or winding. *Shak.*

3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. [*This sense is probably not legitimate.*] *Davies.*

4. In some of the *American States*, a small river. This sense is not justified by etymology, but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general.

CREEKY, *a. krik'y.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

CREEP, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *crept.* [*Sax. creopan, crypan; W. crepian, cripian; D. krupen; Sw. krypa; to creep; Dan. kryben, a creeping; Ir. dreapam; Sp. and Port. trepar; L. repo; Gr. epw.* The sense is to catch, to grapple; and the latter is from the same root, Welsh *crapiaw*, allied to *L. rapio*, and to *W. cripian*, to scrape or scratch. Class. Rb.]

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1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.

2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.

3. To move slowly, feebly or timorously; as an old or infirm man, who creeps about his chamber.

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time. To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.

Of this sort are they who creep into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii.

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has crept into the copy of a history.

7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn. *Shak.*

CREE/PER, *n.* One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy.

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. *Johnson.*

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. *Johnson.*

4. Creeper or creepers, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor.

5. A genus of birds, the *Certhia*, or ox-eye, of many species. These birds run along the body or branch of a tree, and when they observe a person near, they run to the side opposite, so as to keep out of sight. *Encyc.*

CREE/PHOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. *Johnson.*

CREE/PING, *ppr.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREE/PINGLY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREE/PLE. [*Not used.*] [*See Cripple.*]

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CREMA/TION, *n.* [*L. crematio, from cremo, to burn.*]

A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations. *Encyc.*

CRE/MOR, *n.* [*L. See Cream.*] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. *Care.*

CRE/NATE, } [*L. crena, a notch,*

CRE/NATED, } *a.* whence *crenatus*, notched. See *Cranny.*]

Notched; indented; scalloped. In botany, a crenate leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with angular or circular incisures, not inclining towards either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be *obtusely crenated*; when the larger segments have smaller ones

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upon them, a leaf is said to be *doubly crenate*. *Martyn.*

CREN/ATURE, *n.* A scallop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant. *Digelov.*

CRENKLE, } [*See Cringle.*]

CRENGLE, }

CREN/ULATE, *a.* [*dim. used by Linna.*]

Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scallops. *Martyn.*

CRE/OLE, *n.* In the *West Indies* and *Spanish America*, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.

CREP/ANCE, } [*L. crepo, to burst.*]

CREP/ANE, } *n.* chop or cratch in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer. *Encyc.*

CREP/ITATE, *v. i.* [*L. crepito, to crackle, from crepo, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound; It. crepilare, crepare; Fr. creper; Sax. hreopan; Goth. hropan; D. roepen; allied to Eug. rip, and probably from the root*

of *rumpo, rupi, &c.* See *رطن* and *garafa*. Class Rb. No 27. and No. 18. 26. 30.]

To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from *detonate*, which signifies, to burst with a single loud report.

CREP/ITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.

CREPITA/TION, *n.* The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. *Care. Encyc.*

2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture. *Encyc.*

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep*.

CREPUS/CLE, } [*L. crepusculum, from*

CREPUS/CULE, } *n.* *crepo* or its root, a little burst or break of light, or broken light. *Creperus* is from the same root.]

Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the sun's rays.

CREPUSC/ULAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight.

CREPUSC/ULOUS, } *a.* light; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous. *Brown. Glanville.*

CREPUSC/ULINE, *a.* Crepuscular. [*Not used.*]

GRES/CENT, *a.* [*L. crescens, from cresco, to grow; Fr. croissant.* See *Groua.*]

Increasing; growing; as *crescent horns*. *Millon.*

GRES/CENT, *n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly. *Dryden.*

2. The figure or likeness of the new moon; as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power. *Gibbon.*

3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon.

4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent of gold enameled. *Encyc.*

CRES/CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*

CRES/CENT-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, lunated; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CRES/CIVE, *a.* [*L. cresco*, to grow.] Increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRESS, *n.* [*Fr. cresson*; *It. crescione*; *Arm. crezon*; *D. kers*; *G. kresse*; *Sax. cæsse* or *cressen*. *Qu.* its alliance to *grass*, or to *L. cresco*.]

The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class *tetradynamia*. Water-cresses, of the genus *Sisymbrium*, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRESS/ET, *n.* [*Fr. croquette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops. See *Cross*.]

A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch tower. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A lamp or torch. *Milton. Holinshed.*

CREST, *n.* [*Fr. crête*; *L. crista*; *It. cresta*; *Sp. creston*. This is probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of *cresco*, *Fr. crotte*; *Norm. crest*, it rises, it accrues; *Russ. rastu* or *rostu*, to grow; *rost*, growth, size, tallness.]

1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. *Shak.*

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Encyc.*

3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls.

4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. *Dryden.*

5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien. *Shak.*

CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. *Shak.*

2. To mark with long streaks.

CRESTED, *a.* [from *crest*.] Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb; as a *crested* helmet; a *crested* cock.

2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST/FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless. *Shak. Howell.*

2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. *Encyc.*

CREST/LESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth. *Shak.*

CRETA/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk. *Sp. It. id.*; *Fr. craie*; *D. krypt*; *G. kreide*; *Sw. krita*.]

Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRETIC, *n.* [*Gr. κρητικός*.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables. *Bentley.*

CRETIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the Alps.

CREVICE, *n.* [*Fr. crevasse*, from *crever*, to

burst, to crack; *It. crepatura*; *L. crepo*, to burst. See *Crepitate* and *Rip*.]

A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as a *crevice* in a wall. *Addison.*

CREVICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

CREVIS, *n.* The craw-fish. [*Little used*.]

CREW, *n.* [contracted from *Sax. cread*, or *cruth*, a crowd; *D. rot*; *G. rotte*; *Sw. rote*; *Eng. rout*, an assembly, a collection, from gathering or pressing. *Class Rd.*]

1. A company of people associated; as a noble *crew*; a gallant *crew*.

2. A company, in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual; a herd; as a rebel *crew*. *Spenser. Chevy-Chase. Milton.*

So we say, a miserable *crew*.

3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is appropriated to the common sailors.

CREW, *pret. of crew*, but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREW/EL, *n.* [*Qu. D. klewel*.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two-threaded worsted. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CREWET. [See *Cruet*.]

CRIB, *n.* [*Sax. crybb*; *D. krib*; *Sw. krubba*; *Dan. krybbe*; *Ir. grib*. *Qu.* the root of *grapple*, to catch.]

1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed. In America, it is distinguished from a rack for horses.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. *Prov. xiv.*

The manger for other beasts. The ass knoweth his master's *crib*. *Is. i.*

2. A small habitation or cottage. *Shak.*

3. A stall for oxen.

4. A case or box in salt works. *Encyc.*

5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. *U. States.*

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*

CRIB/BAGE, *n.* A game at cards.

CRIB/BED, *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB/BLE, *n.* [*L. cribellum*, from *cribrum*, and this from *cribro*, to sift; *Sp. criba*, *cribar*; *Port. crivo*; *It. cribro*, *cribrare*, and *crivello*, *crivellare*; *Fr. cribble*, *cribler*; *W. cribaw*, to comb or card; *Arm. kribat*; *Ir. riobhar*, a sieve; allied to *Eng. garble*. See

Ch. כרבל, *Ar. غربل*, *Ch. כרבל*, to sift or riddle. *Class Rd. No. 30. 34. 46.*

1. A corn-sieve or riddle.

2. Coarse flour or meal. [*Not used in the U. States.*]

CRIB/BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIBRA/TION, *n.* [See *Cribble*.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.

CRIB/RIFORM, *a.* [*L. cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.]

Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose. *Anat.*

CRICH/TONITE, *n.* A mineral so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black color, and crystalizes in very acute small

rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite. *Ure.*

CRICK, *n.* [See *Creak*.] The creaking of a door. [*Not used*.]

2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK/ET, *n.* [*D. krekel*, from the root of *creak*; *W. cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp or chatter; *crig*, a crack.]

An insect of the genus *Gryllus*, belonging to the order of Hemiptera. There are several species, so named probably on account of their creaking or chirping voice.

The cricket chirping in the hearth. *Goldsmith.*

CRICK/ET, *n.* [*Qu. Sax. cricc*, a stick.] A play or exercise with bats and ball. *Pope.*

2. A low stool. [*British kriget*, a little elevation. *Whilaker*. *Qu. Sw. krycka*, stilts or crutches.]

CRICK/ETER, *n.* One who plays at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CRICK/ET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket. *Duncombe.*

CR/IED, *pret. and part. of cry*.

CR/IER, *n.* [See *Cry*.] One who cries;

CRY/ER, *n.* [See *Cry*.] one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

CRIME, *n.* [*L. crimen*; *Gr. κριμα*; *It. crime*; *Port. id.*; *Sp. crimen*; *Fr. crime*; *Arm. crim*; *Norm. crisme*. This word is from the root of *Gr. κρινω*, *L. cerno*, to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn. But this verb seems to be composed of two distinct roots, for in Latin, the *pret.* is *crevi*, which cannot be formed from *cerno*; and in Greek, the derivatives, *κρινω*, *κρισις*, *κριτης*, cannot be regularly formed from *κρινω*. The *Gr. κριμα* is undoubtedly a contraction, for in Norman the word is *crisme*. The root then of these derivatives is the same as of the *Ir. criathar*, a seive, *W. rhidyll*, *Eng. riddle*; *W. rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate. We have *screen*, a riddle, from the root of *κρινω*, and *riddle*, from the Celtic root of *κρισις*, *κριτης*. To judge is to decide, to separate or cut off, hence to condemn; a crime is that which is condemned.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in *omission* or neglect, as well as in *commission*, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

But in a more common and restricted sense, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offenses against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. The minor wrongs committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated *trespases*, and the

minor wrongs against public rights are called *misdemeanors*. Crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by indictment, information or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But in many cases an act is considered both as a public offense and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured.

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong. No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love. *Pope*

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

CRIMEFUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right or duty. *Shak.*

CRIMELESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent. *Shak.*

CRIMINAL, *a.* Guilty of a crime; applied to persons.

2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a criminal act.

3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.

4. Relating to crimes; opposed to civil; as a criminal code; criminal law.

CRIMINAL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession or proof.

Criminal conversation, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.

CRIMINALITY, *n.* The quality of being criminal.

CRIMINALNESS, *n.* ing criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of criminality. *Blackstone*, iv. ch. 17. *Panoplist. Encyc.*

CRIMINALLY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIMINATE, *v. t.* [*L. criminor, crimatus.*]

To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or criminate himself. *Scott on Lev. vi. Beloe's Herod. Christ. Obs.*

CRIMINATED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIMINATING, *ppr.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIMINATION, *n.* [*L. criminatio.*] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong. *Johnson.*

CRIMINATORY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS, *a.* Very wicked; hainous; involving great crime. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

CRIMINOUSLY, *adv.* Criminally; hainously; enormously. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

CRIMINOUSNESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [*Not used.*]

CRIMOSIN. [*See Crimson.*]

CRIMP, *a.* [*Sax. acryman, to crumble; D. kruim, a crum; kruimelen, to crumble. See Crumble.*]

1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [*Little used.*]

The fowler—treads the *crimp* earth. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent. [*Qu. Dan. krum, crooked, or supra, easily broken.*] [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

CRIMP, *v. t.* [*W. crimpiau, to pinch, to form into a ridge or rim.*]

To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [*See Crimpe.*]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [*Sax. gecrympt.*] To curl or frizzle; as, to *crimp* the hair. This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, *n.* In England, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. *Bailey.*

2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.

3. A game at cards. *Obs.*

CRIMPLE, *v. t.* [*D. krimpen; G. id.; Sw. krimpa; Dan. krymper; Scot. crimp; W. crimpiau, to shrink, to pinch; crom, crum, curving, bending, shrinking; crymu, to bend. See Crumple and Rump, from the same root, W. rhimp, rim, a rim.*]

To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl. *Wiseman.*

CRIMPLED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMPLING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling. *Ash.*

CRIMSON, *n.* *krim'zn.* [*It. cremisi, cremisino; Fr. cramoisi; Sp. carmesi; Arm. carmoasy; D. karmozyn; G. karmosin; Sw. karmesin; Dan. karmesie; from Ar. قُرْمِز kirmizon, kermes, the cochineal insect or berry.*]

A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general; as the virgin crimson of modesty. *Shak.*

He made the veil of blue, and purple, and crimson. 2 Chron. iii.

CRIMSON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as the crimson blush of modesty; a crimson stream of blood.

CRIMSON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red.

CRIMSON, *v. i.* To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush.

Her cheeks crimsoned at the entrance of her lover.

CRIMSONED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIMSONING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRINCUM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [*A vulgar word.*] *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, *v. t. crinj.* [probably from the root of *crank, crinkle*, Heb. and Ch. כָּרַךְ; or from the root of *crook*, with a nasal sound of the last consonant; G. kriechen; W. crygu, to curl.]

Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word. [*Vulgarly, scringe.*]

You see him *cringe* his face. *Shak.*

CRINGE, *v. i. crinj.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Flatterers are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINGE, *n. crinj.* A bow; servile civility. *Philips.*

CRINGER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRINGING, *ppr.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRINGLE, *n. cring'gl.* [*D. kring, krinkel, kronkel, a bend, turn, ring, or twist. See Crank and Cringe.*]

1. A withe for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

2. In marine language, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a strand, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the bolt-rope, till it becomes three-fold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line-bridles.

Iron-cringles or hanks, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay sails are made fast. *Mar. Dict.*

CRINGEROUS, *a.* [*L. cringer; crinis, hair, and gero, to wear.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Did.*

CRINITE, *a.* [*L. crinitus, from crinis, hair. Qu. W. crinaw, to parch, to frizzle.*]

Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINKLE, *v. i. crinkl.* [*D. krinkelen, to wind or twist. Qu. crank, and ring, Sax. hring.*]

To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning *crinkles*.

CRINKLE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINKLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINOSE, *a.* Hairy. [*See Crinile.*] [*Little used.*]

CRINOSITY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIPPLE, *n. crip'l.* [*D. kreupel; G. krüppel; Dan. krypling, kröppel, and kröbling, from krøb, a creeping animal; Ice. crypen, to move crooked. It would seem that this is from the root of creep.*]

A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. Acts xiv.

The word may signify one who is partially or totally disabled from using his limbs.

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing. *Pope.*

CRIPPLE, *a.* Lame.

CRIPPLE, *v. t.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.

2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion. We say, a fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

CRIPPLED, *pp.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIPPLENESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIPPLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRISIS, *n. plu. crisi.* [*Gr. xpous, L. crisis, from the root of xpaw, to separate, to determine, to decide. See Crise.*]

1. In medical science, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the excretion of something noxious from the body, or of the noxious fluids in a fever. *Encyc. Parr.*

2. The decisive state of things, or the point

of time when an affair is arrived to its highth, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate.

Dryden.

CRISP, *a.* [*L. crispus*; *It. cresco*; *G. kraus*. See the Verb.]

1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.

2. Indented; winding; as *crisp* channels.

Shak.

3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.

Bacon.

CRISP, *v. t.* [*L. crispo*; *It. crespere*; *Sp. crespas*; *Fr. créper*; *Dan. kruser*; *Sw. krusa*; *W. cris*, a crust; *crish*, a crisp coating; *crishin*, crisp, friable; from *rhis*, broken into points, mince; allied to *cresu*, *crasu*, to roast or parch. From the Gothic dialects, we observe that *p* is not radical. Class Rd. No. 20. 73. Ar.]

1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees.

B. Jonson. Milton.

2. To indent. *Johnson.* To twist or eddy.

Mason.

But the sense is, to curl; to wrinkle in little undulations, as a fretted surface.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant.

Milton.

CRISPA'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled.

Bacon.

CRISP'ATURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

Lee. Botany.

CRISP'ED, *pp.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron.

Isaiah.

CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISP'Y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; as *crispy* locks.

Shak.

2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as a *crispy* cake.

CRIST'ATE, *a.* [*L. cristatus*, from *cris-*

CRIST'ATED, *a.* [*ta*, a crest.]

In *botany*, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers.

Martyn.

CRITE'RIUM, *n.* *plu. criteria*. [*Gr. κριτήριον*, from the root of *κρίνω*, to judge. See *Crime*.]

A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle or fact, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITH'OMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. κριθή*, barley, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewn over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.

Encyc.

CRIT'IC, *n.* [*Gr. κριτικός*, from *κρίνω*, a judge or discerner, from the root of *κρίνω*, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. See *Crime*.]

1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the *Fine Arts*. A critic is one who, from experience, knowledge,

habit or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the congruous and incongruous; the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.

2. An examiner; a judge.

And make each day a *critic* on the last.

Pope.

3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.

Pope. Watts. Swift.

CRIT'IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [See *Critical*.]

CRIT'IC, *v. t.* To criticize; to play the critic. [*Little used*.]

Temple.

CRIT'ICAL, *a.* [*L. criticus*; *Gr. κριτικός*. See *Critic*.]

1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as a *critical* dissertation on Homer.

2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; as a *critical* judge; a *critical* auditor; a *critical* ear; *critical* taste.

3. Making nice distinctions; accurate; as *critical* rules.

4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts; as, Virgil was a *critical* poet.

5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety; exact; particular; as, to be *critical* in rites and ceremonies, or in the selection of books.

6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity.

7. [See *Crisis*.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient; as *critical* days, or *critical* symptoms.

8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis; as a *critical* sweat.

9. Decisive; noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards the consequences; as a *critical* time or moment; a *critical* juncture.

10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining; as a *critical* post.

Milford.

CRIT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence *critically*; to observe *critically*.

2. At the crisis; at the exact time.

3. In a critical situation, place or condition, so as to command the crisis; as a town *critically* situated.

Milford.

CRIT'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time.

2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

CRIT'ICISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults; as, to *criticise* on a literary work, on an argument or discourse.

2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure; as, to *criticise* on a man's manners, or his expenses.

Locke.

CRIT'ICISE, *v. t.* To notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance; as, to *criticise* the writings of Milton.

2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; as, to *criticise* an author; to *criticise* the conduct.

CRIT'ICISED, *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.

CRIT'ICISING, *ppr.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.

CRIT'ICISM, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as the rules of *criticism*.

2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; animadversion; remark on beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written. We say, the author's *criticisms* are candid, or they are severe.

CRITIQUE, *n.* [*Fr. critique*.] A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

Addison wrote a *critique* on *PARADISE LOST*.

2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*. *Locke.*

CRIZ'ZEL, *n.* [*See Crisp*.] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency.

Encyc.

CROAK, *v. i.* [*Sax. craccetan*; *Goth. hrakjan*; *L. crocio, crocilo*; *Sp. croazar*; *It. crocciare*; *Fr. croasser*; *Arm. crozal*; *G. krächzen*; *D. kraaijen*, to crow, and *kruchgen*, to groan; *Ir. grag, gragam*; coinciding in elements with *W. creg, cryg*, hoarse, *crygu*, to make rough or hoarse; *Sax. hreog*, rough, and *hreowian*, to rue; *Gr. κραζω, κρωγμος, and κραζω, κρωγμος*. These all appear to be of one family, and from the root of *rough*, and *creak*, *W. rhyg*. See *Crow*.]

1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal.

2. To caw; to cry as a raven or crow.

3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven; as, their bellies *croak*.

Locke.

4. In contempt, to speak with a low, hollow voice.

CROAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

CROAKER, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably.

CROAKING, *ppr.* Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound.

CROAKING, *n.* A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels.

CRO'ATS, *n.* Troops, natives of Croatia.

CRO'CALITE, *n.* [from *crocus*, saffron.] A mineral, a variety of zeolite, of an orange or brick red color. It is sometimes

found in reniform or globular masses, with a radiated texture. *Cleveland.*

CRO/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. croceus*, from *crocus*, saffron.]

Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

CRO/CHES, *n.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn. *Bailey.*

CROCITA/TION, *n.* [*L. crocilo*.] A croaking.

CROCK, *n.* [*Sax. cruce*, *crocca*; *D. kruik*; *G. krug*; *D. krukke*; *Sw. krukka*; *Fr. cruche*; *W. cregen*, an earthen vessel; *crocan*, a pot.]

An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup. *Obs.*

CROCK, *n.* [*Qu.* from *crock*, *supra*, or from

Ch. 𐌺𐌿𐌸, *Ar. 𐌺𐌿𐌸* *charaka*, to burn.]

Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. *Ray.*

CROCK, *v. t. or i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth. *New England.*

CROCK/ERY, *n.* [*W. crocan*, a boiler or pot; *croccu*, to make earthen vessels; *croccnyz*, a potter. See *Crock*.]

Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain*.

CROCODILE, *n.* [*Gr. κροκόδειλος*; [*qu. κροκος*, saffron, and *δειλος*, fearing;] *L. crocodilus*; *It. cocodrillo*; *Sp. cocodrilo*.]

An amphibious animal of the genus *Lacerta* or lizard, of the largest kind. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. [See *Alligator*.] *Encyc.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a captious and sophistical argument contrived to draw one into a snare.

CROCODILE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as *crocodile* tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow.

CRO/EUS, *n.* [*Gr. κροκος*, from the Shemitic *kr*, and its yellow color.]

1. Saffron, a genus of plants.

2. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color. *Encyc.*

CROFT, *n.* [*Sax. croft*; allied probably to *L. crypta*, *Gr. κρυπτω*, to conceal.]

A little close adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage or other purposes. *Encyc.*

CROISA/DE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; an expedition of christians against the infidels, for the conquest of Palestine. [See the more common word, *Crusade*.]

CROIS/ES, *n.* [See *Cross*.] Soldiers enrolled under the banners of the cross. *Burke.*

2. Pilgrims who carry the cross.

CRO/KER, *n.* A fowl that inhabits the

Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length. *Pennant.*

CROM/LECH, *n.* [*W. cromleg*; *crom*, bent, concave, and *lec*, a flat stone.]

Huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of druidical altars. *Rowland, Mon. Antiq.*

CRONE, *n.* [*Ir. criona*, old; *crion*, withered; *crionaim*, to wither, fade, decay; *W. crinaw*, to wither, to become brittle; *Gr. γρησναι*, old.]

1. An old woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. An old ewe. *Tusser.*

CRO/NET, *n.* [*coronet*.] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.*

2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade. *Bailey.*

CRONICAL, **CRONYCAL**. [See *Acronical*.]

CRONY, *n.* [See *Crone*. But this word seems to carry the sense of *fellowship*,

and is precisely the *Ar. 𐌺𐌿𐌸* *karana*, to join, to associate; whence its derivative, an associate.]

An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

To oblige your *crony* Swift, Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Hence an *old crony* is an intimate friend of long standing.

CROOK, *n.* [*Sw. krok*; *Dan. krog*; *Fr. croc*, *crochet*; *Arm. croc*; *Ir. cruca*; *W. crug*, *crocca*, *croca*; *Goth. hrugg*, a shepherd's crook, which in Italian is *rocco*; *W. crug*, a heap, a *rick*; *Sax. hric*; *Eng. a ridge*; *G. rücken*, the back, or ridge of an animal. These words appear to be connected with *L. ruga*, a wrinkle, *Russ. kryg*, *okrug*, a circle. Wrinkling forms roughness, and this is the radical sense of hoarseness, *It. roco*, hoarse, *L. raucus*, *Eng. rough*, *W. cryg*, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of *crook* is to strain or draw; hence, to bend.]

1. Any bend, turn or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. We speak of a *crook* in a stick of timber, or in a river; and any hook is a *crook*.

2. A shepherd staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. When used by a bishop or abbot, it is called a *crozier*.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

3. A gibbet.

4. An artifice; a trick. *Cranmer.*

CROOK, *v. t.* [*Fr. crochuer*; *Sw. kröka*; *Dan. kröger*; *W. croccau*, *croccau*.]

1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.

2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. *Bacon.*

3. To thwart. [*Little used*.]

CROOK, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. *Camden.*

CROOK'-BACK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. *Shak.*

CROOK'-BACKED, *a.* Having a round back, or shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK'ED, *pp. or a.* Bent; curved; curving; winding.

2. Winding in moral conduct; devious; fro-

ward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity or wandering from duty.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut. xxxii.*

CROOK'EDLY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOK'EDNESS, *n.* A winding, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. *Hooker.*

2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.

3. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Johnson. Taylor.*

CROOK'EN, *v. t.* To make crooked. [*Not in use*.]

CROOK'ING, *ppr.* Bending; winding.

CROOK'-KNEED, *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shak.*

CROOK'-SHOULDERED, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROOP, *n.* [*Scot. croup*, *crope*, *crupe*, *croup*, *CRÖUF*, } *n.* to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; *Goth. hroppan*; *Sax. hreopan*, to call out.]

The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis*, an affection of the throat accompanied with a hoarse difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles*.

CROP, *n.* [*Sax. crop*, *cropp*, the crop of a fowl, a cluster, ears of corn, grapes, grains of corn; *D. krop*; *G. krops*; *W. crop*, the crop or claw; *cropiad*, a gathering into a heap, a *creeping*; *cropiaw*, to creep. Here we see that *crop* is a gathering, and that it is connected with *creep*, whose radical sense is to catch or take hold. Hence *crop* coincides with *L. carpo*, *carpus*, and perhaps with *reap*, *rapio*, as it does with *grapple*. Hence we see how the *crop* of a fowl, and a *crop* of grain or hay, are consistently the same word.]

1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *crop*.

2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end. [*Not in use*.] *Chaucer.*

3. That which is gathered; the corn, or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. The word includes every species of fruit or produce, gathered for man or beast.

4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing; a popular use of the word.

5. Any thing cut off or gathered.

6. Hair cut close or short.

CROP, *v. t.* To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass. Man *crops* trees or plants with an instrument, or with his fingers; a beast *crops* with his teeth.

2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

CROP, *v. i.* To yield harvest. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

CROP'-EAR, *n.* [*crop* and *ear*.] A horse whose ears are cropped. *Shak.*

CROP'-EARED, *a.* Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson.*

CROP'FUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated. *Milton.*

CROPP'ED, } *pp.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped, or mowed.

CROPT, } *pp.* off; reaped, or mowed.

CROPPER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop. *Johnson. Walton.*

CROP/PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing.

CROP/PING, *n.* The act of cutting off.

2. The raising of crops.

CROP-SICK, *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking. *Tale.*

CROP-SICKNESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. *L. crapula.*

CRO'SIER, *n.* *kro'zhur*. [*Fr. crosse*, a crossier, a bat or gaff-stick; *crosser*, to play at cricket; *Arm. crocz*; from the root of *cross*.]

1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. It consists of a gold or silver staff, crooked at the top, and is carried occasionally before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give solemn benedictions. The use of crossiers is ancient. Originally a crossier was a staff with a cross on the top, in form of a crutch or T. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross. *Encyc.*

CROS/LET, *n.* [See *Cross*.] A small cross. In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends. *Encyc.*

CROSS, *n.* *cras*. [*W. croes*; *Arm. croaz*; *G. kreuz*; *Sw. kors*; *Dan. kryds* and *kors*; *Russ. krest*. Class Rd. But the English *cross* would seem to be from the *L. cruz*, through the *Fr. croiz*, *croiser*; *It. croce*; *Sp. cruz*; *W. cróg*, coinciding with the *Ir. regh, riagh*. Qu. the identity of these words. The Irish has *cras*, a cross; *crossadh*, *crossaim*, to cross, to hinder. If the last radical is *g* or *c*, this word belongs to the root of *crook*. Chaucer uses *crouche* for *cross*.]

1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X. That on which our Savior suffered, is represented on coins and other monuments, to have been of the former kind. *Encyc.*

2. The ensign of the christian religion; and hence figuratively, the religion itself. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places. *Johnson. Shak.*

4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet.

5. A line drawn through another. *Johnson.*

6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*.

B. Jonson.

7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. *Dryden.*

8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. *Encyc.*

9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. *Encyc.*

10. Church lands in Ireland. *Davies.*

11. In *theology*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the *cross*. *Eph. ii.*

12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

The preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish, foolishness. *1 Cor. i. Gal. v.*

To take up the *cross*, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

13. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus +.

Cross and pile, a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up, which bears the cross, or the other which is called *pile* or reverse.

CROSS, *a.* *cras*. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as a *cross beam*.

The *cross* refraction of a second prism.

Newton.

2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing; sometimes with *to*; as an event *cross to* our inclinations.

3. Perverse; untractable; as the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper. *South.*

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; applied to persons or things; as a *cross woman* or husband; a *cross answer*.

5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

Contradictions that seem to lie *cross* and uncouth. *South.*

6. Adverse; unfortunate. Behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*

7. Interchanged; as a *cross marriage*, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other. *Bailey.*

8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as a *cross* interrogatory. *Kent.*

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way. *Dryden.*

This is admissible in poetry, as an abbreviation of *across*.

CROSS, *v. t.* To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; as, to *cross* a word in writing; to *cross* the arms.

2. To erase; to cancel; as, to *cross* an account.

3. To make the sign of the cross, as catholics in devotion.

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river, or the ocean. I *crossed* the English channel, from Dieppe to Brighton, in a steam-boat, Sept. 18, 1824. *W.*

5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to *cross* a purpose or design.

6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural appetites may *cross* our principles.

7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. [See No. 5.]

8. To contradict. *Bacon. Hooker.*

9. To debar or preclude. *Shak.*

To *cross* the breed of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side towards the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely; as, to *cross* from Nantucket to New Bedford.

3. To be inconsistent; as, men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. [Not used.] *Sidney.*

CROSS-ARMED, *a.* With arms across. In *botany*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

CROSS-BARRED, *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging. *Encyc.*

CROSS-BEARER, *n.* In the *Romish church*, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. *Encyc.*

CROSS-BILL, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

CROSS-BILL, *n.* A species of bird, the *Loxia curvirostra*, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. *Encyc.*

CROSS-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

CROSS-BITE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CROSS-BOW, *n.* In *archery*, a missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Bailey.*

CROSS-BOWER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSS-CUT, *v. t.* To cut across.

CROSS-CUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSSED, *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Kent.*

CROSS-EXAMINED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-FLOW, *v. i.* To flow across. *Milton.*

CROSS-GRAINED, *a.* Having the grain or fibers across or irregular; as in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.

2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.

CROSS/ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

CROSS/ING, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation. *Shak.*

CROSS-JACK, *n.* *cro-jack*. A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen mast; but seldom used. *Encyc.*

CROSS-LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs across.

CROSS/LY, *adv.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS/NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

CROSS-PIECE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished

- with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. *Encyc.*
- CROSS-PURPOSE**, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle. *Mason.*
- CROSS-QUESTION**, *v. t.* To cross examine. *Killingbeck.*
- CROSS-ROW**, *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. *Johnson. Shak.*
2. A row that crosses others.
- CROSS-SEA**, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.
- CROSS-STAFF**, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.
- CROSS-STONE**, *n.* A mineral called also harmotome, and staurolite. It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other, that the two broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other, throughout their whole length. Its color is a grayish white or milk white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red. *Cleveland.*
- CROSS-TINING**, *n.* In husbandry, a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground. *Encyc.*
- CROSS-TREES**, *n.* In ships, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the top masts, to extend the topgallant shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*
- CROSS-WAY**, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road.
- CROSS-ROAD**, *n.* crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road. *Johnson. Shak.*
- CROSS-WIND**, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind. *Boyle.*
- CROSS-WISE**, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.
- CROSS-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Valantia*.
- CROTCH**, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, a hook. See *Crook* and *Crutch*.]
1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as the *crotch* of a tree.
 2. In ships, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.
 3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, a spare topmast, yards, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
- CROTCH'ED**, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.
- CROTCH'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, *croche*, from *croc*. See *Crook*.]
1. In printing, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [].
 2. In music, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus ♪.
 3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.
 4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.
- All the devices and crotchets of new inventions. *Howell.*
- CROTCH'ETED**, *a.* Marked with crotchets.
- CROUCH**, *v. i.* [G. *kriechen*, *kroch*, *kröche*, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably allied to *crook*, Fr. *crochu*, as *cringe* to *crank*. Class Rg. Vulgarly, *crooch*, *scrooch*.]
1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog crouches to his master; a lion crouches in the thicket.
 2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.
- Every one that is left in thine house shall come and crouch to him for a piece of bread. 1 Sam. ii.
- CROUCH**, *v. t.* [See *Cross*.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- CROUCH'ING**, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; cringing.
- CROUP**, *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, a ridge, top, buttocks; Sp. *grupa*; Port. *garupa*; It. *gropia*; W. *crib*; Russ. *krivei*, crooked; *krivlyu*, to bend.]
1. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips.
 2. [Scot. *croup*. See *Croop*.] The cynanche trachealis, a disease of the throat.
- CRÖPA'DE**, *n.* [from *croup*, or its root.]
- CRÖPA'DE**, *n.* In the manege, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly. *Encyc.*
- CROUT**, *n.* [G. *kraut*, cabbage, an herb.]
- KROUT**, *n.* D. *kruud*. Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages. *Encyc.*
- CROW**, *n.* [Sax. *craue*; Dan. *krage*; Sw. *kräka*; D. *kraai*; G. *krähe*; so named from its cry, G. *krähen*, D. *kraaijen*, Goth. *hruk*, a creaking, *hrukyan*, to creak or crow. L. *crocio*, Gr. *κραζω*, *κραζω*, *καραζω*. It has no connection with L. *corvus*, but *rook* is of the same family.]
1. A large black fowl, of the genus *Corvus*; the beak is convex and cultrated, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. This is a voracious fowl, feeding on carrion and grain, particularly maize, which it pulls up, just after it appears above ground. To pluck or pull a crow, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value. *Johnson.*
 2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights. *Moron.*
 3. The voice of the cock. [See the Verb.]
- ERÖW**, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *crowed*; formerly, pret. *crew*. [Sax. *crauan*; D. *kraaijen*; G. *krähen*; Gr. *κραζω*. See the Noun.]
1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety or defiance.
 2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor;
- to swagger. [A popular, but not an elegant use of the word.] *Grandison.*
- CROW-BAR**, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.
- CROW-BERRY**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crow-crake berries. *Encyc.*
- CROW'S-BILL**, *n.* In surgery, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. *Encyc.*
- CROW'S-FEET**, *n.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. *Obs. Chaucer.*
- CROW-FLOWER**, *n.* A kind of campion.
- CROW-FOOT**, *n.* On board of ships, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the top sails from striking and fretting against the tops. *Encyc.*
2. In botany, the *Ranunculus*, a genus of plants.
- CROW'S-FOOT**, *n.* In the military art, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upwards, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemy's cavalry; a caltrop. *Encyc.*
- CROW'ING**, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.
- CROW-KEEPER**, *n.* A scarecrow. [Not used.] *Shak.*
- CROW-NET**, *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in New England for catching wild pigeons.
- CROW-SILK**, *n.* A plant, the *Conserva rivalis*. *Fam. of Plants.*
- CROW-TOE**, *n.* A plant; as the tufted *crow-toe*. *Milton.*
- CROWD**, *n.* [Ir. *cruid*; W. *cruth*, a swelling or bulging, a musical instrument.]
- An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin.
- CROWD**, *n.* [Sax. *cruth*, *cread*. See *Crew*.]
1. Properly, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.
 2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. Hence,
 3. A multitude; a great number collected.
 4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other; as a crowd of isles in the Egean Sea.
 5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar. *Dryden.*
- CROWD**, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to drive together.
2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to crowd a room with people; to crowd the memory with ideas.
 3. To fill to excess.
- Volumes of reports crowd a lawyer's library. *Shak.*
4. To encumber by multitudes.
 5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.
 6. In seamanship, to crowd sail, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.
- CROWD**, *v. i.* To press in numbers; as, the

multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man *crowded* into the room.

3. To swarm or be numerous.

CROWD'ED, *pp.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.

CROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWN, *n.* [*Fr. couronne*; *Arm. curun*; *W. coron*; *D. kroon*; *G. krone*; *Sw. krona*; *Dan. krone*; *Ir. coroin*; *L. corona*; *Sp. It. id.*; *Gr. κορυνη*. The radical letters appear to be Cr, as *corolla*, without *n*, indicates. Qu. a top or roundness. See *Chorus*.]

1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.

2. A wreath or garland.

3. Honorary distinction; reward.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*; we, an incorruptible. 1 Cor. ix.

4. Honor; splendor; dignity.

The *crown* has fallen from our heads. *Lam. v. Phil. iv.*

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. *Prov. xii.*

5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.

7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. The English crown is five shillings sterling. The French crown is a hundred and nine cents. Other coins bear the same name.

8. Completion; accomplishment.

9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.

10. Among jewelers, the upper work of a rose diamond.

11. In *botany*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.

CROWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top.

And peaceful olives *crowned* his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn.

Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honor. *Ps. viii.*

4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as the victor *crowned* with laurel.

5. To reward; to recompense.

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.

7. To terminate and reward; as, our efforts were *crowned* with success.

CROWN'ED, *pp.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath,

garland or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

CROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.

CROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet, which see. Shakspeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

CROWN'-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.

CROWN-IMPE'RIAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Fritillaria*, having a beautiful flower.

CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

CROWN'ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the finishing of a member or any ornamental work.

2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands.

CROWN'-OFFICE, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.

CROWN'-POST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters. *Bailey.*

CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN'-THISTLE, *n.* A flower.

CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* In a watch, the upper wheel next the balance, which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums, is called the swing-wheel.

CROWN'-WORK, *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works. *Dict.*

CRYL'STONE, *n.* Crystalized cauk, in which the crystals are small. *Woodward. Johnson.*

CRU'CIAL, *a.* [*Fr. cruciale*, from *L. cruz*, a cross.]

In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as *crucial* incision. *Sharp.*

CRU'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CRU'CIATE, *v. t.* [*L. cruciatus*, to torture, from *cruz*, a cross.]

To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; but the verb is seldom used. [*See Excruciate.*]

CRU'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]

CRUCIA'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Little used.*]

CRU'CIBLE, *n.* [*It. crogiuolo*, and *crociuolo*; *Sp. crisol*; *Port. chrysol* or *crisol*; *Fr. creuset*; *D. kroes*, *smelt-kroes*. It is from *cruz*, a cross, as *Lunier* supposes, from the figure of the cross, formerly attached to it. But qu.]

1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace. *Fourcroy.*

CRUCIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. crucifer*; *crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRU'CIFIER, *n.* [*See Crucify.*] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

CRU'CIFIX, *n.* [*L. crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross; *crux* and *figo*, to fix.]

1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. *Encyc.*

2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross. *Johnson.*

3. Figuratively, the religion of Christ. [*Little used.*]

CRUCIFIX'ION, *n.* [*See Crucify.*] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross. *Addison.*

CRU'CIFORM, *a.* [*L. crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] Cross-shaped.

In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. *Martyn.*

CRU'CIFY, *v. t.* [*L. crucifigo*; *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; *Fr. crucifier*; *It. crucifigere*; *Sp. crucificar.*]

1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently, by fastening a criminal to a tree, with cords. *Encyc.*

But they cried, *crucify* him, *crucify* him. *Luke xxiii.*

2. In *scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. *Gal. v.*

3. To reject and despise.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. *Heb. vi.*

To be *crucified with Christ*, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued. *Gal. ii. and vi.*

4. To vex or torment. [*Not used.*]

Burton.

CRU'CIFY'ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

CRUD, *n.* *Curd*. [*See Curd*, the usual orthography.]

CRUDE, *a.* [*L. crudus*; *Fr. crud*, *cru*; *Sp. It. crudo*; *Port. cru*; *Arm. cri*; *W. cri*; *D. raauw*; *Sax. hreaw*; *G. roh*; *Eng. raw*; either from the root of *cry*, from roughness, [*W. cri*, a cry and *crude*]; or from

the *Ar.* *أرض* to eat, to corrode, to rattle, to become raw, *L. rodo*, *rosi*. *Class Rd. No. 35.*

1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as *crude* flesh; *crude* meat. In this sense, *raw* is more generally used.

2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as *crude* salt; *crude* alum.

3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means; as *crude* juice.

4. Uncooed; not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as the *crude* materials of the earth. *Milton.*

6. Having indigested notions. *Milton.*
 7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory. *Milton.*

CRUDELY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRUDENESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.

2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immaturity; as the *crudeness* of a theory.

CRUDITY, *n.* [*L. cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness. Among physicians, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcocted humors, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural. *Core. Encyc.*

CRUDLE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.

CRUDY, *a.* Concreted; coagulated. [*Not in use.* See *Curd.*] *Spenser.*

2. Raw; chill. [*Not used.* See *Crude.*] *Shak.*

CRUEL, *a.* [*Fr. cruel; L. crudelis; It. crudele.* See *Crude* and *Rude.*]

1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; hardhearted; applied to persons or their dispositions. They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. *Jer. vi.*

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing or afflicting. Cursed be their wrath, for it was *cruel*. *Gen. xlix.*

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. *Prov. xii.*

Others had trials of *cruel* mockings. *Heb. xi.*

CRUELLY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously. Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezek. xviii.*

2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most *cruelly*.

CRUELNESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRUELTY, *n.* [*L. crudelitas; Fr. cruauté.*]

1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; applied to persons; as the *cruelty* of savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people. *Shak.*

2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression. With force and with *cruelty* have ye ruled them. *Ezek. xxxiv.*

CRUENTATE, *a.* [*L. cruentatus.*] Smear- ed with blood. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

CRUET, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. creux, hollow, or cruchette, from cruche.* See *Cruse.*]

A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

CRUISE, *n.* [*See Cruse.*]

CRUISE, *v. i.* *s* as *z.* [*D. kruissen, from kruis, a cross; G. kreuzen; Dan. krydser; Fr. croiser.* See *Cross.*]

To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate. The admiral *cruised* between the Bahama isles and Cuba. We *cruised* off Cape Finis- terre. A pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

CRUISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

CRUISER, *n.* A person or a ship that *cruises*; usually, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the coun- try, or for plunder.

CRUISING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting com- merce, or for plunder as a pirate.

CRUM, *n.* [*Sax. cruma; D. kruim; G. krumme; Heb. Ch. כרם to gnaw, or break.* Class Rm. No. 14. 16. 19. 25. 26.]

A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

Lazarus, desiring to be fed with the *crums* which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke xvi.*

CRUM, *v. t.* To break or cut into small pieces; as, to *crum* bread into milk.

CRUMBLE, *v. t.* [*D. kruimelen; G. krüm- eln.*]

To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

CRUMBLE, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

I a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fall to decay; to perish; as, our flesh shall *crumble* into dust.

CRUMBL, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

CRUMBLING, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; de- caying.

CRUMENAL, *n.* [*L. crumena.*] A purse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

CRUMMY, *a.* Full of *crums*; soft.

CRUMP, *a.* [*Sax. crump; D. krom; G. krumm; Dan. krum; W. crom, crum, crook- ed; Ir. crom, whence cromaim, to bend, croman, the hip-bone, the rump. Crump, rump, rumple, crumple, crimple, are doubt- less of one family.*]

Crooked; as *crump*-shouldered.

CRUMPET, *n.* A soft cake.

CRUMPLE, *v. i.* [*from crump.* See *Rum- ple*, the same word without a prefix.]

To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. *Addison.*

CRUMPLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink. *Smith.*

CRUMPLED, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *n.* A small degenerate ap- ple. *Johnson.*

CRUNK, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane.
CRUNKLE, } [*Not used.*]

CRUOR, *n.* [*L.*] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill.*

CRUP or **CRÖUP**, *n.* The buttocks.

CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle. [*Not in use.*]

CRUPPER, *n.* [*Fr. croupiere; It. groppie- ra; Sp. gruperia; from croupe, greppa, gru- pa, a ridge, the buttocks of a horse.* See *Croup.*]

1. In the *manège*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast for- ward on to the horse's neck.

CRUPPER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

CRURAL, *a.* [*L. cruralis, from crus, cruris, the leg.*]

Belonging to the leg, as the *crural* artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural* vein, which returns it. *Encyc.*

CRUSADE, *n.* [*Fr. croisade; It. crociata; Sp. cruzada; from L. cruz, Fr. croix, Sp. cruz, It. croce, a cross.* Class Rg.]

A military expedition undertaken by chris- tians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Savior's life and suffer- ings, from the power of infidels or Mo- hammedans. Several of these expedi- tions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the *cross*, from which the name originated.

CRUSADE, *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamp- ed with a cross.

CRUSADER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade. *Robertson.*

CRUSE, *n.* [*D. kroes.* See *Crucible.*] A small cup.

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey. *1 Kings xiv.*

In New England, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vine- gar, called a *vinegar-cruse*.

CRUSET, *n.* [*Fr. creuset, formerly croied.* See *Crucible.*]

A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot. *Phillips.*

CRUSH, *v. t.* [*Fr. ecraser; Ir. scriosam.* In *Sw. krossa*, in *Dan. kryster* signifies, to squeeze. In *It. crosio* is a crushing; and *crosciare*, to throw, strike, pour, or rain hard. There are many words in the Shem- itic languages which coincide with *crush* in elements and signification. *Ch. Heb.*

Syr. כרס to break in pieces; Ar. جرس

id.; Eth. ሰረጸ to grind, whence *grist*;

Heb. and Ch. כרס, and Ch. Syr. Heb. כרס to

break, to crush; Ar. رص the same. So

crash, in English, and *Fr. briser, Arm. freu- sa*, to bruise. See Class Rd. No. 16. 20. 22.

41. 48. and Syr. No. 36. See *Rush.*]

1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out of its natural shape; to bruise by pres- sure.

The ass—*crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numb. xxii.*

To *crush* grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till *bruised* and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to *crush out*, is to force out by pressure.

2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.

Dryden.

Who are *crushed* before the moth. *Job* iv.

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies; to *crush* a rebellion.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always. *Deut.* xxviii.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute.

CRUSH, *v. t.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as the *crush* of a large tree, or of a building.

The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.

Addison.

CRUSH'ED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [*L. crusta*; *Fr. croûte*; *It. crosta*; *D. korst*; *G. kruste*; *W. crest*, from *creo*, to parch or scorch, *creo*, a hardening by heat. But the primary sense is probably to shrink, contract, harden, whether by cold or heat, and it is probably allied to *crystal*, *freeze*, *crisp*, &c. See *Class Rd.* No. 19. 33. 73. 76. 83. 85. 88.]

1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard or harder than the internal substance; as the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of dross; the *crust* of a pie.

2. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread.

Dryden. L'Estrange.

3. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals.

4. A scab.

5. The superficial substances of the earth are, in geology, called its *crust*.

CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar; *crusted* with bark.

Addison.

2. To cover with concretions.

Swift.

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concreate or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUSTACEOLOGY. [See *Crustalogy*.]

CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* [*Fr. crustacée*, from *L. crusta*.]

Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. *Crustaceous* animals, or *Crustacea*, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces, and in their external form have a great resemblance to insects; but in their internal structure and economy, they are quite different. They were arranged by Linne, in the same class with the insects, but now

form a class by themselves. They include the crab, lobster, shrimp, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUSTALOGICAL, *a.* [See *Crustalogy*.] Pertaining to crustalogy.

CRUSTALOGIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals.

CRUSTALOGY, *n.* [*L. crusta*, a shell, and *Gr. λογος*, discourse.]

That part of zoology which treats of *crustaceous* animals, arranging them in orders, tribes and families, and describing their forms and habits.

[*Crustalogy*, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed, and its derivatives inconveniently long. Who can endure such words as *crustaceological*?]

CRUSTATED, *a.* Covered with a crust; as *crustated* basalt. *Encyc.*

CRUSTATION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'ILY, *adv.* [from *crustly*.] Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

CRUSTINESS, *n.* The quality of crust; hardness.

2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUSTY, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.

2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly; a word used in familiar discourse, but not deemed elegant.

CRUTCH, *n.* [*It. croccia*, or *gruccia*; *D. kruk*; *G. krücke*; *S. krycka*; *Dan. krykke*; radically the same as *crotch* and *crook*.]

1. A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.

2. Figuratively, old age. *Shak.*

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRUX, *n.* [*L. crux*, a cross.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [*Little used.*]

Dr. Sheridan.

CRUYSHAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

CRÿ, *v. i.* pret. and *pp. cried*. It ought to be *cried*. [*Fr. crier*. The Welsh has *cri*, a cry, and rough, raw, *criaw*, to cry, clamor or weep; and *crevu*, to cry, to *crave*; both deduced by Owen from *cre*, a combining cause, a principle, beginning or first motion; also, what pervades or penetrates, a *cry*. This is the root of *create*, or from the same root. *Cre*, Owen deduces from *rhe*, with the prefix *cy*; and *rhe*, he renders a run or swift motion. This is certainly contracted from *rhed*, a race, the root of *ride*; Owen to the contrary notwithstanding. All the senses of these words unite in that of shooting forth, driving forward or producing. There is a class of words a little different from the foregoing, which exactly give the sense of *cry*. *It. gridare*; *Sp. and Port. grilar*; *Sax. grædan*; *Sw. gråta*; *Dan. græder*; *D. kryten*; *W. grydiaw*, to utter a rough

sound, from *rhyd*, the Welsh root of *crydu*, to shake or tremble, whence *cradle*. [*W. creth*, a trembling or shivering with cold, from *cre*; also, constitution, disposition.] The latter root *rhyd*, *crydu*, would give *cri*, rough, raw, *crude*. *Cry* is a contracted word; but whether from the former or latter class of roots, may be less obvious—possibly all are from one source. If not, I think *cry* is from the French *crier*, and this from *gridare*, *grilar*.]

1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence; in a very general sense.

2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. *Gen.* xli.

The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed. *Numb.* xi.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. *Is.* lxxv.

Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry. *Gen.* xxvii.

Also, to weep or shed tears in silence; a popular use of the word.

4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, Heshbon shall *cry*. *Is.* xv.

He giveth food to the young ravens which *cry*. *Ps.* cxlvii.

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with out.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. *Luke* ix.

6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.

Go, and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii.

The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness. *Is.* xl.

7. To bawl; to squall; as a child.

8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.

To *cry against*, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry against* it. *Jonah* i.

To *cry out*, to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor.

2. To complain loudly.

To *cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.

To *cry to*, to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRÿ, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.

To *cry down*, to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

To *cry up*, to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

2. To raise the price by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins. [*Not in use.*]

Temple.

To *cry off*, in the vulgar dialect, is to publish intentions of marriage.

CRÿ, *n.* plu. *cries*. In a general sense, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an

- animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.
2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.
And there shall be a great cry in all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi.
 3. Clamor; outcry; as, war, war, is the public cry.
And there arose a great cry. Acts xxiii.
 4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.
 5. Proclamation; public notice.
At midnight there was a cry made. Matt. xxv.
 6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*; as the *cries of London*.
 7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.
The cry went once for thee. Shak.
 8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request; importunate call.
He forgetteth not the cry of the humble. Ps. ix.
 9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.
Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great—I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. Gen. xviii.
 10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.
He looked for righteousness, and behold a cry. Is. v.
 11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as the *cries of fowls*, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.
 12. A pack of dogs. Shak.
- CRY'AL**, *n.* [W. *cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron. Ainsworth.
- CRY'ER**, *n.* A crier, which see.
- CRY'ER**, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. Ainsworth.
- CRY'ING**, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming; &c.
- CRY'ING**, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as a *crying sin* or abuse. Addison.
- CRY'ING**, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.
- CRY'OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυος*, cold, and *λιθος*, stone, ice-stone.]
- A fluete of soda and alumin, found in Greenland, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening, vitreous luster. Jameson. Cleaveland.
- CRYOPH'ORUS**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυος*, frost, and *φορεω*, to bear.]
- Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. Wollaston.
- CRYPT**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτεω*, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.
- CRYPT'IC**, *a.* [supra.] Hidden; secret; occult. Walls.
- CRYPT'ICALLY**, *adv.* Secretly.
- CRYPT'OGAM**, *n.* [See *Cryptogamy*.] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.
- CRYPTOGAM'IAN**, *a.* Pertaining to plants

- of the class *Cryptogamia*, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.
- CRYPTOG'AMY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος*, concealed, and *γαμος*, marriage.]
- Concealed marriage; a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained, or too small to be numbered with certainty. Smith. Ed. Encyc.
- CRYPTOG'RAPHER**, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.
- CRYPTOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.
- CRYPTOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος*, hidden, and *γραφω*, to write.]
- The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cypher.
- CRYPTOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτος*, secret, and *λογος*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.
- CRYS'TAL**, *n.* [L. *crystallus*; Gr. *κρυσταλλος*; Fr. *cristal*; Sp. *cristal*; It. *cristallo*; D. *kristal*; G. *krystall*; W. *crisial*, from *cris*, it is said, a hard crust. It is from the same root as *crisp*, and W. *cresu*, to parch, *crest*, a crust, *crasu*, to roast. The Greek, from which we have the word, is composed of the root of *κρυος*, frost, a contracted word, probably from the root of the Welsh words, *supra*, and *σεω*, to set. The primary sense of the Welsh words is to shrink, draw, contract; a sense equally applicable to the effects of heat and cold.
- Qu. Ar. قرس karasa, Ch. 𐤒𐤕𐤔 kerash, to congeal. Class Rd. No. 83. 85.]
1. In chemistry and mineralogy, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. Cleaveland.
 2. A factitious body, cast in glass houses, called crystal glass; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture, than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also factitious crystal or paste. Encyc. Nicholson.
 3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal.
 4. The glass of a watch-case.
- Rock crystal*, or mountain crystal, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.
- Iceland crystal*, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction. Cleaveland.
- CRYS'TAL**, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.
- By crystal streams that murmur through the meads. Dryden.
- CRYS'TAL-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of crystal. Encyc.
- CRYS'TALINE**, *a.* [L. *crystallinus*; Gr. *κρυσταλλινος*.]
1. Consisting of crystal; as a *crystalline palace*. Shak.
 2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as a *crystalline sky*. Milton.

Crystalline heavens, in ancient astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion. Encyc.

Crystalline humor, } a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye. It is somewhat convex, and serves to transmit and refract the rays of light to the vitreous humor. Encyc. Hooper.

CRYS'TALIZABLE, *a.* [from *crystalize*.] That may be crystalized; that may form or be formed into crystals. Clavigero. Lavoisier.

CRYSTALIZA'TION, *n.* [from *crystalize*.] The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. Lavoisier. Kirwan.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystalizing. Woodward.

CRYS'TALIZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals.

Common salt is crystalized by the evaporation of sea water.

CRYS'TALIZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt crystalizes in a peculiar form. Lavoisier.

CRYS'TALIZED, *pp.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TALIZING, *ppr.* Causing to crystalize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYSTALLITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. Hall. Thomson.

CRYSTALOG'RAPHER, *n.* [infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

CRYSTALOGRAPH'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

CRYSTALOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYSTALOGRAPHY, *n.* [crystal, as above, and *γραφη*, description.]

1. The doctrine or science of crystalization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystalization.

CUB, *n.* [allied perhaps to Ir. *caobh*, a branch, a shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.]

1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.

2. A young boy or girl, in contempt. Shak. Congreve.

CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle. [Not in use.]

CUB, *v. t.* To bring forth a cub, or cubs. In

C U B

contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman. *Dryden.*

CUB, *v. t.* To shut up or confine. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

CUBA'TION, *n.* [*L. cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; a reclining. *Dict.*

CUBATORY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent. *Dict.*

CUBATURE, *n.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. *Harris.*

CUBE, *n.* [*Gr. κυβος*; *L. cubus*, a die or cube; *Fr. cube*; *It. cubo*; *Sp. cubo*; *Port. cubo*. In the two latter languages, it signifies also a pail or tub, and in *Port.* the nave of a wheel. *W. cub*, a bundle, *heap* or aggregate, a *cube*; *Ch. קוב* to square, to form into a cube; קובים the game of dice, *Gr. κυβισμα*. It seems to be allied to *L. cubo*, to set or throw down, and to signify that which is set or laid, a solid mass.]

1. In *geometry*, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, and containing equal angles.
2. In *arithmetic*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; or it is formed by multiplying any number twice by itself; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are in proportion to the cubes of their mean distances.

Cube root, is the number or quantity, which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which, twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $3 \times 9 = 27$.

CUBE-ORE, *n.* Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish color. *Ure.*

CUBEB, *n.* [Ar. سداب. Class Gb. No. 45. *Sp. cubeba*.]

The small spicy berry of the *Piper cubeba*, from Java and the other E. India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, *Piper caudatum*, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper. *Coxe. Encyc.*

CUBIC, } [*L. cubicus*, from *cubus*.]
CUBICAL, } *a.* See *Cube*.]

Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A cubic foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.

Cubic number, is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number; or it is the number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root. [See *Cube*.]

CUBICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULAR, *a.* [*L. cubiculum*.] Belonging to a chamber.

CUBICULARY, *a.* [*L. cubiculum*, a bedroom.]

Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

C U C

CUBIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube. *Coxe.*

CUBIT, *n.* [*L. cubitus*, the elbow; *Gr. κυβιτιον*; probably allied to *L. cubo*, and signifying a turn or corner.]

1. In *anatomy*, the fore arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *mensuration*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit among the ancients was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and four tenths; the cubit of the scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches. *Encyc.*

CUBITAL, *a.* Of the length or measure of a cubit. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as the cubital nerve; cubital artery; cubital muscle. *Hooper. Coxe.*

CUBITED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit. *Sheldon.*

CUBO-DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CUBOID, *a.* Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it.

CUBOIDAL, *a.* [*Gr. κυβος*, cube, and *ειδος*, form.]

Cubiform; in the shape of a cube; as the cuboidal bone of the foot. *Walsh.*

CUBO-OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [cube and octahedral.]

Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron. *Cleaveland.*

CUCK'INGSTOOL, *n.* [*Qu. from choke*.]

An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet*. The culprit was seated on the stool and thus immersed in water. *Old Eng. Law.*

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold*.] The first syllable is *Fr. cocu*, which seems to be the first syllable of *coucous*, cuckow; *W. cog*; *Sw. gök*; *Dan. giög*. The Dutch call a cuckold, *hoornrager*, a horn-wearer; and the Germans, *hahnret*, from *hahn*, a cock; the Spaniards and Portuguese, *cornudo*, *Ital. cornuto*, horned; *Fr. cornard*, obs. See *Spelman's Glossary*, *voc. Arga*.]

A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress. *Swift.*

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; applied to the seducer. *Shak.*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man; applied to the wife. *Dryden.*

CUCK'OLDDOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold. *Johnson. Dryden.*

CUCK'OLDLY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. *Shak.*

CUCK'OLD-MAKER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold. *Dryden.*

CUCK'OO, *n.* [*L. cuculus*; *Gr. κουκου*; *Fr. coucou*; *Arm. coucouq*; *Sax. geac*; *Dan. giög*; *Sw. gök*; *W. cog*; *D. koekoek*; *G. kuckuck*; *Sp. cuco* or *cucillo*; *It. cuculo*. See *Gawk*.]

A bird of the genus *Cuculus*, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It is said the

cuckoo lays its eggs in a nest formed by another bird, by which they are hatched.

CUCK'OO-FLOWER, } *n.* A plant, a species of *Cardamine*.

CUCK'OO-BUD, }

CUCK'OO-PINT, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Arum*.

CUCK'OO-SPIT, } *n.* A dew or exudation found on

CUCK'OO-SPITTLE, } plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown.*

Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catch-fly, called sometimes *spalling poppy*. *Encyc.*

CUC'QUEAN, *n.* [*Fr. coquine*.] A vile lewd woman. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

CUC'ULLATE, } [*L. cucullatus*, from

CUC'ULLATED, } *a.* *cucullus*, a hood, a cowl.]

1. Hooded; cowed; covered as with a hood.

2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as a *cucullate leaf*.

CUCUMBER, *n.* [*Fr. coucombre*, or *concombre*, from *L. cucumer* or *cucumis*; *Sp. cohombro*; *D. komkommer*; *Ir. cucamhar*.]

The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis*. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers.

CUCURBIT, *n.* [*L. cucurbita*, a gourd; *It. id.*; *Fr. cucurbite*; from *L. curvitas*.]

A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic.

CUCURBITACEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd; as *cucurbitaceous* plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompon. *Milne. Martyn.*

CUD, *n.* [As this word is often vulgarly pronounced *quid*, I suspect it to be a corruption of the *D. kaauwd*, *gekaauwd*, chewed, from *kaauwen*, to chew, *Arm. chaguein*, *Sax. ceowan*. See *Chew* and *Jaw*.]

1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.

2. A portion of tobacco held in the month and chewed.

3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud. *Encyc.*

CUD'DEN, } *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a

CUD'DY, } *n.* *dolt*. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [*Arm. cuddyo*; *W. cuziaw*, to hide, to lurk, to cover or keep out of sight; *Sax. cudele*, the cuttle-fish. *Qu. hide* and *cheat*. See *Class Gd. No. 26. 30. 31. 38.*]

To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat. *Prior.*

CUD'DY, *n.* In *ships*, an apartment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room. It is applied to different apartments, in different kinds of ships.

2. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [*W. cogel*, from *cóg*, a mass, lump, or short piece of wood. The *Scot.*

C U F

cud, Teut. *kodde*, *kudse*, is a different word; *dg* in English being generally from *g*, as in *pledge*, *bridge*, *alledge*, &c.] A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod.

Dryden. Locke.
To cross the cudgels, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

Johnson.
CUD'GEL, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, or thick stick.

Swift.
2. To beat in general.

Shak.
CUD'GELLER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

Hudibras.
CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.

Carew.
CUD'LE, *n.* [Qu. Scot. *cuddie*.] A small sea fish.

Shak. Dryden.
CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*, goldy-locks or eternal flower, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather.

Encyc.
CUE, *n.* [Fr. *queue*; L. *cauda*; It. Sp. *coda*.] The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.

Johnson. Encyc.
2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak.

Swift.
3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

Shak.
4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Vulgar.
Were it my cue to fight.

Beaum.
5. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

Beaum.
6. A farthing, or farthing's worth.

Beaum.
7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.

Encyc.
CUER'PO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, L. *corpus*, body.] To be in *cuerpo*, or to walk in *cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed.

Encyc.
CUFF, *n.* [Pers. کفا kafa, a blow; Ch. 叩 id.; Ar. نكف nakafa, to strike; Heb. ִקַּף, to strike off, to sever by striking, to kill. The French *coup* coincides with *cuff* in elements, but it is supposed to be contracted from It. *colpo*, L. *colaphus*. *Cuff* however agrees with the Gr. κόπω.]

Shak. Swift.
1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

Johnson.
2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.

Congreve. Dryden.
To be at *fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

Dryden.
CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

Dryden.
CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle.

Hudibras.
CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling; Ar. كافي kafi to double

C U L

the border and sew together; Ch. 叩 to bend; Heb. ִקַּף; Gr. κόπω; Low L. *cupus*. Class Gb. No. 65. 68. 75.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

Arbutnot.
CUIN'AGE, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

Bailey. Cowel.
CUIRASS, *n.* *kveras*. [Fr. *cuirasse*; It. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*; Port. *couraça*; W. *curas*. Qu. from *cor*, the heart.] A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor, made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

Encyc.
CUIRASSIE'R, *n.* *kverasse'e'r*. A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast-plate.

Milton.
CUISH, *n.* *kwis*. [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh or leg; W. *coes*; Ir. *cos*.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

Shak. Dryden.
CUL'DEE, *n.* [L. *cultores dei*, worshippers of God.] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Encyc.
CUL'ERAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul*.] Another name of the arse-smart.

Encyc.
CUL'ICIFORM, *a.* [L. *culex*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

Encyc.
CULINARY, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen, W. *cyl*. See *Kiln*.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

Newton.
CULL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *cueillir*, It. *cogliere*, to gather; Norm. *culhir*; It. *scegliere*. To *cull*, is rather to separate, or to take.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers; to *cull* hoops and staves for market.

Pope. Prior. Laws of Conn.
CULL'ED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

Encyc.
CULL'ER, *n.* One who who picks or chooses from many.

Laws of Mass. and Conn.
2. An inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.

Encyc.
CULLIBILITY, *n.* [from *cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief. [Not elegant nor used.]

Swift.
CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

Dryden.
CULL'ION, *n.* *cul'yon*. [It. *coglione*.] A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe.

Dryden.
2. A round or bulbous root; orchis. L. *coleus*.

Shak.
CULL'IONLY, *a.* Mean; base. [A bad word, and not used.]

Shak.
CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain.]

Beaum.
1. Broth of boiled meat strained.

Marston.
2. A kind of jelly.

Encyc.
CUL'LY, *n.* [See the Verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

Hudibras.
CUL'LY, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to gull.]

C U L

To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.

Martyn.
CUL'LYISM, *n.* The state of a cully. [Cully and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

Quill and Haulm.
CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus*; Ir. *colbh*; W. *colov*; a stalk or stem; L. *caulis*; D. *kool*. See *Quill* and *Haulm*.]

Martyn.
1. In botany, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification.

Nicholson. Journ. of Science.
2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.

Quincy.
3. A species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell.

Encyc.
CULMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing stalks. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats and barley.

Encyc.
CUL'MINATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet.

Milton.
CULMINATION, *n.* The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.

Encyc.
2. Top; crown.

Encyc.
CULPABILITY, *n.* [See *Culpable*.] Blamableness; culpableness.

Encyc.
CUL'PABLE, *a.* [Low L. *culpabilis*; Fr. *culpable*; It. *colpabile*; from L. *culpa*, a fault; W. *col*, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like *fault*, from *fail*.]

Spenser.
1. Blamable; deserving censure; as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. We say, the man is *culpable*, or voluntary ignorance is *culpable*.

Spenser.
2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, *culpable* is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.

Spenser.
3. Guilty of; as *culpable* of a crime. [Not used.]

Spenser.
CUL'PABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

Spenser.
CUL'PABLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

Spenser.
CUL'PRIT, *n.* [supposed to be formed from *cul*, for *culpable*, and *pri*, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals; the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so. *Blackstone*.]

Dryden.
1. A person arraigned in court for a crime.

Dryden.
2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

Encyc.
CUL'TER, *n.* [L.] A colter, which see.

Encyc.
CUL'TIVABLE, *a.* [See *Cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

Med. Repos. Edwards, W. Ind.
CUL'TIVATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. Port. *cultivar*; It. *coltivare*; from L. *colo*, *cultus*, to till, to dwell.]

Encyc.
1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow and reap; to labor on,

CUL

CUM

CUN

manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

Sinclair.

2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

3. To study; to labor to improve or advance; as, to *cultivate* philosophy; to *cultivate* the mind.

4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase; as, to *cultivate* the love of excellence; to *cultivate* gracious affections.

5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize; as, to *cultivate* the wild savage.

6. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.

Sinclair.

CULTIVATED, *pp.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CULTIVATING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CULTIVATION, *n.* The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by *cultivation*. Ten acres under good *cultivation* will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.

2. Study, care and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; the application of the means of improvement; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.

3. The producing by tillage; as the *cultivation* of corn or grass.

CULTIVATOR, *n.* One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

CULTRATED, *a.* [*L. cultratus*, from *culler*, a knife.]

Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated*.

Encyc. art. Corvus.

CULTURE, *n.* [*L. cultura*, from *colo*. See *Cultivate*.]

1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement.

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.

Pope.

2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth; as the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue.

3. The application of labor or other means in producing; as the *culture* of corn, or grass.

4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction or growth.

CULTURE, *v. t.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CULVER, *n.* [*Sax. culfer, culfra*; *Arm. colm*; *L. columba*.]

A pigeon, or wood pigeon. *Thomson.*

CULVER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote.

Harmar.

CULVERIN, *n.* [*Fr. coulevrine*; *It. colubrina*; *Sp. culebrina*; from *L. colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.]

A long slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

Encyc.

CULVERKEY, *n.* A plant or flower.

Walton.

CULVERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water. *Cyc.*

CULVERTAIL, *n.* [*culver* and *tail*.] Dove-tail, in joinery and carpentry.

CULVERTAILED, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; a term used by shipwrights. *Encyc.*

CUMBENT, *a.* [*L. cumbo*.] Lying down.

CUMBER, *v. t.* [*Dan. kummer*, distress, in-cumbrance, grief; *D. kommenen*; *G. kummern*, to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve; *Fr. encombrer*, to encumber.]

1. To load, or crowd.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight.

Dryden.

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving.
Luke x.

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field. [See *Encumber*, which is more generally used.]

CUMBER, *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.

Spenser.

[This word is now scarcely used.]

CUMBERSOME, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Unwieldy; unmanageable not easily borne or managed; as a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

CUMBERSOMELY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber. *Sherwood.*

CUMBERSOMENESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being *cumbersome* and troublesome.

CUMBRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hinderance; oppressive load; embarrassment. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive; as a *cumbrous* weight or charge. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Giving trouble; vexatious; as a cloud of *cumbrous* gnats. *Spenser.*

3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other; as the *cumbrous* elements. *Milton.*

CUMBROUSLY, *adv.* In a *cumbrous* manner.

CUMFREY, *n.* A genus of plants, the

Symphytum; sometimes written *comfrey*, *comfry*, and *comphry*.

CUM'IN, *n.* [*L. cuminum*; *Gr. κυμινον*; Oriental *כמון* kamon. The verb with which this word seems to be connected, signifies, in *Ar. Ch. Syr.* and *Sam.*, to retire from sight, to lie concealed.]

An annual plant of one species, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste, with an aromatic flavor. *Encyc.*

CUMULATE, *v. t.* [*L. cumulo*; *Russ. kom*, a mass or lump; *L. cumulus*, a heap; *Fr. combler, cumuler*; *Sp. cumular*; *It. cumulare*.]

To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. *Woodward.*

[Accumulate is more generally used.]

CUMULATION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. [See *Accumulation*.]

CUMULATIVE, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. *Bacon.*

2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else. In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts or arguments of the same kind.

CUN, *v. t.* To know. [Not used.] [See *Con*.]

2. To direct the course of a ship. [See *Cond*, the true orthography.]

CUNCTATION, *n.* [*L. cunctor*, to delay.] Delay. [Not much used.]

CUNCTATOR, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. [See *Cond*.]

CUN'EAL, *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge. See *Coin*.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUN'EATE, *a.* Wedge-shaped.

CUN'EIFORM, *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape or form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, *n.* [*Lepas*.] A kind of fish, less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUN'NING, *a.* [*Sax. cunnan, connan*; *Goth. kunnan*, to know; *Sw. kunna*, to be able, to know; *kunnig*, known; also, knowing, skilful, *cunning*; *D. kunnen*, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; *G. können*. See *Can*.]

1. Knowing; skilful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge, but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. *Gen. xxiii.*

I will take away the *cunning* artificer. *Is. iii.*

A *cunning* workman. *Ex. xxxviii.*

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious. With cherubs of *cunning* work shalt thou make them. *Ex. xxvi.*

[The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.]

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as a *cunning* fellow.

They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be illaudable; but *cunning* implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. Hence,

CUP

4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.

5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUN'NING, *n.* Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity. *Obs.*

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Ps. cxxxvii.*

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence in a *bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

CUN'NINGLY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables. *2 Pet. i.*

CUN'NINGMAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods. *Butler.*

CUN'NINGNESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [*Sax. cop*, or *cupp*; *D. kop*; *Dan. id.*; *Sw. kopp*; *Fr. coupe*; *Arm. coupon*; *It. coppa*; *Sp. copa*; *Ir. capa*, or *capan*; *W. cwib*, *cupan*; *L. cupa*, *cuppa*, whence *cupella*, a *cupel*, a little cup; *Ch. כוס*; *Ar. كوب*. Class Gb. No. 48. See also No. 6.]

The primary sense may be, hollow, bending, *Russ. kopayu*, or containing. See No. 50. 52. 68. and *Coop.*

1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as a silver cup; a tin cup. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but tea-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as a cup of beer. See *1 Cor. xi.*

3. In a *scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.

O my father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. *Math. xxvi.*

4. Good received; blessings and favors.

My *cup* runneth over. *Ps. xxiii.*

Take the *cup* of salvation, that is, receive the blessings of deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving. *Cruden. Brown.*

5. Any thing hollow like a cup; as the cup of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx is called a *flower-cup*.

6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.

Cup and *can*, familiar companions; the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated. *Swift.*

Cups, in the plural, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

Hence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

CUP, *v. i.* In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. *Encyc.*

2. To supply with cups. *Obs. Shak.*

CUP'BEARER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household. *Neh. i.*

CUR

CUP'BOARD, *n.* [*cup* and *board*.] Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In modern houses, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes and the like. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CUP'BOARD, *v. t.* To collect into a cup-board; to hoard. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CUP'GALL, *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of oak, &c. It contains the worm of a small fly. *Encyc.*

CUP'ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUP'EL, *n.* [*L. cupella*, a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxydized and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mold, which gives it its figure. *Encyc. Lavoisier. Nicholson.*

CUPELLATION, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification. *Lavoisier. Nicholson. Encyc.*

CUPID'ITY, *n.* [*L. cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet. See class Gb. No. 22. 24.]

An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power. It is not used, I believe, for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

CUPOLA, *n.* [*It. cupola*; *Sp. cupula*; from the root of *cup*, or rather from *W. cop*, a top or summit.]

In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. *Encyc.*

CUPOLAID, *a.* Having a cupola. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

CUP'PER, *n.* [from *cup*.] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CUP'REOUS, *a.* [*L. cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.]

Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities. *Encyc. Boyle.*

CUPRIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or affording copper; as *cupriferous* silver. *Tooke, Russ.*

CUR, *n.* [*Qu. Lapponic coira*; Basque *chaurra*; *Ir. gair, gaier*, a dog.]

A degenerate dog; and in reproach, a worthless man. *Addison. Shak. Dryden.*

CUR'ABLE, *a.* [*See Cure.*] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil. *Dryden.*

CUR'ABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed or remedied.

CUR

CUR'ACY, } *n.* [*See Cure and Cu-*
CUR'ATESHIP, } *rate.*] The office of employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson or vicar, and officiates in his stead. *Swift.*

2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CUR'ATE, *n.* [*L. curator*, or *curatus*, from *cura*, care. See *Cure.*]

A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson or vicar. He must be licenced by the bishop or ordinary, and having no fixed estate in the curacy, he may be removed at pleasure. But some curates are perpetual. *Encyc.*

2. One employed to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*

CUR'ATIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure. *Arbutnot.*

CURA'TOR, *n.* [*L. See Cure.*] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law. *Ayliffe.*

3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandize in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes. *Encyc.*

4. In the *United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the Curator of a University superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c. *Encyc.*

CURB, *n.* [*Fr. courber*, to bend; *Russ. koroblyu*, to bend, to draw in, to straiten.]

1. In the *manège*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or mails. *Encyc.*

2. Restraint; check; hinderance.

Religion should operate as an effectual curb to the passions.

3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.

4. [*Fr. courbe*; *It. corba*, a disease and a basket.] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. *Encyc.*

A tumor on the inside of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.*

A swelling beneath the elbow of a horse's hoof. *Bailey.*

CURB, *v. t.* To restrain; to guide and manage; as a horse. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to curb the passions.

And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.

4. To bend. [*Not used.*]

CURB'ED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, *n.* A check.

C U R

CURB-STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes *kerb* or *kurb*.

CURD, *n.* [*Ir. cruth*; Scot. *cruds*. Sometimes in English, *crud*. The primary sense is to congeal or coagulate. See *Crystal*.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes perhaps be used for the coagulated part of any liquor.

Bacon.

CURD, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

Shak.

CURD'LE, *v. i.* [sometimes written *crudle*. See *Curd*.]

1. To coagulate or congeal; to thicken, or change into curd. Milk *curdles* by a mixture of runnet.

2. To thicken; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

CURD'LE, *v. t.* To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or congeal. Runnet or brandy *curdles* milk.

At Florence they *curdle* their milk with artichoke flowers.

Encyc.

2. To congeal or thicken. The recital *curdled* my blood.

CURD'LED, *pp.* Coagulated; congealed.

CURD'LING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURD'Y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Arbutnot.

CURE, *n.* [*L. cura*; *Fr. cure*; *L. curo*, to cure, to take care, to prepare; *W. cur*, care, a blow or stroke, affliction; *curaw*, to beat, throb, strike; *curaw*, to trouble, to vex, to pine or waste away; *Fr. curer*, to cleanse; "se *curer les dents*," to pick the teeth; *It. cura*, care, diligence; *curare*, to cure, attend, protect; also, to value or esteem; *Sp. cura*, cure, remedy, guardianship; *curar*, to administer medicines; to salt, as meat; to season, as timber; to bleach thread or linen; to take care; to recover from sickness; *curioso*, curious, neat, clean, handsome, fine, careful. The radical sense of this word is, to strain, stretch, extend, which gives the sense of healing, that is, making strong, and of care, superintendence. But the Welsh has the sense of driving, a modified application of extending, and this gives the sense of separation and purification. In its application to hay, timber, provisions, &c., the sense may be to make right, as in other cases; but of this I am not confident.]

1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. We say, a medicine will effect a *cure*.

2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals.

Colds, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*.

Dryden.

3. The employment of a curate; the care of souls; spiritual charge.

CURE, *v. t.* [*L. curo*. See the Noun.] To heal, as a person diseased or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb.

The child was *cured* from that very hour.

Math. xvii.

2. To subdue, remove, destroy or put an end to; to heal, as a disease.

C U R

Christ gave his disciples power to *cure* diseases. Luke ix.

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the disease. The physician *cured* the man of his fever.

3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state.

Patience will alleviate calamities, which it cannot *cure*.

4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to *cure* hay: or to prepare by salt, or in any manner, so as to prevent speedy putrefaction; as, to *cure* fish or beef.

CURED, *pp.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CURELESS, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as a *cureless* disorder; a *cureless* ill.

Dryden.

CURER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals.

Harvey.

CURFEW, *n.* [*Fr. couvre-feu*, cover-fire.]

The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. This word is not used in America; although the practice of ringing a bell, at nine o'clock, continues in many places, and is considered in New England, as a signal for people to retire from company to their own abodes; and in general, the signal is obeyed.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. [*Not used*.]

Bacon.

CURIAL'ITY, *n.* [*L. curialis*, from *curia*, a court.]

The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court. [*Not used*.]

Bacon.

CURING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CURING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried.

Edwards, W. Ind.

CURIOLOG'IC, *a.* [*Gr. xuriologia*, propriety of speaking.]

Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

Warburton.

CURIOS'ITY, *n.* [*L. curiositas*. See *Curious*.]

1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. A man's *curiosity* leads him to view the ruins of Balbec, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another's actions.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

Shak.

3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness; as the *curiosity* of workmanship.

Ray.

4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

There hath been practiced a *curiosity*, to set

C U R

a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c.

Bacon.

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town.

Addison.

[*The first and the last senses are chiefly used*.]

CURIO'SO, *n.* [*It.*] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CURIOUS, *a.* [*L. curiosus*, from *cura*, care. See *Cure*.]

1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters, nor to pry into the concerns of your neighbors.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or enquiry; as a man of a *curious* turn of mind: sometimes followed by *after*, and sometimes by *of*.

Curious after things elegant and beautiful; *curious of* antiquities.

Woodward. Dryden.

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used.

Hooker.

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

A temperate man is not *curious of* delicacies.

Taylor.

5. Nice; exact; subtle; made with care.

Both these senses embrace their objects—with a more *curious* discrimination.

Holder.

6. Artful; nicely diligent.

Each ornament about her seemingly lies, By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed.

Fairfax.

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as a *curious* girdle; *curious* work. Ex. xxviii. xxx.

8. Requiring care and nicety; as *curious* arts. Acts xix.

9. Rigid; severe; particular. [*Little used*.]

Shak.

10. Rare; singular; as a *curious* fact.

CURIOUSLY, *adv.* With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more *curiously*, the spots appeared.

Newton.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. Ps. cxxxix.

3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CURIOSNESS, *n.* Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship.

2. Singularity of contrivance.

3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [*D. krullen*; *Dan. krøller*; to curl, to crisp; Corn. *krillia*.]

1. To turn, bend or form into ringlets; to crisp; as the hair.

2. To writhe; to twist; to coil; as a serpent.

3. To dress with curls.

The snaky locks

That *curled* Megara.

Milton.

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air To *curl* the waves.

Dryden.

CURL, *v. i.* To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets.

Boyle.

2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and particularly, to roll over at the summit; as a *curling* wave.

3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends; as *curling* smoke.
4. To writhe; to twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curled*.

Dryden.

5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He *curled* down into a corner.

CURL, *n.* A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form.

2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure.

Newton.

3. A winding in the grain of wood.

CURL'ED, *pp.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CUR'LEW, *n.* [Fr. *courlis* or *corlieu*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *Scolopax* and the grallae order. It has a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black; and the largest species spread more than three feet of wing. It frequents the sea shore in winter, and in summer, retires to the mountains.

2. A fowl, larger than a partridge, with longer legs, which frequents the corn-fields in Spain.

Trevour.

CURL'INESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *ppr.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

CURL'ING-IRONS, } An instrument
CURL'ING-TONGS, } for curling the hair.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CURMUD'GEON, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, heart, and *mechant*, evil. *Nares.* Qu.]

An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

Hudibras.

CURMUD'GEONLY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

L'Estrange.

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth*.] The fruit of a well known shrub belonging to the genus *Ribes*, of which *Grossularia* is now considered a species; the grossberry or gooseberry and the currant falling under the same genus. Currants are of various species and varieties; as the common red and white currants, and the black currant.

2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.

CUR'RENCY, *n.* [See *Current*.] Literally, a flowing, running or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream; as the *currency* of time.

Ayliffe.

2. A continued course in public opinion, belief or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*.

Johnson.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as the *currency* of cents, or of English crowns; the *currency* of bank bills or treasury notes.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance: but in this sense we generally use *fluency*.

5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value.

Bacon.

6. That which is current or in circulation, as a medium of trade. The word may be applied to coins, or to bills issued by au-

thority. It is often applied to bank notes, and to notes issued by government.

Crawford.

CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *currrens*, from *curro*, to flow or run; Fr. *courir*, whence *courier*, and *discourir*, to discourse, *concourir*, to concur, &c.; It. *correre*; Sp. Port. *correr*, to run; W. *gyru*, to drive, or run; Eng. *hurry*. It seems to be connected with the root of *car*, *cart*, *chariot*, like *currus*. See Ar.

كار and جري. Class Gr. No. 7. 32. 15.]

1. Literally, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general or fashionable; generally received; popular; as the *current* notions of the day or age; *current* folly.

Watts. Swift. Pope.

2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as the *current* value of coin.

3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted.

Shak.

4. Now passing; present in its course; as the *current* month or year.

CUR'RENT, *n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; applied to fluids; as a *current* of water, or of air. The gulf stream is a remarkable *current* in the Atlantic. A *current* sets into the Mediterranean.

2. Course; progressive motion, or movement; continuation; as the *current* of time.

3. A connected series; successive course; as the *current* of events.

4. General or main course; as the *current* of opinion.

CUR'RENTLY, *a.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is *currently* reported and believed.

CUR'RENTNESS, *n.* Currency; circulation; general reception.

2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [Not much used.]

CUR'RIELE, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.]

1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

2. A chariot. [Not in use.]

3. A course. [Not in use.]

CUR'RIED, *pp.* [See *Curry*.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RIER, *n.* [L. *coriarius*; Fr. *corroyeur*. See *Curry*.]

A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* [See *Cur*.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.

Sidney. Fairfax. Shak.

CUR'RISHLY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISHNESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

Feltham.

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer*; Arm. *courreza*; Sp. *curtir*; Port. *cortir*. The French and Armoric word seems to be compounded of L. *corium*, a hide, and the root of *rado*, to

scrape, or of a word of like signification. The Sp. and Port. word seems to be allied to *cortex*, bark, from stripping, or to L. *curtus*, short, from cutting. But the L. *corium* is probably from a root signifying to scrape, or to peel. See Class Gr. No. 5 and 8.]

1. To dress leather, after it is tanned; to soak, pare or scrape, cleanse, beat and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use.

2. To rub and clean with a comb; as, to *curry* a horse.

3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels.

By setting brother against brother,

To claw and *curry* one another. *Butler.*

4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase,

To *curry* favor, to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. [Not elegant.] *Hooker.*

CUR'RY-COMB, *n.* [See *Comb*.] An iron instrument or comb, for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RYING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

CURSE, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *curst* or *curd*. [Sax. *curcian*, *corsian*; Arm. *argarzi*. Qu.

Ar. كَرْظ.]

1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate. Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii.

Bless and *curse* not. Rom. xii.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. Num. xxii.

2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose

Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Math. xxvi.

CURSE, *n.* Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another.

Shimei—who *curst* me with a grievous

curse. 1 Kings ii.

2. Imprecation of evil.

They entered into a *curse*, and into an oath.

Neh. x.

3. Affliction; torment; great vexation.

I will make this city a *curse* to all nations.

Jer. xxvi.

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law. Gal. iii.

5. Denunciation of evil.

The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book. Num. v.

CURS'ED, *pp.* Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a *curse*.

2. Devoted to destruction.

Thou art *curst* from the earth. Gen. iv.

3. *a.* Deserving a *curse*; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

4. *a.* Vexatious; as a *curst* quarrel; *curst* thorns.

Dryden. Prior.

CURS'EDLY, *adv.* In a *curst* manner;

enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses, or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* [See *Cur.*] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature. *Hudibras.*

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SITOR, *n.* [from the *L. curso, cursio*, to run.]

In *England*, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs. In the statute 18 Edward III. the cursitors are called *clerks of course*. They are twenty four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issues writs. *Encyc.*

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, running. See *Course* and *Current*.]

Running; flowing. *Cursive* hand is a running hand. *Fry.*

CUR'SORARY, *a.* Cursory; hasty. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

CUR'SORILY, *a.* [See *Cursory*.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

CUR'SORINESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CUR'SORY, *a.* [*L. cursorius*, from *cursor*. See *Course*.]

1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention; as a *cursory* reading; a *cursory* view.

2. Running about; not stationary.

CURST, *pp.* of *curse*. [See *Cursed*.]

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word however which can be hardly said to have a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, it appears to be the Dutch *korst*, crust, and to signify crusty, crabbed, surly.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [*L. curtus*.] Short. [*Rarely used and not elegant.*] *Brown.*

CURTAIL, *v. t.* [composed of *L. curtus*, *Fr. court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut; *taille*, edge.]

To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to *curtail* words. Hence in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to *curtail* our privileges. It is followed by *of* before the thing shortened. His name was *curtailed* of three letters. We are *curtailed* of our rights.

CURTAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. *Shak.*

CURTAILED, *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CURTAILING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CURTAILING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation. *Swift.*

CUR'TAIN, *n.* *kur'tin*. [It. *cortina*; Low *L. Sp. Port. id.*; D. *gordyn*; Fr. *courtine*, in fortification. This word may be from the root of *court*, and from the sense of separating. I think it is not a contraction of the It. *copertina*.]

1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites.

2. A cloth-hanging used in theaters, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain* or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play. And to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*, in concealment, in secret.

3. In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, bordered with a parapet five feet high, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. *Encyc.*

4. In *scripture*, tents; dwellings. Hab. iii. 7.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. *Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-LECTURE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband. *Addison.*

CURT'AL, *n.* A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

CURT'AL, *a.* Short; abridged; brief. *Milton.*

CURT'ATE, *a.* [*L. curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten.]

The *curtate distance*, in astronomy, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic. *Cyc.*

CURTA'TION, *n.* [See *Curtate*.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CURT'ILAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure or field near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from *court* or the same radix.]

CURT'LY, *adv.* Briefly. [*Not in use.*]

CUR'ULE, *a.* [*L. curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot.]

Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the Romans, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded. It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers.

CURV'ATED, *a.* [See *Curve*.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURV'ATURE, *n.* [*L. curvatura*. See *Curve*.]

A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed. *Encyc.*

CURVE, *a. curv.* [*L. curvus*, bent, crooked; *curvo*, to bend, turn or wind; Fr. *courbe*, *courber*; It. *curvo*, *curvare*; Sp. *curvo*, *corvar*. If *b* is not radical, this word belongs

to Class Gr. W. *côr*, a circle; but qu., for in Russ. it is *krivet*.]

Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as a *curve* line, which may be cut by a *right* line in more points than one. *Encyc.*

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line, nor composed of straight lines. *Cyc.*

CURVE, *n.* A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle. In *geometry*, a line which may be cut by a *right* line in more points than one. *Encyc.*

CURVE, *v. t.* [*L. curvo*; Fr. *courber*; Russ. *krivlyu*.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURV'ED, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.

CURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta*; Fr. *courbette*; Sp. *corveta*. See *Curve*.]

1. In the *manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. *Encyc.*

2. A prank; a frolic.

CURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare*; Fr. *courbeter*; Sp. *corvelcar*.]

1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet.

2. To leap and frisk.

CURVILIN'EAR, } *a.* [*L. curvus*, bent, and
CURVILIN'EAL, } *a.* [*linea*, a line.]

Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as a *curvilinear* figure.

CURVILINEAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines. *Guth. Quintilian. Pref.*

CURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURV'ITY, *n.* [*L. curvitas*.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness. *Holder.*

CUSH'AT, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. *Scott.*

CUSH'ION, *n.* *cush'in*. [Fr. *coussin*; It. *cuscino*; D. *kussen*; G. *küssen*; Sp. *corin*; Port. *cozim*; Arm. *couçzin*. Qu. Ar.

كسكس, Ch. ٥٥ keesi, a little cushion

for the elbow.]

1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair or other soft material.

2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.

3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures. *Encyc.*

Lady's cushion, a plant, a species of *Saxifraga*. *Lee.*

Sea cushion, sea pink or thrift, a species of *Statice*. *Lee.*

CUSH'ION, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion.

CUSH'IONED, *a.* Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions. *Johnson.*

CUSH'ONET, *n.* A little cushion. *Beaum.*

CUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

CUSP, *n.* [*L. cuspis*, a point.] The point or horn of the moon or other luminary. *Encyc.*

CUSPATED, *a.* [*L. cuspis*, a point.] Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSPIDAL, *a.* Ending in a point.

CUSPIDATE, } *a.* [*L. cuspidatus*, from *More.*
CUSPIDATED, } *cuspis*, a point.]

Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point; as a *cuspidate* leaf. *Martyn.*

CUSTARD, *n.* [*Cymbric custard. Junius.* I suspect the first syllable to be *W. caurs*, curd, cheese.]

A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

CUSTARD-APPLE, *n.* A plant, a species of *Annona*, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard. *Encyc.*

CUSTODIAL, *a.* [from *custody*.] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUSTODY, *n.* [*L. custodia*; *It.* and *Sp. id.*; from *L. custos*, a watchman, a keeper. This word has the elements of *castle*, *W. cas*, the primary sense of which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend, to hold. See *Chaste*.]

1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation or security.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num. iii.*

The prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff. Hence,

2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty.

3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM, *n.* [*Fr. coutume*, for *coutume*; *It. costuma*, *costume*; *Sp. costumbre*; *Port. costume*; *Arm. custum*. *Qu. L. consuetus*.]

1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

The priest's *custom* with the people was—*1 Sam. ii.*

We have no such *custom*. *1 Cor. xi.*

The *customs* of the people are vain. *Jer. x.*

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

The shopkeeper has extensive *custom*, or a good run of *custom*. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive *custom*, or little *custom*.

3. In *law*, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. Customs are general, which extend over a state or kingdom, and particular, which are limited to a city or district. *Encyc.*

CUSTOM, *v. t.* To make familiar. [See *Accustom*, which is the word used.]

2. To give custom to. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM, *n.* [*Fr. coutume*, from *côûter*, for *côûster*, to cost.]

Tribute, toll or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public.

Render *custom* to whom *custom* is due. *Rom. xiii.*

Customs, in the plural, the duties imposed by law on merchandize imported or exported. In *Great Britain and the U. States*, this word is limited to these species of duties.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

CUSTOMABLE, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent. *Johnson.*

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs*. *Law of Massachusetts.*

CUSTOMABLENESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used*.]

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY, *adv.* [See *Customary*.] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUSTOMARINESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUSTOMARY, *a.* [*Fr. coutumier*.] According to custom, or to established or common usage; as a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

2. Habitual; in common practice; as *customary* vices.

3. Holding by custom; as *customary* tenants, who are copyholders.

4. Held by custom; as a *customary* freehold.

CUSTOMARY, *n.* [*Fr. coutumier*, *coutumier*.] A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as the *customary* of the Normans. *Cowel.*

CUSTOMED, *a.* Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [See *Accustomed*.]

2. Furnished with customers. *Shak. Bacon.*

CUSTOMER, *n.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares.

2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. We say, a mill has many *customers*. Hence a person who receives supplies is called a *customer*; the smith, the shoemaker and the tailor have their *customers*; and the coffee-house has its *customers*.

3. A toll-gatherer. *Obs.*

CUSTOS, *n.* [*L.*] A keeper; as *custos brevium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas; *custos rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace. *England.*

CUSTREL, *n.* [*Qu. Old Fr. coustillier*, from *L. scutum*.]

A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine. [*Not in use*.]

CUT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *cut*. [*Norm. cotu*, *cut*. This word coincides in elements with the *W. cat*, a piece, *cateia*, to cut, *cuela*, short, *cutau*, to shorten, and with *ysgythru*, to cut off, to lop, to shred, to carve, which Owen deduces from *ysgyeth*, a push, from *gyeth*, a push or thrust, *gyethau*, to push, thrust, press. Whether *cut* is derived to us from the Welsh or not may be a question; but I have not found the word in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. It is obviously from a common root with the *L. cedo* and *cudo*, and the primary sense is to thrust, to drive, to strike; and to *cut off* is primarily to *strike off*. We have proof of this in our own language; for a stroke with a whip is called

a *cut*, and our common people, when they urge a person to ride or run with haste, cry out, *cut on, cut on*. The fact is the same with many other words which now signify, to separate with an edged tool. See *Class Gd. No. 2. 4. 8. 43. 49. 56. 59.* and in a different dialect, *Class Ga. No. 5. 6. 28. 32. 40. 41. 42. 67.*

1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an *ax*, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision or notch, which separates the external part of a body, as to *cut the flesh*. It signifies also, to cut into pieces; to sever or divide; as, to *cut timber* in the forest. But when an entire separation of the body is intended, it is usually followed by *off*, *down*, *asunder*, *in two*, *in pieces*, or other word denoting such severance.

"Ye shall not *cut yourselves*," that is, ye shall not gash your flesh. *Deut. xiv.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut timber*. *2 Chron. ii.*

3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture. *Addison.*

4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, a ship *cuts* the briny deep.

5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, a sarcasm *cuts* to the quick.

6. To divide, as a pack of cards; as, to *cut* and shuffle.

7. To intersect; to cross. One line *cuts* another at right angles. The ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

8. To castrate.

To *cut across*, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.

To *cut asunder*, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut asunder* the cords of the wicked. *Ps. cxxix.*

To *cut down*, to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves. *Ex. xxxiv.*

Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence; as, his eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison.*

[This phrase is not elegant, but is in popular use.]

To *cut off*, to separate one part from another; as, to *cut off* a finger, or an arm; to *cut off* the right hand figure; to *cut off* a letter or syllable.

2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord *1 Kings xviii.*

Evil doers shall be *cut off*. *Ps. xxxvii.*

3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. A man in another country or in prison is *cut off* from his country or his friends.

4. To interrupt; as, to *cut off* communication.

5. To separate; to remove; to take away; as, to *cut off* ten years of life.

6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships.

7. To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.

8. To prevent or preclude; as, to *cut off* all occasion of blame.

CUT

9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner *cuts* himself off from the benefits of christianity.
10. To stop, interrupt or silence.

The judge *cut off* the counsel very short.

Bacon.

To *cut on*, to hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; a vulgar phrase.

2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.

To *cut out*, to remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence,

2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; to *cut out* a wood into walks. Hence,

3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. So we say, to *strike out*.

4. To shape; to adapt. He is not *cut out* for an author. [Not elegant.]

5. To debar. [Not common.] Pope.

6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor.

Kent.

7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [A vulgar phrase.]

8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.

To *cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him short.

Dryden.

2. To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut short* of provisions or pay; to *cut* the matter short.

To *cut up*, to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef.

2. To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs.

CUT, *v. i.* To pass into or through and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument *cuts* well.

2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this fruit *cuts* easy or smooth.

3. To divide by passing.

The teeth are ready to *cut*.

Arbutnot.

4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy.

He saved lives by *cutting* for the stone.

Pope.

5. To interfere, as a horse.

To *cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; cast-rated.

Cut and dry, prepared for use; a metaphor from *heven* timber.

CUT, *n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword.

2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A stroke or blow with a whip.

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

5. A part cut off from the rest; as a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.

6. A lot made by cutting a stick; as, to draw *cuts*.

Sidney.

7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as a *shorter cut*.

8. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it.

Brown.

CUT

9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose *cut* is it?

11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as the *cut* of a garment; the *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet*.

12. A fool; a cully; a gelding. [Not in use.]

Cut and long tail, men of all kinds; a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.

CUTANEOUS, *a.* [See *Cuticle*.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting the skin; as a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies known, or famous. Hence, *Cuthwin*, a famous conqueror; *Cuthred*, a famous or knowing counselor; *Cuthbert*, known bright, or famous for skill. *Gibson*.

CUTICLE, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin, the same as *hide*, which see.]

1. The scarf-skin; the thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.

2. The thin external covering of the bark of a plant. *Darwin*.

3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. *Newton*.

CUTICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUTLAS, *n.* [Fr. *coutelet*; Arm. *contelaczen*; It. *coltellaccio*; Port. *cutelo*. This word seems to be from the L. *cutellus*, at least the Italian and French are so; and *n* in the Armoric is casual, as in other words in that dialect. The *curteleaze* or *cutrelax* of some authors, and *cutlar*, seem to be corrupted, or they are from Sp. *cortar*, L. *curto*, to cut. *Cutlas* is the more correct orthography.]

A broad curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.

CUTLER, *n.* [Fr. *couteiller*; Norm. *coteller*; Arm. *conteller* or *couteillour*; Port. *cutileiro*; It. *coltellinaio*; from L. *cutter*, a knife.]

One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUTLERY, *n.* The business of making knives; or more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUTLET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.]

A small piece of meat for cooking; as a veal *cutlet*.

CUTPURSE, *n.* [cut and purse.] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber. *Shak. Bentley*.

CUTTER, *n.* One who cuts or hews.

2. An instrument that cuts; as a *straw-cutter*.

3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.

4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop.

Mar. Dict.

CYC

5. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies.

6. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer. *Obs.*

CUT-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian. *South. Dryden.*

CUT-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous. *Carew.*

CUTTING, *ppr.* [See *Cut*.] Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.

2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; as a *cutting* reflection.

CUTTING, *n.* A separation or division; a piece cut off; a slip; as the *cuttings* of vines.

2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.

CUTTLE, } [Sax. *cudele*, from the
CUTTLE-FISH, } *n.* sense of withdrawing or hiding, allied to *cuddle*, W. *cuziaw*, to hide, Arm. *cutaff*, or *cuddyo*, to hide.]

1. A genus of *mollusca*, called *Sepia*. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is in the center of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, *Cuvier*,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens the water, by which means they escape. Hence *cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another. *Encyc. Shak.*

2. A knife. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

CUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the *Rynchops*, or razor-bill.

CUT-WORK, *n.* Embroidery. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

CYANITE, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, sky-colored.] A mineral of a Berlin blue color, passing into gray and green; called by *Hady*, disthene.

CYANOGEN, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, blue, and *γεννω*, to beget.]

Carbureted azote, or carburet of nitrogen, the compound base of Prussic acid; otherwise called Prussine. *Ure.*

CYATHIFORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, a cup; Gr. *κυθος*.]

In the form of a cup, or drinking glass, a little widened at the top. *Lee.*

CYCLADES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *κυκλος*, a circle.]

A number of isles arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYCLE, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος*, L. *cyclos*, an orb or circle; Ir. *ciogal*. Qu. Eng. *gig*; Ch. Heb. *מגל*. Class Gk. No. 13. 16.]

1. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence,

2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years,

which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.

3. The *cycle of the sun*, is a period of twenty eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.

4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYCLOGRAPH, *n.* [κυκλος, circle, and γραφω, to describe.]

An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

CYCLOID, *n.* [κυκλος, circle, and εidos, form.] A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. *Bailey.*

The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Johnson.*

CYCLOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

Or the space contained between the curve or crooked line and the subtense of the figure. *Bailey.*

CYCLOLITE, *n.* A name given to Madrepores. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CYCLOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and μετροω, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

CYCLOPEAN, *a.* [from Cyclops.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. *Hall.*

CYCLOPEA, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and κυκλοπεδε, *n.* παιδεια, discipline, erudition.]

The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See *Encyclopedia*.]

CYCLOPEIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage. *Bryant.*

CYCLOPS, *n.* [Gr. κυκλωψ; κυκλος, a circle, and οψ, an eye.]

In *fabulous history*, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. *Lempriere.*

CYDER. [See *Cider*.]

CYGNET, *n.* [L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, a swan; Gr. κυνος, a young swan. *Shak.*

CYLINDER, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρος, from κυλινδω, to roll, from κυλινδρος, *id.*; L. *cylindrus*;

Sp. *cilindro*; It. *id.*; Fr. *cylindre*; Heb. Ch. 777, Ar. 777 to roll.]

In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. *Encyc. Bailey.*

CYLINDRACEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Lit. Lee. Bot.*]

CYLINDRIC, *a.* Having the form of CYLINDRICAL, *a.* a cylinder; or partaking of its properties.

CYLINDRIFORM, *a.* [cylinder and form.] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID, *n.* [cylinder and εidos, form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal. *Encyc.*

CYMAR, *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, *simar*.

CYMATIUM, *n.* [L.; Gr. κυματιον, a little wave, from κυμα, a wave.]

In *architecture*, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at bottom.

CYMBAL, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*; Gr. κυμβαλον; It. *cembalo*.]

1. A musical instrument used by the ancients, hollow and made of brass, somewhat like a kettle-drum; but the precise form is not ascertained.

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion. *Encyc.*

CYMBIFORM, *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and forma, form.] Shaped like a boat. *Martyn.*

CYME, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, fetus, from κυω, to swell.] Literally, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate flower composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bractes. *Martyn.*

CYMLING, *n.* A squash. *Virginia.*

CYMPHANE, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave, and φαινω, to appear.]

A mineral, called also chrysoberyl. Its color is green of different shades; its fracture conchoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire. *Hauy. Cleaveland.*

CYMPHANOUS, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CYMOSE, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the CYMOUS, *a.* form of a cyme. *Martyn.*

CYNANCHE, *n.* [Gr. κυανανχη, a dog-collar, angina; κυων, a dog, and ανχω, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

A disease of the throat, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds and comprehends the quinsy, croop and malignant sore throat.

CYNANTHROPY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, αρκτος, a bear, and μαχη, a fight.]

Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.* *Hudibras.*]

CYNIC, *a.* [Gr. κυνικος, canine, from κυων, a dog.] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; capacious; surly; currish; austere.

Cynic spasm, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs. *Encyc.*

CYNIC, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope. *Shak.*

CYNICALLY, *adv.* In a snarling, capacious or morose manner. *Bacon.*

CYNICALNESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYNICS, *n.* In *ancient history*, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens. *Encyc.*

CYNOSURE, *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρα, the tail of the dog, ura minor, the little bear.]

The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the chariot or Charles's wain. As seamen are accustomed to steer by this constellation, it is sometimes taken for that which directs or attracts attention. *Encyc. Milton.*

CYON. [See *Cion*.]

CYPHER. [See *Cipher*.]

CYPRESS, *n.* [L. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπαρισсос.] A genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervirens or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and the disticha or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species. *Encyc.*

2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel. *Elliot's Biog.*

CYPRIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.

CYPRUS, *n.* A thin transparent black stuff. *Shak.*

CYRIOLOGIC, *a.* [Gr. κυριος, chief, and λογος, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters. *Encyc.*

D A B

CYST, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, a bladder.] A bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies. *Encyc.*

CYSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The *cystic* duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder. The *cystic* artery is a branch of the hepatic. *Hooper.*

Cystic oxyd, a name given to a peculiar sub-

stance, supposed to be generated in the bladder or rather in the kidneys. *Ure.*

CYSTOCELE, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, a bladder, and κῆλη, a tumor.]

A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. *Hooper.*

CYSTOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, a bladder, and τέμνω, to cut.]

The act or practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

D A G

CYTISUS, *n.* A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.

CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors.

CZARINA, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZARISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English, as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to **T**, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as **T**, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank **D** among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in *do*, *din*, *bad*; and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief*.

As a numeral, **D** represents five hundred, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus **D**, it denotes five thousand.

As an abbreviation, **D** stands for Doctor; as **M. D.** Doctor of Medicine; **D. T.** Doctor of Theology, or **S. T. D.** Doctor of Sacred Theology; **D. D.** Doctor of Divinity, or *doctor dedit*; **D. D. D.** *dicat, dicat, dedit*; and **D. D. D. D.** *dignum Deo donum dedit*.

Da Capo. [It. from the head.] In music, these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber*, or from the same root. It has the elements of *dip*, *dub* and *lap*, Gr. *τυπώω*, and of *daub*. Class Db. No. 3. 21. 28. 58.]

1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. *Bailey.*
2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to *dab* a sore with lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand.

2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.

3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.

4. In *law* language, an expert man. [See *Dabster*.]

5. A small flat fish, of the genus *Pleuronectes*, of a dark brown color.

DABCHICK, *n.* [*dab* or *dip* and *chick*.] A small water-fowl.

DABBLE, *v. t.* [Heb. טבל *tabal*, or from the root of *dip*, Goth. *daupyan*, Belgic *dabben* or *dabbelen*. See *Dip*.]

Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle. *Swift. Wiseman.*

DABBLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water.

2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.

You have, I think, been *dabbling* with the text. *Atterbury.*

3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DABBLER, *n.* One who plays in water or mud.

2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles, without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as a *dabbler* in politics.

DABBLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DABSTER, *n.* [Qu. from *adept*, with *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to steer.]

One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [Not an elegant word. See *Dapper*.]

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas*. Qu. Fr. *vendoise*.] A fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*; a small river fish, resembling the roach. *Walton.*

DACTYL, *n.* [Gr. δακτύλος, a finger; L. *dactylus*; probably a shoot. See *Digit*.]

A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, *tégminē, cārminē*.

DACTYLET, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

DACTYLIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls; as *dactylic* verses; a *dactylic* flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals. *Encyc.*

DACTYLIST, *n.* [from *dactyl*.] One who writes flowing verse. *Warton.*

DACTYLOLOGY, *n.* [δακτύλος, finger, and λόγος, discourse.]

The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.

DAD, *n.* [W. *tad*; Ir. *taid*; Arm. *tad*;

DADDY, *n.* Corn. *tad* or *taz*; ancient L. *tata*; Port. *taita*; Gypsy, *dad*, *dada*; Sans. *tada*; Hindoo, *dada*; Russ. *tiatia*; Finn. *taat*.]

Father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are dental or labial; dental, in *tad*, *dad*, and labial, in *mamma*, *papa*.

DAD/DLE, *v. i.* To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [Little used.]

DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [Little used.] *Drayton.*

D'ADO, *n.* [Ital. a die.] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the die. *Dict.*
Or a cubical base of a column. *Thomson.*

DÆDAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. δαίδαλος, an ingenious artist.]

1. Various; variegated. *Spenser.*

2. Skillful.

DÆDALIAN. [See *Dedalian*.]

DAFF, *n.* [Ice. *dauf*, allied to *deaf*.] A stupid blockish fellow. *Obs.*

DAFFE, *n.* [Ice. *dauf*, allied to *deaf*.] A stupid blockish fellow. *Obs.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [Local.] *Grose.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. [See *Doff*.] *Shak.*

DAFFODIL, *n.* [D. *affodille*; G. *doppelte narcissus*, double narcissus; It. *asfodillo*; Fr. *asphodèle*; L. *asphodelus*; Gr. ασφodelος.]

A plant of the genus *Narcissus*, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of various colors, white, yellow and purple. *Encyc.*

DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague*, from thrusting.] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [Not in use.] *Burton.*

DAG, *n.* Dew. [Not in use.]

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag*.] A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks*. *Bailey.*

2. A leathern latchet.

DAG, *v. t.* To daggle. [Not in use.]

2. To cut into slips. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

DAGGER, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; D. *dagge*; Arm. *dager*; Sp. *daga*; Port. *adaga*; It. *daga*; Ir. *daigear*. In G. and D. *degen* is a sword.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney.*

2. In *fencing* schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.

3. With *printers*, an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus †.

DAGGER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAGGERS-DRAWING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel. *Swift.*

DAGGLE, *v. t.* [probably from *dag*, dew, or its root.]

DAI

To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAG/GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

DAG/GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAG/GLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAG/GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

DAG-SWAIN, *n.* [*dag*, a shred.] A kind of carpet. *Harrison.*

DAG-TAILED, *a.* The same as *daggletail*; trailed in mud.

DA'ILY, *a.* [*Sax. daglic*, from *dag*, day.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance. Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

DA'ILY, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily*.

DA'INTILY, *adv.* [from *daintily*.] Nicely; elegantly; as a hat *daintily* made. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily*.

3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily*.

4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.

DA'INTINESS, *n.* Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as the *daintiness* of the limbs. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness; applied to food; as the *daintiness* of provisions.

3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as the *daintiness* of the taste. *Wotton.*

4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners. *Obs.*

DA'INTREL, *n.* A delicacy. [*Not in use.*]

DA'INTY, *a.* [*W. deintiaiz*; *Scot. dainty*; from *dant*, *daint*, the teeth, *L. dens*, *Gr. odous*, *Sans. danta*.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as *dainty* food.

His soul abhorreth *dainty* meat. *Job xxxiii.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as a *dainty* taste or palate; a *dainty* people.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. *Shak.*

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as *dainty* hands or limbs. *Milton. Shak.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; as a *dainty* speaker. *Prior.*

DA'INTY, *n.* Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii.*

2. A term of fondness. [*Not much used.*]

Why, that's my *dainty*. *Shak.*

DA'IRY, *n.* [This word I have not found in any other language. In *Russ. doyu* signifies to milk; and Junius mentions *dey*, an old word for milk, and Icelandic *deggia*, to milk. It may be, and probably is, a contracted word.]

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.

DAL

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. *Dryden.*

3. Milk-farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYHOUSE, } *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.

DA'IRYMAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk. *Addison.*

DA'ISIED, *a.* [See *Daisy*.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. *Shak.*

DA'ISY, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*Sax. dages-egge*, day's eye.]

A plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus *Globularia*, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus *Chrysanthemum*; and the middle daisy, to the *Doronicum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

DA'KER-HEN, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a partridge or quail. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallie order of Linne. *Ed. Encyc.*

DA'KIR, *n.* In English statutes, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides. *Encyc.*

DALE, *n.* [*Goth. dalei*; *Dan. and Sw. dal*; *G. thal*; *D. dal*; *W. döl*; *Russ. dol, udol, and doline*; allied perhaps to *dell*. The Welsh *döl* signifies a winding, bend or meander, and a *dale* through which a river runs; a band, a ring, &c. In *D. daalen* signifies to descend, to sink.]

A low place between hills; a vale or valley; a poetic word.

DAL'LIANCE, *n.* [See *Dally*.] Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as youthful dalliance. *Milton.*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. *Milton.*

3. Delay. *Obs.* *Shak.*

DAL'LIER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as a *dallier* with pleasant words. *Ascham.*

DAL'LY, *v. i.* [*W. dal* or *dala*, to hold, bear, keep, stop; *Arm. dala*, to stop or retard; *Ir. dail*, delay; *Russ. dlyu*. The sense of holding is often connected with that of extending, drawing out in time; *Ar.*

ل to prolong, to delay. *Class Dl. No.*

20. See also No. 24. 20.]

1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence,

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play. It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. *Shak.*

4. To sport; to play. She *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

DAL'LY, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to *dally* off the time. [*Not much used.*] *Knolles.*

DAL'LYING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating;

DAM

ing; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAM, *n.* [supposed to be from *dame*, which see.]

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.

2. A human mother, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. [Fr. *dame*, the queen; *Sp. dama*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, *n.* [*D. dam*; *G. damm*; *Sw. id.*; *Dan. dam*, a pond. See the Verb.]

A mole, bank or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving millwheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or bason, or causes it to rise.

DAM, *v. t.* [*Sax. demman*; *G. dämmen*; *D. dammen*; *Dan. dænmer*; *Ch. דם* to stop,

to shut; *Heb. Ch. דם*, *Ar. طم* to

stop or shut. *Qu. Ch. دمس*, *Ar. طم*

id. This is the root of *dumb*. See *Class Dm. No. 17. 18. 23. 39.*

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, *in*, *up*, or *out*; as, to *dam in*, or to *dam up*, the water, and to *dam out* is to prevent water from entering.

2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in; used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

DAM'AGE, *n.* [*Fr. dommage*; *Arm. doumaich*; *Norm. damage*; *Sax. dem*; *L. damnum*; *Sp. daño*; *Port. dano*; *It. danno*; *Ir. damaiste*. This word seems to be allied to the Greek ζῆμα, a fine or mulct, *Ch. דם* or *דמי* to impose a fine. But *qu. See Damm.*]

1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers *damage* by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. *Damage* then is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But in the latter case, *injury* is more correctly used.

2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. This is the legal signification of the word. It is the province of a jury to assess *damages* in trespass. In this sense, the word is generally used in the plural.

DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [*It. danneggiare*; but *Norm. damager* is to oppress.]

To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness or value of. Rain may *damage* corn or hay; a storm may *damage* a ship; a house is often *damaged* by fire, when it is not destroyed; heavy rains *damage* roads.

D A M

DAM'AGE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness, or value; as, green corn will *damage* in a mow or stack.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, *a.* *dam'age-fez'ant*. [Fr. *faisant*, from *faire*.]

Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle.

Blackstone.

DAM'AGEABLE, *a.* That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as *damageable* goods.

2. Hurtful; pernicious. [Rare.]

DAM'AGED, *pp.* Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAM'AGING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAM'ASCENE, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.]

1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson*, which see.

2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco*; Fr. *damas*; Sp. *damasco*; from *Damascus*, in Syria.]

1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures; originally from *Damascus*.

2. A kind of wrought linen, made in *Flinders*, in imitation of *damask* silks.

3. Red color, from the *damask-rose*.

Fairfax.

Damask-steel, is a fine steel from the *Levant*, chiefly from *Damascus*, used for sword and cut-throat blades.

DAM'ASK, *v. t.* To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a bank *damasked* with flowers.

Milton.

2. To adorn steel-work with figures. [See *Damaskeen*.]

DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.

DAM'ASK-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAM'ASKEN, } *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner*.]

DAMASKEEN, } See *Damask*.

To make incisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.

Chambers.

DAMASKEE'NED, *pp.* Carved into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKEE'NING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAMASKEE'NING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire. This art partakes of the mosaic, of engraving, and of carving. Like the mosaic, it has inlaid work; like engraving, it cuts the metal into figures; and as in chasing, gold and silver is wrought in relief.

Encyc.

DAMASKIN, *n.* A saber, so called from the manufacture of *Damascus*.

DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame*; Sp. Port. It. *dama*; from L. *domina*, a mistress or governess, from *domo*, Gr. *δαμοω*, to subdue, Eng. to tame. Class Dn. No. 3. 4. 23. 24.]

Literally, a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now generally applied to the mistress of a family in the common ranks of life; as is its compound, *madam*. In poetry, it is applied to a woman of rank. In short, it is applied with propriety to any woman who is or has been the mistress of a family, and it sometimes comprehends women in general.

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DAME'S-VIOLET, } *n.* A plant of the genus *Hesperis*; called also queen's gilliflower, or rocket. It is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and ladies are fond of having it in their apartments.

DAM'IANISTS, in church history, a sect who denied any distinction in the God-head; believing in one single nature, yet calling God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Encyc.

DAMN, *v. t.* *dam.* [L. *damno*; Fr. *damner*; Arm. *dauna*; It. *dannare*; Sp. *danar*; Port. *danar*. The Portuguese word is rendered to hurt, to damnify, to corrupt or spoil, to undo or ruin, to bend, to crook, to make mad. The latter sense would seem to be from the L. *demens*, and *damnum* is by Varro referred to *demendo*, *demo*, which is supposed to be a compound of *de* and *emo*. But qu., for *damno* and *condemno* coincide with the English *doom*.]

1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi.

2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv.

3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play, or a mean author.

4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAM'NABLE, *a.* That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. More generally, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation; as *damnable* heresies. 2 Pet. ii.

2. In a low or ludicrous sense, odious, detestable, or pernicious.

Shak.

DAM'NABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAM'NABLY, *adv.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy.

South.

2. In a low sense, odiously; detestably; sometimes, excessively.

DAMNA'TION, *n.* [L. *damnatio*.] Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell. Matt. xxiii.

2. Condemnation.

Taylor.

DAM'NATORY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Waterland.

DAM'NED, *pp.* Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.

2. *a.* Hatred; detestable; abominable; a word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners.

DAMNIF'IC, *a.* [See *Damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMNIFIED, *pp.* [See *Damnify*.] Injured; endamaged.

DAMNIFY, *v. t.* [L. *damnifico*; *damnum* and *facio*; It. *dannificare*.]

1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage; as, to *damnify* a man in his goods or estate.

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2. To hurt; to injure; to impair; *applied to the person.*

Spenser.

DAM'NIFYING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAM'NING, *ppr.* Dooming to endless punishment; condemning.

2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as a *damning* sin.

DAM'NINGNESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

Hammond.

DAMP, *a.* [G. *dampf*; D. *damp*; Sw. *damp*; Dan. *damp*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke; perhaps *steam* is from the same root, from wasting; Sans. *dhuma*. See Class Dm. No. 33.]

Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes, foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp*; but it may be *damp* without visible vapor.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. [Unusual.]

Milton.

DAMP, *n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.

Milton.

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. We say, to strike a *damp*, or to cast a *damp*, on the spirits.

Milton.

3. Damps. *plu.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. These are often known to exist in wells, which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are usually the carbonic acid gas, vulgarly called *choke-damp*, which instantly suffocates; or some inflammable gas, called *fire-damp*.

DAMP, *v. t.* To moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet.

2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardor of passion.

Swift.

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound.

Bacon.

4. To check or restrain, as action or vigor; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry.

Bacon.

DAMP'ED, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP'ER, *n.* That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted, and thus to regulate the heat or extinguish the fire.

Edwards, W. Ind. Rumford.

2. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.

DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp, or moist.

DAMP'ISHNESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; foginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as the *dampness* of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

DAMPS, *n.* [See *Damp*.]

DAMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [Little used.]

Hayward.

DAM'SEL, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *demoiselle* and *demoiselle*, a gentlewoman, and *demoiseau*, a spark or beau; Norm. *demoisells*, or *demicelles*, nobles, sons of kings, princes, knights, lords, ladies of quality, and *damoysels*, damsels, female infants; Sp. *damisela*, a young gentlewoman, any girl not of the lower class. The Arm. *na-mesell*,

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va-mesell, or *man-mesell*, a woman or mad-am, seems to indicate that the first syllable is a prefix, and *mesell*, Eng. *miss*, a distinct word. But *damoiselle*, Norm. *demicelle*, from which we have *damsel*, is doubtless from the Italian *damigella*, a diminutive formed from *dama*, like the L. *domicilium*, from *domus*, and *penicillus*, from the root of *penna*. The Italian *damigello*, in the masculine gender, shows the propriety of the ancient application of *damsel* to males.]

A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as *Damsel Pepin*; *Damsel Richard*, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of damsels she was gone.

Dryden.

Then Boaz said, whose damsel is this? Ruth ii.

This word is rarely used in conversation, or even in prose writings of the present day; but it occurs frequently in the scriptures, and in poetry.

DAM/SON, *n.* *dam'zn.* [contracted from *damascene*, the Damascus plum.]

The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*; a small black plum.

DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don*. Qu. from *dominus*, or Ar.

دان to be chief, to judge, Heb. Ch.

Syr. Eth. 177. Class Dn. No. 2. 4.]

A title of honor equivalent to *master*; used by Shakespeare, Prior, &c., but now obsolete.

D'ANCE, *v. i.* *dans.* [Fr. *dansez*; Sp. *danzar*; Port. *danzar*; Arm. *danzal*; It. *danzare*; G. *tanzen*; Sw. *dansa*; Dan. *dandser*; D. *danssen*; Basque *dantza*; Russ. *tantzyu*. Qu. the radical letters, and the Oriental 177, with a casual *n*.]

1. Primarily, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

There is a time to mourn, and a time to dance. Eccles. iii.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to dance attendance at court.

D'ANCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to dance a child on the knee.

Bacon.

D'ANCE, *n.* In a general sense, a leaping and frisking about. Appropriately, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

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D'ANCER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skillful in the performance.

D'ANCING, *ppr.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

D'ANCING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

D'ANCING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DAN'DELION, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.]

A well known plant of the genus *Leontodon*, having a naked stalk, with one large flower.

DAN'DIPRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone*, a loiterer; *dondolo*, any thing swinging; *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter. The Sp. and Port. *tonto*, a dolt, may be of the same family. Qu. *prat*.]

A little fellow; an urchin; a word of fondness or contempt. Johnson.

DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *lândeln*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle; Fr. *dandiner*, to jog; It. *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter; Sp. and Port. *tontear*, to dote, to talk nonsense; Scot. *dandill*, *dander*. These words seem to be allied.]

1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

Ye shall be dandled on her knees. Is. lxvi.

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.

I am ashamed to be dandled thus.

Addison.

3. To delay; to protract by trifles. Obs. Spenser.

DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

DANDRUFF, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *tan*, a scab, tetter, and *drof*, sordid; or Fr. *teigne*, Arm. *tign*, or *taign*.]

A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DAN'DY, *n.* [Qu. Scot. *dandie*. See *Dandiprat*.]

In modern usage, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

DAN'DYISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

D'NEGELT, *n.* [Dane and gelt, geld, money.]

In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and afterwards two, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church. Encyc.

D'NEWÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sambucus*; a species of elder, called dwarf-elder or wall-wort.

DANGER, *n.* [Fr. Arm. Scot. *danger*; Norm. *daugerous*, dubious. This word in Scottish, according to Jamieson, signifies peril, power, or dominion, doubt, hesitation. In Chaucer, it signifies peril, and coyness, sparingness or custody. In old

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English laws, it denotes a payment in money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet.

Valiant he should be as fire,
Showing danger more than ire.]

Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other evil.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. Acts xix.

It is easy to boast of despising death, when there is no danger.

DANGER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. Shak. But rarely used. [See *Endanger*, which is generally used.]

DANGERLESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [Little used.] Sidney.

DANGEROUS, *a.* Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as a dangerous voyage; a dangerous experiment.

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as a dangerous man; a dangerous conspiracy.

DANGEROUSLY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardingly; perilously; as, to be dangerously sick; dangerously situated.

DANGEROUSNESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as the dangerousness of condition, or disease.

DAN'GLE, *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler*, to swing to and fro. Qu. *dandle* or Ch. Syr. 177.]

1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle. Hudibras.

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with *after* or *about*; as, to dangle about a woman; to dangle after a minister for favors.

DAN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about.

DAN'GLING, *ppr.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DA'NISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DA'NISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* [Qu. G. *tunken*, to dip.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

Milton. Shak.

DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANK'ISHNESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

DA'ÖURITE, *n.* A mineral, called rubellite, resembling shorl, but differing from it in chemical characters. Its color is red of various shades. Cleveland.

DAP, *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan*, to dip.] To drop or let fall into the water; a word used by anglers. Walton.

DAPH'NATE, *n.* A compound of the bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina* with a base.

DAPH'NIN, *n.* The bitter principle of the *Daphne Alpina*, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish color and a bitter taste.

DAP'IFER, *n.* [L. *dapes*, feast, and *fero*, to bear.]

One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany. Encyc.

DAPPER, *a.* [D. *dapper*, brave, valiant;

Sw. and Dan. *tapper*; G. *taffer*. See Class Db. No. 13. 28.]
 Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; tight; as a *dapper* fellow; a *dapper* spark. *L'Estrange*.
DAPPERLING, n. A dwarf; a dandiprat.
DAPPLE, a. [most probably allied to *tabby*, and from dipping, or to W. *davnu*, to drop. The word signifies *spotted*, and spots are often from dropping or sprinkling.]
 Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color, as a *dapple-bay* or *dapple-gray*; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express *streaked*, but this is not its true signification.
DAPPLE, v. t. To spot; to variegate with spots.
 The gentle day
 Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. *Shak.*
 The dappled pink, and blushing rose. *Prior*.
DAPPLED, pp. Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.
DAPPLING, ppr. Variegating with spots.
DAR, { n. A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey*.
DART, {
DARE, v. i. pret. *durst*. [Sax. *dearran*, *durran*; D. *darren*, *durven*; G. *dürfen*; Sw. *dierf*, bold; *dierfas*, to dare, and *töras*, to dare; Dan. *tör*, to dare, and *tör*, dry, torrid, L. *torreo*; Dan. *törked*, dryness, barrenness; *törstig*, thirsty. The German *dürfen*, compounded, *bedürfen*, signifies, to want, to need, to lack, and this in Dutch is *derven*. The Sw. *däre*, rash, mad, sottish, *dära*, to insultate, Dan. *daarer*, may be of the same family. The Gr. *θάρσος*, and Russ. *derzayu*, to dare, are evidently the same word. Ar. *ذار* to be bold, audacious; to be angry, or averse; to be terrified, to flee. So in Sw. *darra*, to tremble. The sense of boldness, daring, is sometimes from the sense of advancing; but some of the senses of these words indicate the sense of receding.]
 To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake anything; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous. I dare do all that may become a man. *Shak.*
 Dare any of you go to law before the unjust? 1 Cor. vi.
 None of his disciples *durst* ask him, who art thou. John xxi.
 In this intransitive sense, *dare* is not generally followed by the sign to before another verb in the infinitive; though *to* may be used with propriety. In German, the verb is numbered among the auxiliaries. In the transitive form, it is regular: thus,
DARE, v. t. pret. and pp. *dared*. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; us, to dare a man to fight.
 Time, I dare thee to discover
 Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden*.
 To dare larks, to catch them by means of a looking glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to terrify or amaze. *Johnson*. *Dryden*.
DARE, n. Defiance; challenge. [Not used.] *Shak.*
DARE, n. A small fish, the same as the *dace*. *Encyc.* *Johnson*.

DA'RED, pp. Challenged; defied.
DA'REFUL, a. Full of defiance. [Not used.] *Shak.*
DARER, n. One who dares or defies.
DAR'IC, n. A gold coin of Darius the Mede, value about 556 cents.
DAR'ING, ppr. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying.
 2. a. Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.
 Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope*.
 3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying; as in *heaven-daring*, defying Almighty power.
DAR'INGLY, adv. Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.
 The principles of our holy religion are *daringly* attacked from the press. *Anon.*
DAR'INGNESS, n. Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.
D'ARK, a. [Sax. *deorc*; Ir. *dorch*; Pers. *تیره* *tirah*, dark; *تاریک* *tarik*, dark, darkness. See Class Dr. No. 15.]
 1. Destitute of light; obscure. A dark atmosphere is one which prevents vision.
 2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as a dark color or substance.
 3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects; as a dark time in political affairs.
 There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. *Iving*.
 4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as a dark passage in an author; a dark saying.
 5. Mysterious; as, the ways of Providence are often dark to human reason.
 6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as a dark age.
 7. Not vivid; partially black. Lev. xiii.
 8. Blind. [Not in use.] *Dryden*.
 9. Gloomy; not cheerful; as a dark temper. *Addison*.
 10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as a dark design.
 11. Unclean; foul. *Milton*.
 12. Opaque. But dark and opaque are not synonymous. Chalk is opaque, but not dark.
 13. Keeping designs concealed.
 The dark unrelenting Tiberius. *Gibbon*.
D'ARK, n. [Sans. *tareki*.] Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. We say, we can hear in the dark.
 Shall thy wonders be known in the dark? Ps. lxxxviii.
 2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown; as, things done in the dark.
 3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance; as, we are all in the dark.
D'ARK, v. t. To darken; to obscure. *Obs.*
DARK-BROWED, a. Stern of aspect; frowning; as dark-browed Hotspur. *Percy's Masque*.
D'ARKEN, v. t. *darkn*. [Sax. *adeorcan*.]
 1. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.
 2. To obscure; to cloud.
 His confidence seldom *darkened* his foresight. *Bacon*.
 3. To make black.
 The locusts *darkened* the land. Ex. x.

4. To make dim; to deprive of vision.
 Let their eyes be *darkened*. Rom. xi.
 5. To render gloomy; as, all joy is *darkened*. Is. xxiv.
 6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.
 Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i.
 Having the understanding *darkened*. Eph. iv.
 7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.
 Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii.
 8. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.
 9. To sully; to make foul. *Tillotson*.
D'ARKEN, v. i. To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.
D'ARKENED, pp. Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.
D'ARKENING, ppr. Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.
D'ARK-HOUSE, n. An old word for a mad-house. *Shak.*
D'ARKISH, a. Dusky; somewhat dark.
D'ARKLING, a. Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical word. *Milton*. *Shak.*
D'ARKLY, adv. Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness or knowledge.
 They learn only what tradition has *darkly* conveyed to them. *Anon.*
D'ARKNESS, n. Absence of light.
 And darkness was on the face of the deep. Gen. i.
 2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood; as the darkness of counsels.
 3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.
 Men loved darkness rather than light. John iii.
 4. A private place; secrecy; privacy.
 What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light. Matt. x.
 5. Infernal gloom; hell; as utter darkness. Matt. xxii.
 6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.
 A day of clouds and thick darkness. Joel ii. Is. viii.
 7. Empire of Satan.
 Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness. Col. i.
 8. Opakeness.
 Land of darkness, the grave. Job x.
D'ARKSOME, a. Dark; gloomy; obscure; as a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. *Milton*. *Dryden*.
D'ARK-WORKING, a. Working in darkness or in secrecy. *Shak.*
D'ARLING, a. [Sax. *deorling*; *deor*, dear, and *ling*, which primarily denotes likeness, and in some words, is a diminutive. So in G. *lieblich*, loveling, D. *lieveling*. See *Dear*.]
 Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as a *darling* child; a *darling* science. *Watts*.
D'ARLING, n. One much beloved; a favorite; as, that son was the *darling* of his father.

D A S

D'ARN, *v. t.* [W. *darn*; Arm. *darn*; Fr. *darne*; a piece or patch.]
 To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings. *Gay. Swift.*
D'ARN, *n.* A place mended by darning.
D'ARNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lolium*, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the red darnel or rye-grass, and the white darnel.
D'ARNER, *n.* One who mends by darning.
D'ARNING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together; as a torn stocking, or cloth.
D'ARNING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.
DAR'RAIN, *v. t.* [Norm. *dareigner*, *derener*, *dereigner*, *deraigner*, to prove, to testify, to clear himself, to institute; noun, *darrein*, or *derene*, or *d'reigne*, proof; also, *derreiner*, to endeavor. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to *contest*.
 But for thou art a worthy gentil knight,
 And wilnest to *darraine* hire by bataille.
 The word is probably compound. But neither the origin nor the signification is obvious.]
 To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest. *Carew. Spenser. Shak. Obs.*
D'ART, *n.* [Fr. *dard*; Arm. *dared* or *dard*; It. Sp. Port. *dardo*; Russ. *drot*. In Sw. *dart* is a dagger. The word is from some verb signifying to throw or thrust. In Gr. *dōpe* is a spear or lance.]
 1. A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden.*
 2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.
 And from about her shot *darts* of desire.
D'ART, *v. t.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; as, to *dart* a javelin. *Dryden.*
 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; *applied to small objects, which pass with velocity*; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.
 Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*
D'ART, *v. i.* To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.
 2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.
D'ARTED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.
D'ARTER, *n.* One who throws a dart.
D'ARTING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.
DASH, *v. t.* [In Dan. *dask* signifies a blow; in Sw. *daska*, to strike; in Scot. *dusch*, to rush. In Persic *دش* is an assault on an enemy. See Class Ds. No. 3. 4. 5. 14. 22. 30. 31. 40.]
 1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling; as, to *dash* one stone against another. *Bacon.*
 Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. *Matt. iv.*
 2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words, *in pieces*.
 Thou shalt *dash* them *in pieces*, as a potter's vessel. *Ps. ii.*
 3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to *dash* water on the head.
 4. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment. *Shak.*
 5. To strike and break or disperse.
 At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*
 6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.
 7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly. [Unusual.] *Pope.*
 8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash* out a line or word. *Pope.*
 9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to *dash* all their schemes and hopes.
 10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.
Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*
DASH, *v. i.* To strike, break, scatter and fly off; as, agitate water and it will *dash* over the sides of a vessel; the waves *dashed* over the side of the ship.
 2. To rush, strike and break or scatter; as, the waters *dash* down the precipice.
 3. To rush with violence, and break through; as, he *dashed* into the enemy's ranks; or he *dashed* through thick and thin.
DASH, *n.* Collision; a violent striking of two bodies; as the *dash* of clouds. *Thomson.*
 2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water.
 Innocence, with a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*
 3. Admixture; as, red with a *dash* of purple.
 4. A rushing, or onset with violence; as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.
 5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act.
 She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shak.*
 6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a *dash*. [Vulgar.]
 7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, *quos ego* — or a pause; or the division of the sentence.
DASH'ED, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.
DASH'ING, *ppr.* Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing.
 2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; as a *dashing* fellow.
 3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on. *Burke.*
DAS'TARD, *n.* [In Sax. *adastrigan* is to frighten, to deter.]
 A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. *Dryden.*
DAS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.
 Curse on their *dastard* souls. *Addison.*
DAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. *Dryden.*

D A S

DAS'TARDIZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly. *Howell.*
DAS'TARDLINESS, *n.* [from *dastardly*.] Cowardliness. *Barrett.*
DAS'TARDLY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. *Herbert.*
DAS'TARDNESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.
DAS'TARDY, *a.* Cowardliness; base timidity.
DATA, *n. plu.* [L. *data*, given.] Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.
DA'TARY, *n.* An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum* *Rome* to the pope's bulls.
 2. The employment of a datary.
DATE, *n.* [Fr. *date*; It. Sp. *data*; L. *datum*, given, from *do*, to give, Sans. *da*, *datu*.]
 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month and day when it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*.
 2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done; as the *date* of a battle; the *date* of Cesar's arrival in Britain.
 3. End; conclusion. [Unusual.]
 What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*. *Pope.*
 4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless *date*. *Milton.*
DATE, *v. t.* To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month and day of its execution, and usually the place; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.
 2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historians *date* the fulfillment of a prophecy at different periods.
 3. To note the time when something begins; as, to *date* a disease or calamity from a certain cause.
DATE, *v. i.* To reckon.
 2. To begin; to have origin.
 The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*
DATE, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, for *dacte*; It. *dattero*; Sp. *datil*; L. *dactylus*; Gr. *δακτυλος*.]
 The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the Phoenix *dactylifera*. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin light glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft pulpy fruit, firm and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is inclosed a hard kernel. *Encyc.*
DA'TE-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.
DA'TED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.

D A T

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DAU

DA'ITLESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term. *Shak.*

DA'TER, *n.* One that dates.

DA'TING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.

DA'TIVE, *a.* [*L. dativus*, from *do*, to give.] In grammar, the epithet of the case of nouns, which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed to an object. Thus, *datur tibi*, it is given to you; *missum est illi*, it was sent to him; *fecit mihi*, he made or did to or for me; *loquebatur illis*, he spoke to them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person or for his benefit; as, *utilis vobis*, useful to you. In English, this relation is expressed by *to* or *for*.

Dative Executor, in law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.

DAT'OLITE, *n.* The siliceous borate of *DATH'OLITE*, *n.* lime, a mineral of two subspecies, the common and the botryoidal. The common is of a white color, of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystallized. The botryoidal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in botryoidal masses, white and earthy. It is named from its want of transparency.

DA'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] Something given or admitted. [*See Data.*]

DATU'RA, *n.* A vegeto-alkali obtained from *Datura stramonium*.

DAUB, *v. t.* [*W. dohiau*, to daub; *dob*, mortar; *Ir. dobhainh*, to daub; *doib*, plaster; allied probably to *Fr. dauber*, to strike, that is, to throw or put on, and the root of this word probably occurs contracted in the *L. induo*.]

1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. *Ex. ii.*
I will break down the wall ye have daubed with untempered mortar. *Ezek. xiii.*

2. To paint coarsely.
If a picture is daubed with many bright colors, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he daubed his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.

Let him be daubed with lace— *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.
Conscience will not daub nor flatter. *South.*

DAUB, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite. *Shak.*

DAUB'ED, *pp.* Smeared with soft adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill chosen finery.

DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.

DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.

DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAW

DAUB'RY, *n.* A daubing; any thing art-ful. *Shak.*

DAUB'ERY, *n.* ful. *Shak.*

DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. *Dryden.*

DAUGHTER, *n.* *daw'ter*. [*Sax. dohter*; *D. dogter*; *G. tochter*; *Sw. and Dan. dotter*; *Gr. θυγατηρ*; *Goth. dauhtar*; *Russ. doch*;

Pers. دختر *dochter*, a daughter; also

دخت *docht*, daughter, and a virgin; also, strength, power; *Sans. dugida*. The latter words coincide with the *Sax. dugan*, to avail, to be good; *dugoth*, strength, grace, *L. decus*. See *Decency*.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.

2. A daughter in law; a son's wife. *Ruth iii.*

3. A woman; *plu.* female inhabitants.
Dinah went out to see the daughters of the land. *Gen. xxxiv.*

4. A female descendant; lineage of females. *Luke i.*

5. The female penitent of a confessor. *Shak.*

This word is used in scripture for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female. *Is. xvi. 2. Matt. xxi.* Also as a term of affection or kindness.

Daughter, be of good comfort. *Matt. ix.*

DAUGH'TERLINESS, *n.* The state of a daughter. *More.*

2. The conduct becoming a daughter.

DAUGH'TERLY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful. *Cavendish.*

DAUNT, *v. t.* [*In Scot. dant, danton*, signify to subdue. In *Dan. daaner*, *Sw. dāna*, signifies to faint or swoon. *Qu. L. domito*, *Fr. dompter*, contracted.]

To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than *fright* and *terrify*.

Some presences daunt and discourage us. *Glanville.*

DAUNTED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNTING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.

DAUNTLESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged; as a *dauntless hero*; a *dauntless spirit*.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAUPHIN, *n.* [*Fr. dauphin*, a dolphin; *L. delphin, delphinus*; *Gr. δελφιν*; *It. delfino*; *Sp. delfin*.]

The eldest son of the king of France, and presumptive heir of the crown.

DAUPHINESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

DAVINA, *n.* A new Vesuvian mineral of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honor of Sir H. Davy.

Journ. of Science.

DAV'IT, *n.* A beam used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; an operation called *fishing the anchor*.

DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds; as the *jackdaw*; the *blue daw*; the *purple daw*.

DAW, *v. i.* To dawn. [*Not in use. See Dawn.*]

DAY

DAW'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle. *Obs.*

DAW'DLER, *n.* A trifler. *Obs.*

DAWK, *n.* A hollow, rupture or incision in timber. [*Local.*] *Moxon.*

DAWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

DAWN, *v. i.* [*Sax. dagian*; *G. tagen*; *D. daagen*; *Sw. dagas*; from the root of *day*, which see. The primary sense is to shoot, as rays; hence, to open or expand, to shine. We observe in this word, the *n* of the *Saxon* infinitive is retained.]

1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day *dawns*; the morning *dawns*.

It began to dawn towards the first day of the week. *Matt. xxviii.*

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to dawn.

When life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

3. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*

4. To begin to open or appear. *Dryden.*

DAWN, *n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light, in the morning.

They arose about the dawn of the day. *Josh. vi.*

The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.

2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light; as the *dawn* of genius, intellect, or mental powers.

3. Beginning; rise; first appearance; as the *dawn* of time. *Shak.*

4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

DAWN'ING, *ppr.* Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening; as the *dawn-ing* day.

2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.

DAWN'ING, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning.

2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning; as the first *dawning* of notions in the understanding. *Locke.*

DAY, *n.* [*Sax. dag, deg, dag*; *Goth. dags*; *D. dag*; *G. tag*; *Sw. dag*; *Dan. dag*. See *Dawn*.]

1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial* day.

And God called the light day. *Gen. i.*

2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty four hours; called the *natural* day.

And the evening and the morning were the first day. *Gen. i.*

In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews, at sun-setting; the Egyptians, at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus

DAY

- with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.
- Light; sunshine.
Let us walk honestly as in the *day*. Rom. xiii.
 - Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing.
He was a useful man in his *day*.
In the *day* thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Gen. ii.
In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the *days* of the judges; in the *days* of our fathers. In this sense also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.
 - The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat.
The *day* is his own.
He won the *day*, that is, he gained the victory.
 - An appointed or fixed time.
If my debtors do not keep their *day*. Dryden.
 - Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year. We celebrate the *day* of our Savior's birth.
Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.
Day by day, we magnify thee. Common Prayer.
But *only from day to day*, without certainty of continuance; temporarily. Shak.
To-day, *adv.* [Sax. *to-dæg*.] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.
Days of grace, in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. Ps. xciv.
Days of grace, in *law*, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant. Encyc.
Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer. Blackstone.
Days of grace, in *commerce*, a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America, *three*, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due. A note *due* on the seventh of the month is payable on the tenth.
The days of grace are different in different countries. In France, they are *ten*; at Naples, *eight*; at Venice, Amsterdam and Antwerp, *six*; at Hamburg, *twelve*; in Spain, *fourteen*; in Genoa, *thirty*. Encyc.
Days in bank, in England, days of appearance in the court of common bench. Blackstone.
DA'YBED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest during the day. Shak.
DA'YBOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.
DA'YBREAK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.
DA'YCOAL, *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal. Encyc.
DA'YDREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses. Mason.
DA'YFLOWER, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Commelina*. Muhlberg.
DA'YFLY, *n.* A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called

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- Ephemera. The species are numerous, some of which live scarcely an hour, others, several days. Encyc.
- DA'YLABOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.
- DAYLABORER, *n.* One who works by the day.
- DAY/LIGHT, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.
- DA'Y-LILY, *n.* The same with asphodel. Johnson.
- A species of Hemerocallis. Bot.
- DA'YLY, *a.* The more regular orthography of *daily*.
- DA'YSMAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.
Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix.
- DA'YSPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.
Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i.
- DA'YSTAR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light. Milton.
- DA'YTIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth; opposed to *night*.
- DA'YWEARIED, *a.* Wearied with the labor of the day. Shak.
- DA'YWORK, *n.* Work by the day; daylabor.
- DA'Y'S-WORK, *n.* The work of one day. Among seamen, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon. Encyc.
- DAZE, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *dwæscan*, *dysi*, *dysig*, Eng. *dizzy*. See *Dazzle*.]
To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. [Not now used, unless in poetry.] Dryden.
- DAZE, *n.* Among miners, a glittering stone.
- DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [In Sax. *dwæscan* is dull, stupid, foolish; *dwæscan*, to extinguish; *dysi* or *dysig*, dizzy.]
1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. We say, the brightness of the sun *dazzles* the eyes or the sight.
2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be *dazzled* by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.
- DA'ZZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.
I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. Dryden.
- DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.
- DAZ'ZLEMENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling. [Not used.] Donne.
- DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.
- DAZ'ZLINGLY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.
- DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp*. Hence it often expresses a

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- negative; as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil*. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and L. *dis*.
- DE'AEON, *n.* *de'kn.* [L. *diaconus*, from Gr. *διακονος*, a minister or servant; *dia*, by, and *konos*, to serve; Fr. *diacre*; Arm. *diagon*; It. Sp. *diacono*; D. *diaken*.]
A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, Acts 6, and seven persons were chosen at first, to serve at the feasts of christians and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor.
In the *Romish Church*, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the mitre on the bishop's head. Encyc.
In the *church of England*, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; and their office in presbyterian and independent churches is to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. In the latter, they are elected by the members of the church.
2. In *Scotland*, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.
- DE'ACONESS, *n.* *de'kness.* A female deacon in the primitive church. Encyc.
- DE'ACONRY, } The office, dignity or
DE'ACONSHIP, } ministry of a deacon or deaconess. Encyc.
- DEAD, *a.* *ded.* [Sax. *dead*, probably contracted from *deged*; D. *dood*; G. *tot*; Sw. *död*; Dan. *død*. See *Die*.]
1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.
The men are *dead* who sought thy life. Ex. iv.
It is sometimes followed by *of* before the cause of death; as, *dead of* hunger, or *of* a fever.
2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was *born dead*.
3. Without life; inanimate.
All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press. Pope.
4. Without vegetable life; as a *dead tree*.
5. Imitating death; deep or sound; as a *dead sleep*.
6. Perfectly still; motionless as death; as a *dead calm*; a *dead weight*.
7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as a *dead void space*; a *dead plain*. Dryden.
We say also, a *dead level*, for a perfectly level surface.
8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may lie *dead*, or his goods remain *dead* on his hands. So *dead capital* or stock is that which produces no profit.
9. Dull; inactive; as a *dead sale* of commodities.

10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened; as a dead winter; a dead season. *Addison.*
 11. Still; deep; obscure; as the dead darkness of the night.
 12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life; as the dead coloring of a piece; a dead eye.
 13. Dull; heavy; as a dead sound. *Boyle.*
 14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting; used of prayer.

15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; used of liquors.

16. Uninhabited; as dead walls. *Arbutnot.*

17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk; as a dead fire.

18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin.

19. Impotent; unable to procreate. *Rom. iv.*

20. Decayed in grace.

Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead. *Rev. iii.*

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works; as, faith without works is dead. *James ii.*

22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; as dead works. *Heb. ix. 14.*

23. In law, cut off from the rights of a citizen: deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead.

Blackstone.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

Dead rising or rising line, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock. *Mar. Dict.*

DEAD, *n. ded.* The dead signifies dead men. *Lev. xix.*

2. The state of the dead; or death.

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the dead. *Matt. xiv.*

This may be understood thus, he is risen from among the dead.

DEAD, *n. ded.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night. The dead of winter, the dead of night, are familiar expressions.

DEAD, *v. i. ded.* To lose life or force. *[Obs.] Bacon.*

DEAD, *v. t. ded.* To deprive of life, force or vigor. *[Obs.] Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, *a.* Destructive; killing. *[Obs.] Spenser.*

DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, *v. t. ded'n.* [D. dooden; G. tödten.]

1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force or sensation; to abate vigor or action; as, to deaden the force of a ball; to deaden the natural powers or feelings.

2. To blunt; to render less susceptible or feeling; as, to deaden the senses.

3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion: as, to deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind.

4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer.

DEAD-EYE, *n. ded'-eye.* [dead-man's eye.] Among seamen, a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band,

and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

DEAD-HEARTED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart. *Hall.*

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIGHT, *n. ded'-light.* A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DEAD-LIHOOD, *n.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DEADLINESS, *n. ded'liness.* The quality of being dead.

DEAD'LY, *a. ded'ly.* That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as a deadly blow or wound.

2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as a deadly enemy; deadly malice; a deadly feud.

DEAD'LY, *adv. ded'ly.* In a manner resembling death; as deadly pale or wan. *Shak.*

2. Mortally.

With groanings of a deadly wounded man. *Ezek. xxx.*

3. Implacably; destructively.

4. In a vulgar or ludicrous sense, very; extremely; as a deadly cunning man. *Arbutnot.*

DEADLY-CARROT, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEAD'NESS, *n. ded'ness.* Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant; as the deadness of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.

2. Want of animation; dullness; languor; as the deadness of the eye.

3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity; as the deadness of the affections.

3. Vapidness; want of spirit; as the deadness of liquors.

4. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. *Rom. iv. 19.*

5. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as deadness to the world.

DEAD'NETTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lamium, and another of the genus Galeopsis.

DEAD'PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned. *Bailey.*

DEAD-RECKONING, *n.* In navigation, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

DEAD'STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror. *Hall.*

DEAD-WATER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD-WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAD'WORKS, *n.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she is balanced for a voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

DEAF, *n. deaf.* [Sax. *deaf*; Ice. *dauf*; D. *doof*; G. *tumb*; Dan. *døv*; Sw. *döf*; D. *dooven*, to quench or stifle; Dan. *döver*, to deafen; coinciding with Ch. *אָפּ*, to extinguish, L. *stipo*, Fr. *etouffer*, to stuff. Hence we say, *thick of hearing*. The true English pronunciation of this word is *deef*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with *leaf*; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. The word is in analogy with *leaf*, *sheaf*, and the long sound of the vowels naturally precedes the semi-vowel *f*. *Deef*, from the Danish and Swedish pronunciation, is an anomaly in English of a singular kind, there being not another word like it in the language. See Chaucer's Wife of Bath's Prologue.]

1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; as a deaf ear.

2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds; as a deaf man. It is followed by *to* before that which ought to be heard; as *deaf to* the voice of the orator.

3. In a metaphorical sense, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded or convinced; rejecting; as *deaf to* reason or arguments. Men are *deaf to* the calls of the gospel.

4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned; as, hear, ye *deaf*. *Is. xlii.*

5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened; as *deaf with* clamor.

6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard; as a *deaf noise* or murmur. *Dryden.*

DEAF, *v. t.* to deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless perhaps in poetry.

DE'AFEN, *v. t. dee'fn.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.

2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as *deafened with* clamor or tumult.

DE'AF'LY, *adv. dee'fly.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

DE'AFNESS, *n. dee'fness.* Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; as the *deafness* of the ears: hence, *applied to persons*, want of the sense of hearing.

2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

King Charles.

DEAL, *v. t. pret. and pp. dealt, pron. delt.*

[Sax. *dalan*, *bedalan*, *gedalan*; Goth. *dailyan*; Sw. *dela*; Dan. *deeler*; G. *theilen*; D. *deelen*, *bedeelen*; Russ. *delyu*; W. *dydoli*, to separate; *dy* and *taul*, separation, a throwing off, *taulu*, to throw off, to separate; Ir. and Gael. *dailem*, to give; *dail*, a part, Eng. *dole*; Heb. and Ch. *בָּדַל*]

to separate, or divide; Ar. *بَدَل* *badala*,

to exchange, or give in exchange; *بَدَل* *badhala*, to give, to yield. [Qu. W. *gozoli*, to endow.] There is a remarkable coin-

cidence between the Shemitic word and the Sax. and Dutch, *bedelan*, *bedeelen*. The Welsh *tawlu* gives the true original sense.]

To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Is. lviii.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal out* feathered deaths. *Dryden.*

3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal out* blows.

4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.

DEAL, *v. i.* To traffick; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely, nor lie. Lev. xix.

4. To distribute cards.

To *deal by*, to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal well by* domestics.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*

To *deal in*, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice.

They *deal in* political matters; they *deal in* low humor.

2. To trade in; as, to *deal in* silks, or in cutlery.

To *deal with*, to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse with thee. Gen. xix.

Return—and I will *deal* well with thee. Gen. xxxii.

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*.

3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DEAL, *n.* [Sax. *dal*, *dal*, *gedal*; Ir. *dal*; D. *deel*; G. *theil*; Dan. *deel*; Sw. *del*; Russ. *dolia*. See the Verb.]

1. Literally, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree or extent; as a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*, as *some deal*; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great*, as a *great deal* of labor; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In the phrases, it is a *great deal* better or worse, the words, *great deal*, serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, *by a great deal*, better; it is better *by a great deal*, that is, by a great part or difference.

2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank; a *sense much more used in England than in the U. States*.

DEAL/BATE, *v. t.* [L. *dealbo*; *de* and *albus*, white.] To whiten. [Little used.]

DEALBATION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DEALER, *n.* One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with; as a *dealer* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use; as a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woollens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-dealer.

3. One who distributes cards to the players.

DEALING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating.

3. Treating; behaving.

DEALING, *n.* Practice; action; conduct; behavior; as, observe the *dealings* of the men who administer the government.

But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as the *dealings* of a father with his children. God's *dealings* with men are the dispensations of his providence, or moral government.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffick; business; negotiation. American merchants have extensive *dealings* with the merchants of Liverpool.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans. John iv.

DEAMBULATE, *v. i.* [L. *deambulo*.] To walk abroad. [Not used.]

DEAMBULATION, *n.* The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

DEAMBULATORY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DEAMBULATORY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DEAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*, the eldest of a corporation; Arm. *dean*; Sp. *dean*, *decano*; Port. *deam*, *decano*; It. *decano*; from L. *decanus*, the leader of a file ten deep, the head of a college, from *decem*, Gr. *deka*, W. *deg*, ten; so named because originally he was set over ten canons or prebendaries. *Ayliffe*.]

1. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Ancient deans are elected by the chapter in virtue of a conge d'elire from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII., out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. *Encyc.*

2. An officer in each college of the universities in England. *Warton.*

3. In the U. States, an officer in a medical school.

DEANERY, *n.* The office or the revenue of a dean. *Clarendon.* *Swift.*

2. The house of a dean. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural dean, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterwards he became only the bishop's sub-

stitute, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c. His office is now lost in that of the archdeacon and chancellor. *Encyc.*

Dean of a Monastery, a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name. *Encyc.*

Dean and Chapter, are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see. *Encyc.*

DEANSHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor*; G. *theuer*, dear, rare; *theure* or *theuring*, dearness, scarcity, dearth; D. *duur*, dear; *duurte*, dearth; Sw. *dyr*, dear; *dyrhet*, dearth; Dan. *dyre*, *dyrtid*, id. It seems that the primary sense is scarce, rare, or close, narrow; this is obvious from *dearth*. So in L. *carus*, *caritas*.] Class Dr. No. 7. 8. 19. and Class Sr. No. 4. 34. 47.]

1. Scarce; not plentiful. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one.

Wheat is *dear* at a dollar a bushel, when the usual price is seventy five cents. This sense results from the former, as *dearness* is the effect of scarcity and demand.

3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest.

Pope.

Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children. *Eph. v.*

DEAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian*, to hurt; Scot. *dere* or *deir*, to annoy, and *dere*, to fear.]

Hurtful; grievous; hateful. *Obs.* *Shak.*

DEAR, *v. t.* To make dear. [Not used.] *Shelton.*

DEAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, *my dear*.

DEARBUGHT, *a.* [See *Bought*.] Purchased at a high price; as *dearbought* experience; *dearbought* blessings.

DEARLING, [See *Darling*.]

DEARLOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

DEARLY, *adv.* At a high price; as, he pays *dearly* for his rashness.

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved.

DEARN, *a.* [Sax. *deorn*.] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Obs.* *Shak.*

DEARNESS, *n.* Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; as the *deariness* of corn.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love; as the *deariness* of friendship.

DEARNLY, *adv.* Secretly; privately. *Obs.* [See *Dernly*.]

DEARTH, *n.* *derth*. [See *Dear*.] Scarcity; as a *dearth* of corn.

2. Want; need; famine. *Shak.*

3. Barrenness; sterility; as a *dearth* of plot. *Dryden.*

DEARTICULATE, *v. t.* To disjoint. [Not used.]

DEATH, *n.* *deth*. [Sax. *death*; D. *dood*; G. *tod*; Sw. *död*; Dan. *död*. See *Die* and *Dead*.]

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs

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have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hibernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.

2. The state of the dead; as the gates of death. Job xxxviii.

3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Numb. xxiii.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as a *death's* head. Shak.

5. Murder; as a man of *death*. Bacon.

6. Cause of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 Kings iv.

We say, he caught his *death*.

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the *death* of his poor father.

8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death; as an arrow is called the feathered *death*; a ball, a leaden *death*.

Deaths invisible come winged with fire.

Dryden.

9. In *theology*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death*. Rev. ii.

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death*.

We know that we have passed from *death* to life, because we love the brethren. 1 John iii. Luke i.

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. Blackstone.

DEATH-BED, *n.* *deth'-bed*. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH-BODING, *a.* Portending death. Shak.

DEATH-DARTING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death. Shak.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. Taylor.

DEATHFUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold

The *deathful* scene.

Pope.

DEATHFULNESS, *n.* Appearance of death. Taylor.

DEATH/LESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction; as *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame.

DEATH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as *deathlike* slumbers.

2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman. Shak.

DEATH-SHADOWED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. More.

DEATH-TOKEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. Shak.

DEATH/WARD, *adv.* Toward death. Beaum.

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DEATH-WATCH, *n.* A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. Gay.

DEAU/RATE, *v. t.* [L. *deauro*.] To gild. [Little used.]

DEAU/RATE, *a.* Gilded.

DEBAC/LE, *n.* [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth. Buckland.

The geological deluge, which is supposed to have swept the surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities. Ed. Encyc.

DEBAR, *v. t.* [de and bar.] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.

DEBARK, *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer*; de and *barque*, a boat or vessel.]

To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than *disembark*.]

DEBARK, *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

DEBARKA/TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DEBARKED, *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DEBARKING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DEBARRED, *pp.* [from *debar*.] Hindered from approach, entrance or possession.

DEBARRING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.

DEBASE, *v. t.* [de and base.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or rank, in estimation.

The drunkard *debases* himself and his character.

Intemperance and debauchery *debase* men almost to a level with beasts.

2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be *debased* by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits *debase* the mind, as well as the character.

4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to *debase* style by the use of vulgar words.

DEBASED, *pp.* Reduced in estimated rank; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DEBASEMENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as *debasing* of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, &c.

DEBASER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DEBASING, *ppr.* Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in pu-

D E B

rity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.

2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as *debasing* vices.

DEBATE/ABLE, *a.* [See *Debate*.] That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as a *debatable* question.

DEBATE, *n.* [Fr. *debat*; Sp. *debate*; Port. *id.*; de and *battre*, to beat.]

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as the *debates* in parliament or in congress.

2. Strife; contention.

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Is. lviii.

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond *debate*; the story is true beyond *debate*.

4. *Debate* or *debates*, the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the *debates* in the convention are printed.

DEBATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre*; Sp. *debatir*; Port. *debatir*. See *Beat* and *Abate*.]

To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. Prov. xxv.

DEBATE, *v. i.* To *debate* on or in, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. Shak.

2. To dispute. Tatter.

3. To engage in combat. [Not in use.]

DEBATED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DEBATEFUL, *a.* Of things, contested; occasioning contention. Spenser.

2. Of persons, quarrelsome; contentious. [Little used.]

DEBATEFULLY, *adv.* With contention. Sherwood.

DEBATEMENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [Little used.] Shak.

DEBATER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DEBATING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DEBAUCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher*; Arm. *di-bauch*. This is said by Lunier, to be compounded of *de* and an old French word, signifying a shop, [*bauche*], and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work, and in this sense it is still used. Hence *embaucher* is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense then of *debauch*, in English, is to lead astray, like *seducer*.]

1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to *debauch* a prince or a youth; to *debauch* good principles.

2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to *debauch* a woman.

3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* an army.

DEBAUCH, *n.* [Fr. *debauche*; Arm. *di-bauch*.]

Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

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DEBAUCH'ED, *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DEBAUCH'EDLY, *adv.* In a profligate manner. *Cowley.*

DEBAUCH'EDNESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

DEBAUCH'EE, *n.* A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DEBAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DEBAUCH'ERY, *n.* Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

DEBAUCH'MENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty. *Taylor.*

DEBEL/LATE, *v. t.* [*L. debello.*] To subdue. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DEBELLA'TION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DEBENTURE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. debeo, to owe.* Class Db.]

1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DEBENTURED, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEB'ILE, *a.* [*L. debilis; Fr. debile; It. debile; Sp. debil.* See Class Db. No. 1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 15. 47. 51.]

Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DEBILITATE, *v. t.* [*L. debilito, from debilis.*]

To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence *debilitates* the system.

DEBILITATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DEBILITATING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DEBILITA'TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DEBILITY, *n.* [*L. debilitas, from debilis.*]

Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce *debility*. [*It may be applied to the mind, but this is less common.*]

DEBIT, *n.* [*L. debitum, from debeo, to owe, Fr. devoir, Sp. deber, It. dovere.* See *Duty*. The sense is probably to press or bind; *Gr. δειν.*]

Debt. It is usually written *debt*. But it is

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used in mercantile language, as the *debit* side of an account.

DEBIT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

DEBITED, *pp.* Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEBT'ING, *ppr.* Making debtor on account, as a person.

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEBTOR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

DEBOISE, DEBOISII, for *debauch*. [*Not in use.*]

DEBONNA'IR, *a.* [*Fr.*] Civil; wellbred; complaisant; elegant. *Milton.*

DEBOUCH, *v. i.* [*Fr. deboucher; de and bouche, mouth.*]

To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DEBRIS, *n. debree'*. [*Fr.*] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks. *Buckland.*

DEBT, *n. del.* [*L. debitum, contracted; Fr. dette; Sp. It. debito.* See *Debit*.]

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as the *debts* of a bankrupt; the *debts* of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in *debt*.

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*

Hence death is called the *debt* of nature.

3. In *law*, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought *debt*, instead of an action of *debt*.

4. In *scripture*, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment. Forgive us our *debts*. *Lord's Prayer.*

DEBT'ED, *pp. det'ted.* Indebted; obliged to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DEBT'EE, *n. dettee'*. A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*

DEBT'LESS, *a. del'less.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

DEBT'OR, *n. del'tor.* [*L. debitor.*] The person who owes another either money, goods or services.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Milford.*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am *debtor* to the Greeks and barbarians. *Rom. i.*

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. *Gal. v.*

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [*See Debit.*]

DECACHORD, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and χορδή, string.*]

DECACHORD'ON, *n.*

1. A musical instrument of ten strings.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *Walson.*

DEC'ADAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DEC'ADE, *n.* [*L. decas, decadis; Fr. decade; Sp. decada; from Gr. δέκα, ten.* See *Ten*.]

The sum or number of ten; an aggregate

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consisting of ten; as a *decade* of years; the *decades* of Livy.

DECA'DENCE, *n.* Decay. [*See Decay.*]

DECA'DENCY, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.*]

In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'AGRAM, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γραμ, a weight.*]

A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 penny weights, 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals, avoirdupoise.

DEC'AGYN, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γυνή, a female.*] In *botany*, a plant having ten pistils.

DECAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having ten pistils.

DECAHEDRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DECAHEDRON, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἔδρα, a base.*] In *geometry*, a figure or body having ten sides.

DECALITER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and λίτρον, a measure.*]

A French measure of capacity, containing ten liters, or 61.028 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

DECALOGIST, *n.* [*See Decalogue.*] One who explains the decalogue. *Gregory.*

DEC'ALOGUE, *n. dec'alog.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and λόγος, speech.*]

The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

DECAM'ETER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and μέτρον, measure.*]

A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimals.

DECAMP, *v. i.* [*Fr. decamper; Sp. decampar; de and camp.*]

To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

DECAMP'MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC'ANAL, *a.* [*See Dean.*] Pertaining to a deanery.

DECAN'DER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἄνθος, a male.*] In *botany*, a plant having ten stamens.

DECAN'DRIAN, *a.* Having ten stamens.

DECANGULAR, *a.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.*] Having ten angles. *Lee.*

DECANT, *v. t.* [*L. decanto; de and canto, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr. decanter, to pour off; Sp. decantar; It. decantare.* See *Cant*.]

To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

DECANTA'TION, *n.* The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DECANT'ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DECANT'ER, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking glasses.

2. One who decants liquors.

DECANT'ING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DECAPITATE, *v. t.* [*L. decapito; de and caput, head.*] To behead; to cut off the head.

DECAPITA'TION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DECAPH'YLOUS, *a.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and φύλλον, a leaf.*] Having ten leaves. *Martyn.*

DECARBONIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon; as, to decarbonize steel. *Chemistry.*

DECARBONIZED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DECARBONIZING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DECASTICH, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

DECASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stulos*, a column.]

A building with an ordnance of ten columns in front. *Encyc.*

DECA'Y, *v. i.* [Fr. *dechoir*, from L. *de* and *cado*, to fall, or *decado*; It. *scadere*; Sp. *decaer*; Port. *descahir*.]

1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or towards destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Our bodies *decay* in old age; a tree *decays*; buildings *decay*; fortunes *decay*.

2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our strength *decays*, or hopes *decay*.

DECA'Y, *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.

Infirmary, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak.*

[The transitive sense of the verb is now rarely used.]

DECA'Y, *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency towards dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. Old men feel the *decay* of the body. We perceive the *decay* of the faculties in age. We lament the *decay* of virtue and patriotism in the state. The northern nations invaded the Roman Empire, when in a state of *decay*.

2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay*. *Lev. xxv.*

3. Cause of decay. [Not usual.] He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YED, *pp.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DECA'YEDNESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

DECA'YER, *n.* That which causes decay. *Shak.*

DECA'YING, *ppr.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.

DECA'YING, *n.* Decay; decline.

DECE'ASE, *n.* [L. *decessus*, from *decado*, to depart; *de* and *cedo*, to withdraw; Fr. *deces*.]

Literally, departure; hence, departure from this life; death; applied to human beings only.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. *Luke ix.*

DECE'ASE, *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die.

Gen. Washington *deceased*, December 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.

DECE'ASED, *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He is *deceased*, for he *has* *deceased*; he was *deceased*, for he *had* *deceased*. This use

of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really *has*. He *has* *deceased*. It is properly an adjective, like *dead*.

DECE'ASING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

DECE'DENT, *n.* [L. *decadens*.] A deceased person. *Laws of Penn.*

DECE'IT, *n.* [Norm. *deceut*, contracted from L. *deceptio*. See *Deceive*.]

1. Literally, a catching or ensnaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to ensnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat; any declaration, artifice or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job xxvii.*

2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.

They imagine *deceits* all the day long. *Ps. xxxviii.*

3. In scripture, that which is obtained by guile, fraud or oppression.

Their houses are full of *deceit*. *Jer. v. Zeph. i.*

4. In law, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin, or underhand practice, used to defraud another. *Cowel.*

DECE'ITFUL, *a.* Tending to mislead, deceive or ensnare; as *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices.

Favor is *deceitful*. *Prov. xxxi.*

2. Full of deceit; tricky; fraudulent; cheating; as a *deceitful* man.

DECE'ITFULLY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. *Gen. xxxiv.*

DECE'ITFULNESS, *n.* Tendency to mislead or deceive; as the *deceitfulness* of sin.

2. The quality of being fraudulent; as the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual.

DECE'ITLESS, *a.* Free from deceit. *Hall.*

DECE'IVABLE, *a.* [See *Deceive*.] Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable*.

2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

Fair promises often prove *deceivable*. *Milton. Hayward.*

[The latter use of the word is incorrect, and I believe, not now used.]

DECE'IVABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.

2. Liableness to deceive.

The *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. *2 Thess. ii.*

DECE'IVE, *v. t.* [L. *decipio*, to take aside, to ensnare; *de* and *capio*; Fr. *decevoir*; Arm. *decevi*. See *Capable*.]

1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. *Matt. xxiv.*

If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves. *1 John i.*

2. To beguile; to cheat.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times. *Gen. xxxi.*

3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, his hopes were *deceived*. *Dryden.*

4. To take from; to rob.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. [The literal sense, but not now used.] *Bacon.*

DECE'IVED, *pp.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

DECE'IVER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

I shall seem to my father as a *deceiver*. *Gen. xxvii.*

DECE'IVING, *ppr.* Misleading; ensnaring; beguiling; cheating.

DECEM'BER, *n.* [L. *december*, from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.]

The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

DECEMDEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having ten points or teeth.

DECEMFID, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *fido*, to divide.]

Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions. *Martyn.*

DECEMLOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little bag or cell.] Having ten cells for seeds. *Martyn.*

DECEMPEDAL, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.] Ten feet in length.

DECEMVIR, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

DECEM'VIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome. *Encyc.*

DECEM'VIRATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus*. See *Decemvir*.]

1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.

2. A body of ten men in authority.

DE'CENCY, *n.* [Fr. *decence*; L. *decentia*, from *decens*, *deceo*, to be fit or becoming; Sp. *decencia*; It. *decenza*. The L. *deceo* coincides in elements with the G. *taugen*, to be good, or fit for; D. *deugen*, to be good or virtuous; Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be strong, to be worth; *duguth*, virtue, valor; *dohtig*, doughty; *dohter*, daughter; W. *tygiau*, to prosper, to befit, to succeed. The Teutonic and Welsh words have for their radical sense, to advance or proceed, to stretch forward. In Welsh also, *teg* signifies clear, fair, smooth, beautiful; *tegu*, to make smooth, fair, beautiful, which would seem to be allied to *deceo*, whence *decus*, *decoro*. See Class Dg. No. 18. 25.]

1. That which is fit, suitable or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior; as *decency* of conduct; *decency* of worship.

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But it is used also in reference to speech; as, he discoursed with *decency*.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

Want of *decency* is want of sense.

Popc.

It may be also used for propriety of speech, opposed to rudeness, or disrespectful language; and for propriety in dress, opposed to raggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, &c.

DECENNARY, *n.* [*L. decennis, decennium*, from *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

1. A period of ten years.
2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families. *Blackstone.*

DECENNIAL, *a.* [*L. decennalis*, as above.] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as a *decennial* period; *decennial* games.

DECENNOVAL, *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine.]

DECENNOVARY, *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

DECENT, *a.* [*L. decens*; *Fr. decent*. See *Decency*.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress and ceremony; as *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress.
2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious.

A sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not immodest.
4. In *popular language*, moderate, but competent; not large; as a *decent* fortune. So a *decent* person is one not highly accomplished, nor offensively rude.

DECENTLY, *adv.* In a *decent* or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech.

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECENTNESS, *n.* Decency.

DECEPTIBILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

Glanville.

DECEPTIBLE, *a.* That may be deceived.

Brown.

DECEPTION, *n.* [*L. deceptio*, from *decipio*. See *Deceive*.]

1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplication of the established signs used to communicate thoughts. *Anon.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled. Incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly exposed to *deception*.
3. Artifice practiced; cheat; as, a scheme is all a *deception*.

DECEPTIOUS, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. *Shak.*

DECEPTIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.

DECEPTORY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

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DECERPT, *a.* [*L. decerptus*.] Cropped. [*Not used.*]

DECERPATION, *n.* [*L. decerpo*, to pluck off; *de* and *carpo*.]

A pulling or plucking off; a cropping. *Glanville.*

DECERTATION, *n.* [*L. decertatio*; *de* and *certo*, to strive.]

Strife; contest for mastery. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

DECESION, *n.* [*L. decessio*; *de* and *cedo*, to pass.] Departure. [*Little used.*]

DECHARM, *v. t.* [*Fr. decharmer*. See *Charm*.]

To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

DECHARMED, *pp.* Disenchanted.

DECHARMING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

DECHRISTIANIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *christianize*.]

To turn from christianity; to banish christian belief and principles from. *J. P. Smith.*

DECIDABLE, *a.* That may be decided. *Jones.*

DECIDE, *v. t.* [*L. decido*; *de* and *cedo*, to strike, to cut.] Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence,

1. To end; to determine, as a controversy, by verdict of a jury, or by a judgment of court. We say, the court or the jury *decided* the cause in favor of the plaintiff, or of the defendant.
2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel.
3. To end or determine a combat or battle; as, a body of reserve, brought to the charge, *decided* the contest.
4. To determine; to fix the event of.

The fate of the bill is *decided*.

5. In *general*, to end; to terminate.

DECIDE, *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

We cannot *decide* how far resistance is lawful or practicable.

The court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

DECIDED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DECIDED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt.

I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a christian. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DECIDEDLY, *adv.* In a *decided* or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

DECIDENCE, *n.* [*L. deciden*.] A falling off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DECIDER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DECIDING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

DECIDUOUS, *a.* [*L. deciduus, decido*; *de* and *cedo*, to fall.]

Falling; not perennial or permanent. In botany, a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn; a *deciduous* calyx, is that which falls after the corol opens; distinguished from *permanent*. *Martyn.*

DECIDUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DECIGRAM, *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a gram.

DECIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two

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planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. *Encyc.*

DECILITER, *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter.

DECIMAL, *a.* [*L. decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten; *Gr. δέκα*; *Goth. tig*, ten, *Sax. a tie*.]

1. Numbered by ten; as *decimal* progression. *Locke.*
2. Increasing or diminishing by ten; as *decimal* numbers; *decimal* arithmetic; *decimal* fractions.
3. Tenth; as a *decimal* part.

DECIMAL, *n.* A tenth.

DECIMALLY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

DECIMATE, *v. t.* [*L. decimo*, from *decem*, ten.]

1. To tithe; to take the tenth part.
2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; a practice in armies, for punishing mutinous or unfaithful troops.
3. To take every tenth. *Milford.*

DECIMATION, *n.* A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot.

DECIMATOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment. *South.*

DECIMETER, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3 inches and 93710 decimals.

DECIMO-SEXTO, *n.* [*L.*] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Taylor.*

DECIPHER, *v. t.* [*Fr. déchiffrer*; *de* and *chiffre*, a cipher; *It. decipherare*; *Sp. decipherar*; *Port. decifrar*. See *Cipher*.]

1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to *decipher* a letter written in ciphers.
2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, or an ancient manuscript or inscription.
3. To write out; to mark down in characters. [*This use is now uncommon, and perhaps improper.*] *Locke.*
4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

DECIPHERED, *pp.* Explained; unraveled; marked.

DECIPHERER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DECIPHERING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.

DECISION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*L. decisio*. See *Decide*.]

1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as the *decision* of the Supreme Court. He has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a *decision*.
2. Determination of a contest or event; and of a struggle; as the *decision* of a battle by arms.
3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions. *Johnson.*
4. Report of the opinions and determinations

of any tribunal. We say, read the *decisions* of the Court of King's Bench.

5. Act of separation; division. [*Not used.*]

DECISIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question.

2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was *decisive*.

DECISIVELY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt or contest. *Chesterfield.*

DECISIVENESS, *n.* The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.

2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DECISORY, *a.* Able to decide or determine. *Sherwood.*

DECK, *v. t.* [*D. dekken*; *G. decken*; *Sw. tåckia*; *Dan. tække*; *Sax. gedecan*, and *thecan* and *thecan*; *L. tego*, to cover, whence *tectum*, a roof, *Fr. toit*. The *Gr.* has *τεγος*, a roof, but the verb has a prefix, *τεγω*, to cover. Hence *L. tegula*, a tile. The *Ir. teach*, a house, contracted in Welsh to *ty*, may be of the same family. In *Ger. dach* is a roof, and *thatch* may be also of this family. Class Dg. No. 2. 3. 10. The primary sense is to put on, to throw over, or to press and make close.]

1. Primarily, to cover; to overspread; to put on. Hence,

2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish. The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DECK, *n.* The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. Small vessels have only one deck; larger ships have two or three decks. A *flush deck* is a continued floor from stem to stern, on one line.

2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DECKED, *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DECKER, *n.* One who decks or adorns; a coverer; as a *table-decker*.

2. Of a ship, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*, that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DECKING, *pp.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECKING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. *Homilies.*

DECLAIM, *v. i.* [*L. declamo*; *de* and *clamo*, to cry out. See *Claim* and *Clamor*.]

1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.

DECLAIM, *v. t.* To speak in public.

2. To speak in favor of; to advocate. [*Not in use.*]

DECLAIMANT, } *n.* One who declaims;
DECLAIMER, } *n.* a speaker in public;

one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

2. One who speaks clamorously.

DECLAIMING, *pp.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DECLAIMING, *n.* A harangue.

Bp. Taylor.

DECLAMATION, *n.* [*L. declamatio*.] A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is applied also to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, *mere declamation*; *empty declamation*.

2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

DECLAMATOR, *n.* A declaimer. [*Not used.*]

Taylor.

DECLAMATORY, *a.* [*L. declamatorius*.] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as a *declamatory* theme. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; as a *declamatory* way or style.

DECLARABLE, *a.* [See *Declare*.] That may be declared, or proved.

DECLARATION, *n.* [*L. declaratio*.] An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration*.

2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. The scriptures abound in *declarations* of mercy to penitent sinners.

3. Publication; manifestation; as the *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai. *Esth. x.*

5. A public announcement; proclamation; as the *Declaration of Independence*, July 4, 1776.

5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

DECLARATIVE, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; as, the name of a thing may be *declarative* of its form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation, or publication.

DECLARATORILY, *adv.* By declaration, or exhibition.

DECLARATORY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature. The *declaratory* part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A *declaratory* act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.

DECLARE, *v. t.* [*L. declaro*; *de* and *claro*, to make clear; *Ir. gluais*, or *gleair*; *W. eglur*, clear, bright; *egluraw*, to make clear or plain, to manifest, to explain. *Fr. déclarer*; *Sp. declarar*; *It. dichiarare*. See *Clear* and *Glory*. The sense is to open, to separate, or to spread.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. *Boyle.*

[*In this literal sense, the word is no longer in use.*]

2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul. *Ps. lxxvi.*

3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps. xix.*

4. To publish; to proclaim. *Declare* his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron. xvi.*

Declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts xv.*

5. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

To *declare* one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARE, *v. t.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with *for* or *against*; as, the prince *declared* for the allies; the allied powers *declared* against France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass.

3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of; as, victory had not *declared* for either party.

DECLARED, *pp.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DECLAREDLY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DECLARER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DECLARING, *pp.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DECLARING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DECLENSION, *n.* [*L. declinatio*, from *declino*. See *Decline*.]

1. Literally, a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining towards a worse state; a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection. The *declension* of a state is manifested by corruption of morals. We speak of the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, and sometimes of life or years; but in the latter application, *decline* is more generally used.

2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope; as the *declension* of the shore towards the sea. *Burnet.*

3. In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns; the declining, deviation or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases. Thus from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative.

DECLINABLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as a *declinable* noun.

DECLINATE, *a.* [*L. declinatus.*] In botany, bending or bent downwards, in a curve; declining. *Martyn.*

DECLINATION, *n.* A leaning; the act of bending down; as a *declination* of the head.

2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor or excellence.

3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion; as the *declination* of a descending body. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct; as a *declination* from the path of integrity.

5. In *astronomy*, a variation from a fixed point or line. The distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line, or equator, either northward or southward. *Encyc.*

6. *Declination of the compass or needle*, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place. *Encyc.*

7. In *dialing*, the *declination* of a wall or plane, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south. *Bailey.*

8. In *grammar*, *declension*; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Johnson.*

DECLINATOR, } *n.* An instrument for
DECLINATORY, } taking the declina-
tion, or inclination of a plane; an instru-
ment in dialling. *Encyc. Chambers.*

Declinatory plea, in law, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy is a *declinatory* plea. *Blackstone.*

DECLINE, *v. i.* [*L. declino; de and clino, to lean.* See *Lean.*]

1. To lean downward; as, the head *declines* towards the earth.

2. To lean from a right line; to deviate; in a literal sense.

3. To lean or deviate from rectitude, in a moral sense; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. *Ps. cxix. 157.*

4. To fall; to tend or draw towards the close; as, the day *declines*.

5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.

6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the vigor of youth *declines* in age; health *declines*; virtue *declines*; religion *declines*; national credit and prosperity *decline*, under a corrupt administration.

7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.

DECLINE, *v. t.* To bend downward; to bring down.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined*.

Thomson.

2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line.

3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.

4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases; as, *Dominus, Domini, Domino, Dominum, Domine.*

DECLINE, *n.* Literally, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of revenues; the *decline* of agriculture, commerce or manufactures; the *decline* of learning.

DECLINED, *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DECLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.

DECLIVITY, *n.* [*L. declivitas, from declivis, sloping; de and clivus.* See *Cliff.*]

Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock or other thing: chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*.

DECLIVOUS, } *a.* Gradually descend-
DECLIVITOUS, } ing; not precipitous;
sloping.

DECOCT, *v. t.* [*L. decoquo, decoctum; de and coquo, to cook, to boil.*]

1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate. *Shak.*

[*This verb is little used, and in its last sense, is hardly proper.*]

DECOCTIBLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DECOCTION, *n.* [*Fr. decoction; It. decozione.* See *Decoct.*]

1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.

2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as a weak or a strong *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

DECOCTIVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DECOCTURE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATE, *v. t.* [*L. decollo.*] To behead. *Burke.*

DECOLLATED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DECOLLATION, *n.* [*L. decollatio, from decollo, to behead; de and collum, the neck.*]

The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the

head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DECOLORATION, *n.* [*L. decoloratio.*] Absence of color. *Ferrand.*

DECOMPLEX, *a.* [*de and complex.*] Compounded of complex ideas. *Gregory. Locke.*

DECOMPOSABLE, *a.* *s* as *z.* [See *Decompose.*]

That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements. *Davy.*

DECOMPOSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* [*Fr. decomposer; de and composer, to compose, from L. compono, compositus.*]

To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DECOMPOSED, *pp.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DECOMPOSITE, *a.* *decomposit.* [*L. de and compositus.* See *Compose.*]

Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION, *n.* Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts chemically decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.

2. A second composition. [*In this sense, not now used.*] *Boyle.*

DECOMPOUND, *v. t.* [*de and compound.*]

To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to form by a second composition. *Boyle. Locke. Newton.*

2. To decompose. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

DECOMPOUND, *a.* Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

2. A *decompound leaf*, in botany, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A *decompound flower* is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers. *Martyn.*

DECOMPOUNDABLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DECOMPOUNDED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

DECORATE, *v. t.* [*L. decoro, from decus, decor, comeliness, grace.* See *Decency.*]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers.

2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to *decorate* the mind with virtue.

3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a hero with honors, or a lady with accomplishments.

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DECORATED, *pp.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DECORATING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DECORATION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.

2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.

3. In *theaters*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DECORATOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

DECOROUS, *a.* [L. *decorus*. See *Decency*.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior; a *decorous* dress for a judge.

DECOROUSLY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DECORTICATE, *v. t.* [L. *decortico*; *de* and *cortex*, bark.]

To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to *decorticate* barley. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DECORTICATING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DECORTICATION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DECORUM, *n.* [L. from *deceo*, to become. See *Decency*.]

1. Propriety of speech or behavior; suitability of speech and behavior, to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.

To speak and behave with *decorum* is essential to good breeding.

2. In *architecture*, the suitability of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DECOY, *v. t.* [D. *kooi*, a cabin, birth, bed, fold, cage, decoy; *kooijen*, to lie, to bed.]

To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive. The fowler *decoys* ducks into a net. Troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush. One ship *decoys* another within reach of her shot.

DECOY, *n.* Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger or the power of an enemy.

2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DECOY-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DECOYED, *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DECOYING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DECOY-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DECREASE, *v. i.* [L. *decreasco*; *de* and *creasco*, to grow; Fr. *decroître*; It. *decre-*

scere; Sp. *decrecer*; Arm. *digriagi*. See *Grow*.]

To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii.

DECREASE, *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and powers of life.

DECREASE, *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.

2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DECREASED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DECREASING, *ppr.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DECREE, *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge; *de* and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *decree*; It. and Sp. *decreto*.]

1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as a *decree* of the court of chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a *decree*; that of a court of law, a *judgment*.

2. In the *civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. *Encyc.*

3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils. *Encyc.*

4. In *general*, an order, edict or law made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors. There went a *decree* from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. Luke ii.

5. Established law, or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii.

6. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.

DECREE, *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* that the property should be restored; or they *decreed* a restoration of the property.

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii.

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has *decreed* concerning us. *Anon.*

DECREED, *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DECREETING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DECREMENT, *n.* [L. *decrementum*, from *decreasco*. See *Decrease*.]

1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually.

Rocks and mountains suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution, or waste.

3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.

4. In *crystallography*, a successive diminution

of the lamens of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced. *Hauy.*

DECREPIT, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, from *de* and *crepo*, to break.]

Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. *Milton. Pope.*

DECREPITATE, *v. t.* [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle; *de* and *crepo*.]

To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

DECREPITATE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DECREPITATED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DECREPITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DECREPITATION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling; or the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

DECREPITNESS, *n.* [See *Decrepit*.] The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DECRESCENT, *a.* [L. *decrescens*. See *Decrease*.]

Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as a *decrecent* moon.

DECRETAL, *a.* [See *Decree*.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as a *decretal* epistle. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETAL, *n.* A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The *decretals* form the second part of the canon law. *Encyc.*

2. A book of decrees, or edicts; a body of laws. *Spenser.*

3. A collection of the pope's decrees. *Howell.*

DECRETION, *n.* [See *Decrease*.] A decreasing. [Not used.] *Pearson.*

DECRETIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DECRETORILY, *adv.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman.*

DECRETORY, *a.* Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or *decretory* days. *Brown.*

DECREW, *v. i.* To decrease. [Not in use.]

DECRIAL, *n.* [See *Decry*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DECRIED, *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DECRIER, *n.* One who decries.

DECROWN, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *crown*.] To deprive of a crown. [Little used.] *Overbury.*

DECRY, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrier*; *de* and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decry* a poem.

2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring in-

DEC

to disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.

DECUBATION, *n.* [L. *decumbo*.] The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DECUMBENCE, } *n.* [L. *decumbens*, from
DECUMBENCY, } *decumbo*, to lie down;
de and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECUMBENT, *a.* In botany, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as a *decumbent* flower. *Martyn.*

DECUMBITURE, *n.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, *a.* [L. *decuplus*; Gr. *δεκαπλος*, from *deka*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DECUPLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DECURION, *n.* [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.]

An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the *turma*, and a thirtieth of the legion of cavalry. *Encyc.*

DECURRENT, *a.* [L. *decurrens*, from *decurro*, to run down; *de* and *curro*, to run.] Extending downwards. A *decurrent* leaf is a sessile leaf having its base extending downwards along the stem. *Martyn.*

DECURSION, *n.* [L. *decurcio*, from *decurro*; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

The act of running down, as a stream. *Hale.*

DECURSIVE, *a.* Running down.

Decursively pinnate, in botany, applied to a leaf, having the leaflets *decurrent* or running along the petiole.

DECURT, *v. t.* [L. *decurto*.] To shorten by cutting off. [Not in use.]

DECURTACTION, *n.* [L. *decurto*, to shorten; *de* and *curto*.] The act of shortening, or cutting short.

DECURY, *n.* [L. *decuria*, from *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DECUSSATE, *v. t.* [L. *decusso*, to cut or strike across.]

To intersect at acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body. *Encyc.*

DECUSSATE, } Crossed; intersected.
DECUSSATED, } *a.* In botany, *decussated* leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. *Martyn.*

In rhetoric, a *decussated* period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, "If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, *Cæsina* would now yield to the impudence of *Ebutius*, as he then yielded to his insolent assault." *J. Q. Adams, Lect.*

DECUSSATING, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.

DECUSSATION, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two

DED

lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge. *Encyc.*

DEDALIAN, *a.* [from *Dædalus*, the Athenian, who invented sails or wings.] Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.

DEDALOUS, *a.* [from *Dædalus*.] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; a term applied to the leaves of plants. *Martyn.*

DEDECORATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedecoro*.] To disgrace. [Not used.]

DEDECORATION, *n.* A disgracing. [Not used.]

DEDENTIATION, *n.* [*de* and *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth. *Brown.*

DEDICATE, *v. t.* [L. *dedico*; *de* and *dico*, *dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See Class Dg. No. 12. 15. 45. The sense is to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.]

1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which king David did *dedicate* to the Lord. 2 Sam. viii.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. The ministers of the gospel *dedicate* themselves, their time and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier *dedicates* himself to the profession of arms.

3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to *dedicate* a book.

DEDICATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. *Shak.*

DEDICATED, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.

DEDICATING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.

DEDICATION, *n.* The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.

2. The act of devoting or giving to.

3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect and recommending the work to his protection and favor. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICATORY, *a.* Composing a dedication; as an epistle *dedicatory*.

DEDITION, *n.* [L. *editio*, from *dedo*, to yield.]

The act of yielding any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*

DEDOLENT, *a.* [L. *dedoleo*.] Feeling no compunction. [Not used.]

DEDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *deduco*; *de* and *duco*, to lead, bring or draw. The L. *duco* is the Sax. *teogan*, *teon*, Eng. to tug, to tow, G. *ziehen*; hence L. *dux*, Eng. *duke*. See *Duke*. Class Dg. No. 5. 12. 15. 37. 62. 64.]

1. To draw from; to bring from.

DEE

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To deduct. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

4. To transplant. [Not in use.] *Selden.*

DEDUCED, *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.

DEDUCEMENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.

DEDUCIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [Little used.]

DEDUCT, *v. t.* [L. *deduco*, *deductum*. See *Deduce*.]

To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers, *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits, *deduct* the charges of freight.

DEDUCTED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.

DEDUCTING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.

DEDUCTION, *n.* [L. *deductio*.] The act of deducting.

2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent.

3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.

DEDUCTIVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive*. *Glennville.*

DEDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence. *Brown.*

DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dad*; D. *daad*; G. *that*; Dan *daad*; the participle of Sax. *don*, Goth. *tauyan*, G. *thun*, D. *doen*, to do; probably a contracted word.]

1. That which is done, acted or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, what *deed* is this which ye have done? Gen. xlv.

We receive the due reward of our *deeds*. Luke xxv.

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act.

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execu-

D E E

tion; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.

Indeed, in fact; in reality. These words are united and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by *very*, in *very deed*; a more emphatical expression. Ex. ix.

DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

DEED-ACHIEVING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.

DEEDLESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEED-POLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only.

DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman*; D. *doemen*; Sw. *döma*; Dan. *dömmen*; whence *doom*. Russ. *dumayu*, to think, reflect, reckon, believe; *duma*, a thought or idea, a privy council; *dumnot*, a privy counselor. See Class Dm. No. 5. 36. 39. and Class Sm. No. 5.]

1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.

The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country. Acts xxvii.

2. To estimate. [Obs.]

DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise.

DEEMED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEMING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEMSTER, *n.* [deem and ster. See *Steer*.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop*, *dypa*; D. *diep*; G. *tief*; Sw. *diup*; Dan. *dyb*. It seems to be allied to *dip* and *dive*, whose radical sense is to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. *duvyn*.]

1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow*; as *deep* water; a *deep* pit or well.

2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as a *deep* valley.

3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes *deep* root. A spear struck *deep* into the flesh.

4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spider *deep* ambushed in her den.

5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness.

6. Remote from comprehension.

O Lord, thy thoughts are very *deep*. Ps. xcii.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as a man of *deep* thought; a *deep* divine.

8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous.

9. Grave in sound; low; as the *deep* tones of an organ.

10. Very still; solemn; profound; as *deep* silence.

11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.

Now *deeper* darkness brooded on the ground.

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall on Adam. Gen. ii.

13. Depressed; sunk low, metaphorically; as *deep* poverty.

14. Dark; intense; strongly colored; as a *deep* brown; a *deep* crimson; a *deep* blue.

15. Unknown; unintelligible.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive. Is. xxxiii.

16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting; as a *deep* sense of guilt.

17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled; as a *deep* plot or intrigue.

This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.

DEEP, *n.* The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli.

2. A lake; a great collection of water.

Lanch out into the *deep*, and let down your nets. Luke v.

3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi.

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in *deep* of night.

DEE/P-DRAWING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.

DEE/PEN, *v. t.* *dee/pn.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbor; to *deepen* a well.

2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the shades of night; to *deepen* gloom.

3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color; as, to *deepen* a color; to *deepen* a red, blue or crimson color.

4. To make more poignant or distressing; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.

5. To make more frightful; as, to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.

6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.

7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

DEE/PEN, *v. i.* To become more deep; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

DEE/PENED, *pp.* Made more deep.

DEE/PENING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.

DEE/PLY, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as a passion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy.

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii.

He was *deeply* affected at the sight. Anon.

4. To a great degree; as, he has *deeply* offended.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves.

Hos. ix.

5. With a dark hue, or strong color; as a *deeply* red liquor; *deeply* colored.

6. Gravely; as a *deeply* toned instrument.

7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

This word cannot easily be defined in all its various applications. In general it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.

DEE/P-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as a *deep-mouthed* dog.

DEE/P-MUSING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly.

DEE/PNESS, *n.* Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Matt. xiii.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [Unusual.]

DEE/P-READ, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.

DEE/P-REVOLVING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating.

DEE/P-THROATED, *a.* With deep throats.

DEE/P-TONED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.

DEE/P-VAULTED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.

DEE/P-WAISTED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and fore-castle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

DEER, *n.* *sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *deor*; D. *dier*; G. *thier*; Sw. *diur*; Dan. *dyr*; Polish *zwierz*; Gr. *thp*, a wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.]

A quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, as the stag, the fallow deer, the roe-buck, the rane or rane-deer, &c.

These animals are wild and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh called venison, is deemed excellent food.

DEE/R-STEALER, *n.* One who steals deer.

DEE/R-STEALING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

DE/ESS, *n.* [Fr. *deesse*.] A goddess. [Not in use.]

DEFA/CE, *v. t.* [Arm. *difaça*; de and L. *facio*; Fr. *defaire*, to undo or unmake.]

1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice.

2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a note, deed or bond; to *deface* a record.

3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DEFA/CED, *pp.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DEFA/CEMENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty or disfigures.

DEFA/CER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures.

DEFA/CING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

De facto. [L.] actually; in fact; existing; as a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

DEFA/ILANCE, *n.* [Fr. See *Fail*.] Failure; miscarriage. Obs.

DEF

DEFALCATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *defalquer*; It. *defalcare*; Sp. *desfalcar*; Port. *desfalcar*; from L. *defalco*; *de* and *falco*, from *falx*, a sickle.]
To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.
DEFALCATION, *n.* The act of cutting off, or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement; as, let him have the amount of his rent without *defalcation*.
2. That which is cut off; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue.
DEFALK, *v. t.* To defalcate. [Not in use.] *Bp. Hall.*
DEFAMATION, *n.* [See *Defame*.] The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation: slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a *libel*. *Blackstone.*
DEFAMATORY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as *defamatory* words; *defamatory* reports or writings.
DEFA'ME, *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer*; It. *diffamare*; Sp. *disfamar*; from L. *diffamo*; *de* or *dis* and *fama*, fame.]
1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say, a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.
2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.
Being *defamed*, we entreat. 1 Cor. iv.
DEFA'MED, *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.
DEFA'MER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.
DEFA'MING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.
DEFA'MING, *n.* Defamation; slander. *Jeremiah.*
DEFAT'IGABLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied. [Not much used.] *Glanville.*
DEFAT'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *defatigo*; *de* and *fatigo*, to tire. See *Fatigue*.] To weary or tire. [Little used.] *Herbert.*
DEFATIGA'TION, *n.* Weariness. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
DEFAULT, *n.* [Fr. *default*, for *defaut*, from *defaillir*, to fail; *de* and *faillir*, to fail. See *Fail* and *Fault*.]
1. A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*. A *default* or *fault*, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.
2. Defect; want; failure.
Cooks could make artificial birds, in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot.*
3. In law, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, &c.; but a plaintiff's failing to appear by him-

DEF

self or attorney, is usually called a *non-appearance*.
To suffer a *default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering; applied to a defendant.
DEFAULT, *v. t.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement. *Johnson.*
DEFAULT, *v. t.* In law, to call out a defendant, [according to the common expression.] To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted*.
No costs are to be awarded for such town, if *defaulted*. *Mass. Laws.*
2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was *defaulted*.
3. To fail in performance. *Milton.*
DEFAULT, *v. t.* To offend. *Obs.*
DEFAULTED, *pp.* Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.
2. *a.* Having defect.
DEFAULTER, *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.
2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money entrusted to his care; a delinquent.
DEFAULT'ING, *ppr.* Failing to fulfil a contract; delinquent.
2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as a *defaulting* creditor. *Walsh.*
3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.
DEFESANCE, *n. s* as *z.* [Norm. *defesance*; Fr. *defesant*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*, L. *facio*.]
1. Literally, a defeating; a rendering null the preventing of the operation of an instrument.
2. In law, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be *defeated*. A *defesance*, on a bond, or a recognition, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* it. A *defesance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself. *Blackstone.*
3. The writing containing a *defesance*.
4. Defeat. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
DEFESASIBLE, *a. s* as *z.* That may be defeated, or annulled; as a *defesable* title; a *defesable* estate.
DEFESIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being *defesable*.
DEFEAT, *n.* [Fr. *defaite*, from *defaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*.]
1. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy.
2. Successful resistance; as the *defeat* of an attack.
3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as the *defeat* of a title.
4. Frustration; prevention of success; as the *defeat* of a plan or design.

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DEFEAT, *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse or ruin by victory; to overthrow; applied to an army, or a division of troops; to a fleet, or to a commander.
The English army *defeated* the French on the plains of Abraham. Gen. Wolf *defeated* Montcalm. The French *defeated* the Austrians at Marengo.
2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint.
Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. and xvii.
We say, our dearest hopes are often *defeated*.
3. To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title or an estate.
4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault.
DEFEATED, *pp.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.
DEFEATING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.
DEFEATURE, *n.* Change of feature. *Shak.*
2. Overthrow; defeat. *Obs.* *Beaum.*
DEFECATE, *v. t.* [L. *defeco*; *de* and *fecare*, dregs.]
1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; as, to *defecate* liquor.
2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.
DEFECATED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.
DEFECATING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.
DEFECATION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.
DEFECT, *n.* [L. *defectus*; It. *difetto*; Sp. *defecto*; from L. *deficio*, to fail; *de* and *facio*, to make or do.]
1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful towards perfection; fault; imperfection.
Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Darwin.*
We say, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.
2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment.
A deep conviction of the *defects* of our lives tends to make us humble.
Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know, Make use of every friend and every foe. *Pope.*
3. Any want, or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a *defect* in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in an instrument, &c.
DEFECT, *v. i.* To be deficient. [Not in use.] *Brown.*
DEFECTIBILITY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [Little used.] *Digby. Hale.*
DEFECTIBLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [Little used.] *Hale.*
DEFECT'ION, *n.* [L. *defectio*. See *Defect*.]
1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of aban-

doning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. Our *defection* from God is proof of our depravity. The cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles.

2. Revolt; *used of nations or states.*

DEFECTIVE, *a.* [*L. defectivus. See Defect.*]

1. Wanting either in substance, quantity or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. *Defective* articulation, in speaking, renders utterance indistinct.

2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as a *defective* character.

3. In grammar, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun.

4. A *defective* verb, is one which wants some of the tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DEFECTIVENESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DEFECTUOSITY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. [*Not used.*] *Montagu.*

DEFECTUOUS, *a.* Full of defects. [*Little used.*] *Worthington.*

DEFEDATION, *n.* Pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Bentley.*

DEFEND, *v. t.* [*L. defendo; de and obs. fendo; Fr. defendre; It. difendere; Sp. defender; Port. id.; Arm. difenn or divenn; W. difyn; Norm. fendu, struck; defender, to oppose, to prohibit. The primary sense is to strike, thrust or drive off; to repel.*]

1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit, the *defended* fruit.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

[*This application is nearly obsolete.*]

3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured, or destroyed.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah. Judges x.

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* our cause; to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation.

5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garden may be *defended* by a grove. A camp may be *defended* by a wall, a hill or a river.

DEFEND, *v. i.* To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, *defends* and says.

DEFENDABLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, *a.* [*French participle of defendre.*] Defensive; proper for defense. *Shak.*

2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant. *Wheaton's Rep.*

DEFENDANT, *n.* He that defends against

an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.

2. In law, the party that opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and *defends*, or admits the claim and suffers a default.

DEFENDED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DEFENDER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DEFENDING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DEFENSATIVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury. *Johnson.*

DEFENSE, *n. defens'.* [*L. defensio.*] Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger or injury; any thing that secures the person, the rights or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. A wall, a parapet, a ditch, or a garrison, is the *defense* of a city or fortress. The Almighty is the *defense* of the righteous. Ps. lix.

2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defense*. Acts xxii.

3. In law, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands or charges.

4. Prohibition. *Obs. Temple.*

5. Resistance; opposition. *Shak.*

6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill.

7. In fortification, a work that flanks another.

DEFENSE, *v. t. defens'.* To defend by fortification. *Obs. Fairfax.*

DEFENSED, *pp.* Fortified.

DEFENSELESS, *a. defens'less.* Being without defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury; *applied to a town*, it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; *applied to a person*, it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DEFENSELESSNESS, *n. defens'lessness.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DEFENSIBLE, *a.* That may be defended; as a *defensible* city.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained or justified; as a *defensible* cause.

DEFENSIVE, *a.* [*Fr. defensif.*] That serves to defend; proper for defense; as *defensive* armor, which repels attacks or blows, opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.

2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

3. In a state or posture to defend. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. *Bacon.*

To be on the *defensive*, or to stand on the *defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DEFENSIVELY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

DEFER, *v. t.* [*L. differo; dis, from, and fero, to bear.*]

1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

When thou vowest a vow, *defer* not to pay it. Eccles. v.

Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick. Prov. xiii.

2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination. *Bacon.*

[In this sense, *refer* is now used.]

DEFER, *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

DEFERENCE, *n.* A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we have a great *deference*.

2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*

3. Submission. *Addison.*

DEFERENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

DEFERENT, *n.* That which carries or conveys. The *deferent* of a planet, is an imaginary circle or orb in the Ptolemaic system, that is supposed to carry about the body of the planet. *Bailey.*

2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. *Chambers.*

DEFERENTIAL, *a.* Expressing deference.

DEFERMENT, *n.* Delay. *Suckling.*

DEFER'ER, *n.* One who delays or puts off. *B. Jonson.*

DEFER'ING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DEFIANCE, *n.* [*French, in a different sense. See Defy.*]

1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. Goliath bid *defiance* to the army of Israel.

2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.

3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power. Men often transgress the law and act in *defiance* of authority.

DEFIATORY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance. *Shelford.*

DEFI'CIENCY, } [*L. deficiens, from de-*
DEFI'CIENCE, } *ficio, to fail; de and*
 } *facio, to do.*]

1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as a *deficiency* in moral duties.

2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary; as a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

DEFI'CIENT, *a.* Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.

2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.

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Deficient numbers, in arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Johnson.*

DEFICIT, *n.* Want; deficiency; as a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DEFIER, *n.* [See *Defy*.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law or authority; as a *defier* of the laws.

DEFIGURATION, *n.* A disfiguring. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

DEFIGURE, *v. t.* To delineate. [Not in use.] *Weever.*

DEFILE, *v. t.* [Sax. *afylan*, *befylan*, *gesfylan*, *afulan*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*. See *Foul*. The Syr. *ܐܦܠܐ* is almost precisely the

English word. Cast. 1553.]

1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; in a general sense.

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled*.

3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as reputation, &c.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift.*

They shall *defile* thy brightness. *Ezek. xxviii.*

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev. xxii.*

5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of character by lewdness.

Shechem defiled Dinah. Gen. xxxiv.

6. To taint, in a moral sense; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. Ezek. xx.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. *Numb. xix.*

DEFI'LE, *v. i.* [Fr. *defiler*; *de* and *file*, a row or line, from *L. filum*, a thread.]

To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. *Roscoe.*

DEFI'LE, *n.* [Fr. *defilé*, from *fil*, *file*, a thread, a line.]

A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DEFI'LED, *pp.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DEFI'LEMENT, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.

2. Corruption of morals, principles or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison.*

DEFI'LER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DEFI'LING, *ppr.* Polluting; making impure.

2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DEFI'NABLE, *a.* [See *Define*.] Literally, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly *defi'nable*. The limits are hardly *defi'nable*.

2. That may be defined or described; capa-

ble of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as *defi'nable* words.

3. That may be fixed, determined or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *defi'nable*.

DEFI'NE, *v. t.* [L. *definio*; *de* and *finio*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end; Fr. *definir*; Sp. *definir*; It. *definire*.]

1. To determine or describe the end or limit; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

2. To determine with precision; to ascertain; as, to *define* the limits of a kingdom.

3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words, *virtue*, *courage*, *belief*, or *charity*.

5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.

DEFI'NE, *v. i.* To determine; to decide. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

DEFI'NED, *pp.* Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined.

2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; as, the shadow of a body is well *defined*.

DEFI'NER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DEFI'NING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEFI'NITE, *a.* [L. *definitus*.] Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as a *definite* word, term or expression.

3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise; as a *definite* time or period.

4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent; as a *definite* word.

DEFI'NITE, *n.* Thing defined. *Ayliffe.*

DEFI'NITENESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEFI'NITION, *n.* [L. *definitio*. See *Define*.]

1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as a *definition* of wit or of a circle.

2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DEFI'NITIVE, *a.* [L. *definitivus*.] Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as a *definitive* term.

2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*; as a *definitive* sentence or decree.

DEFI'NITIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the Greek *ο*, *η*, *το*; the Latin *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*; *the*, *this* and *that*,

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in English; *le*, *la*, *les*, in French; *il*, *la*, *lo*, in Italian. Thus *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the tree*, *this tree*, *that tree*, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic homo*, *ille homo*, a particular man, &c. But in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus "*La force de la vertu*," must be rendered in English, *the force of virtue*, not the force of the virtue. The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

DEFI'NITIVELY, *adv.* Determinately; positively; expressly.

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

DEFI'NITIVENESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

DEFIX, *v. t.* [L. *defigo*.] To fix; to fasten. [Not used.] *Herbert.*

DEFLAGRABILITY, *n.* [See *Deflagrate*.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire; a *chemical term*. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE, *a.* Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, &c. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *deflagro*; *de* and *flagro*, to burn.]

To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

DEFLA'GATION, *n.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion.

The strength of spirit is proved by *deflagration*. *Encyc.*

A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor, as of niter and charcoal. *Cyc.*

This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by galvanism.

DEFLA'GRATOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances. *Hare.*

DEFLECT, *v. i.* [L. *deflecto*; *de* and *flecto*, to turn or bend.]

To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

The needle *deflects* from the meridian. *Brown.*

DEFLECT, *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DEFLECTED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In *botany*, bending downward archwise.

DEFLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DEFLEC'TION, *n.* Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.

2. The departure of a ship from its true course.

3. A deviation of the rays of light towards the surface of an opaque body; inflection. *Hooke.*

DEFLEX'URE, *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DEF'LORATE, *a.* [L. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflower; *de* and *stereo*, *flos*. See *Flower*.]

In *botany*, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn.*

DEFLORATION, *n.* [Fr. See *Deflower*.]

1. The act of deflowering; the act of depri-

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ving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws.

Hale.

DEFLOUR, *v. t.* [L. *defloro*; *de* and *floreo*, or *flos*, a flower; Fr. *deflorer*; It. *deflorare*, or *deflorare*; Sp. *desflorar*. See *Flower*.]

1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent. When by force, it may be equivalent to *ravish* or *violate*.

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing.

The sweetness of his soul was *deflowered*.

Taylor.

3. To deprive of flowers. Montagu.

DEFLOUR'ED, *pp.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DEFLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DEFLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

DEFLOW, *v. i.* [L. *defluo*.] To flow down. [Not in use.] Brown.

DEFLOUOUS, *a.* [L. *defluus*; *de* and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing down; falling off. [Little used.]

DEFLUX, *n.* [L. *defluxus*; *de* and *fluo*, *fluus*. See *Flow*.]

A flowing down; a running downward; as a *deflux* of humors. [See *Defluxion*.]

Bacon.

DEFLEXION, *n.* [L. *deflexio*, from *defluo*, to flow down; *de* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow*.]

1. A flowing, running or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion.

2. A discharge or flowing off of humors; as a *deflexion* from the nose or head in catarrh.

DEF'LY, *adv.* Dextrously; skilfully. Obs. [See *Defl.*] Spenser.

DEFOLIATION, *n.* [L. *de* and *foliatio*, foliage, from *folium*, a leaf, or *folior*. See *Folio*.]

Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but technically, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; applied to trees and shrubs. Linne.

DEFO'RCE, *v. t.* [*de* and *force*.] To dispossess and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. Blackstone.

DEFO'RCED, *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DEFO'RCEMENT, *n.* The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. Blackstone.

2. In Scotland, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DEFO'RCIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of

possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. Blackstone.

DEFO'RCING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DEFORM, *v. t.* [L. *deformo*; *de* and *forma*, form; Sp. *desformar*; It. *deformare*.]

1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back *deforms* the body.

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to *deform* the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.

3. To render displeasing.

Wintry blasts *deform* the year. Thomson.

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings.

5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful.

Dryden.

DEFORM, *a.* [L. *deformis*.] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Spenser.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Milton.

DEFORMA'TION, *n.* A disfiguring or deforming.

DEFORM'ED, *pp.* Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry.

2. Base; disgraceful. B. Jonson.

DEFORM'EDLY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DEFORM'EDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DEFORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.

DEFORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DEFORM'ITY, *n.* [L. *deformitas*.] Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness, &c. Hence, ugliness; as bodily *deformity*.

2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety. Thus we speak of *deformity* in an edifice, or *deformity* of character.

DEFO'RSE, *n.* [from *force*.] One that casts out by force. [Ill formed and not in use.] Blount.

DEFRAUD, *v. t.* [L. *defraudo*; *de* and *fraudo*, to cheat, *fraus*, fraud; It. *defraudare*; Sp. *defraudar*.]

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man of his right.

We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii.

The agent who embezzles public property, *defrauds* the state.

The man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value, *defrauds* the purchaser.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. *Defraud* not the hiring of his wages.

3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. Paley.

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*. Paley.

DEFRAUD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DEFRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozen; an embezzler; a peculator.

DEFRAUD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.

DEFRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding. Milton.

DEFRA'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *defrayer*; *de* and *frais*, *frais*, expense; Arm. *defraei*.]

1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expense*, *charge* or *cost*. The acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the expenses. The profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the charges, or even the cost of the first outfits.

2. To satisfy; as, to *defray* anger. Obs. Spenser.

3. To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle. Obs. Spenser.

DEFRA'YED, *pp.* Paid; discharged; as expense, or cost.

DEFRA'YER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging.

DEFRA'YMENT, *n.* Payment. Shelton.

DEFT, *a.* [Sax. *deft*.] Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. Obs. Shak. Dryden.

DEFT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; in a skilful manner. Obs. Shak. Gray.

DEFT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty. Obs. Drayton.

DEFUNCT, *a.* [L. *defunctus*, from *defungor*, to perform and discharge; *de* and *fungor*, id.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. Shak.

DEFUNCT, *n.* A dead person; one deceased. Shak.

DEFUNCT'ION, *n.* Death. [Not used.] Shak.

DEFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *defier*; *de*, *des*, from, and *fier*, to trust; It. *sfidare*; Sp. *desafiar*; *des* and *fier*; Port. *id.*; Arm. *disfial*; Low L. *diffidare*, and *diffiduciare*, from *fido*, to trust. See *Faith*. The word *diffidare* seems originally to have signified, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; opposed to *affidare*. Spelman, *ad voc.* Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. If we understand *defier* to signify to *distrust*, then to *defy* is to call in question the courage of another.

er, according to the popular phrase, "you dare not fight me."]

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as, Goliath *defied* the armies of Israel.
2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, *defying* its impotent enemies.

Duponceau.

3. To challenge to say or do any thing.
- DEFY', *n.* A challenge. [Not used.]

Dryden.

DEFY'ER. [See *Defier*.]

DEGARNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *degarnir*; *de* and *garnir*, to furnish. See *Garnish*.]

1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments or apparatus.
2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. *Washington's Letter*. Nov. 11. 1778.

DEGARNISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DEGARNISHING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGARNISHMENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGENER', *v. i.* To degenerate. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

DEGENERACY, *n.* [See *Degenerate*, the Verb.]

1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as the *degeneracy* of a plant.
2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. We speak of the *degeneracy* of men in modern times, or of the *degeneracy* of manners, of the age, of virtue, &c., sometimes without reason.
3. Poorness; meanness; as a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DEGENERATE, *v. i.* [L. *degenero*, from *degener*, grown worse, ignoble, base; *de* and *gener*, genus; Fr. *degenerer*; Sp. *degenerar*.]

1. To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world. In the natural world, plants and animals *degenerate* when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to the species. In the moral world, men *degenerate* when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities. Manners *degenerate* when they become corrupt. Wit may *degenerate* into indecency or impiety.

DEGENERATE, *a.* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii.

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man

is considered a *degenerate* being. A coward is a man of *degenerate* spirit.

DEGENERATELY, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner.

Milton.

DEGENERATENESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DEGENERATION, *n.* A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world.

2. The thing degenerated.

Brown.

DEGENEROUS, *a.* Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence,

2. Low; base; mean; unworthy; as a *degenerous* passion.

Dryden.

DEGENEROUSLY, *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

DEGLUTINATE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino*; *de* and *glutino*, to glue. See *Glue*.]

To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

Scott.

DEGLUTITION, *n.* [L. *deglutio*, to swallow; *de* and *glutio*. See *Glutton*.]

1. The act of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is difficult.
2. The power of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is lost.

DEGRADATION, *n.* [Fr. See *Degrade*.]

1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismissal from office; as the *degradation* of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop, in England.
2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature.

South.

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy or value.
4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance.

Johnson. *Encyc.*

5. Diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude.

Journ. of Science.

DEGRADE, *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader*; Sp. Port. *degradar*; It. *degradare*; L. *de* and *gradus*, a step, a degree. See *Grade*.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, an archbishop or a general officer.
2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. Vice *degrades* a man in the view of others; often in his own view. Drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.
3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journ. of Science*.

DEGRADED, *pp.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value.

DEGRADEMENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office.

Milton.

DEGRADING, *ppr.* Reducing in rank; de-

priving of honors or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering.

2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character; as *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt*.

DEGRADINGLY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DEGREE', *n.* [Fr. *degré*; Norm. *degre*; from L. *gradus*, Sp. and It. *grado*, W. *rhaz*, Syr. *radab*, to go. See *Grade* and *Degrade*.]

1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression; as, the army gained the hill by *degrees*; a balloon rises or descends by slow *degrees*; and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow *degrees*. Men are yet in the first *degree* of improvement. It should be their aim to attain to the furthest *degree*, or the highest *degree*. There are *degrees* of vice and virtue.
2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank; as a man of great *degree*.

Spenser.

We speak of men of high *degree*, or of low *degree*; of superior or inferior *degree*. It is supposed there are different *degrees* or orders of angels.

They purchase to themselves a good *degree*. 1 Tim. iii.

3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as a relation in the third or fourth *degree*.

4. Measure; extent. The light is intense to a *degree* that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold.

5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence a *degree* of latitude is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, and a *degree* of longitude, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian.

6. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Rousseau*. *Busby*.

7. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two *degrees*.

8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument; as on a thermometer, or barometer.

9. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred *pro meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The first *degree* is that of *Bachelor of Arts*; the second, that of *Master of Arts*. Honorary degrees are those of *Doctor of Divinity*, *Doctor of Laws*, &c. Physicians also receive the *degree* of *Doctor of Medicine*.

By *degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequent drinking forms by *degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance.

DEGUSTATION, *n.* [L. *de gusto*.] A tasting. *Bp. Hall*.

DEI

DEHISCENCE, *n.* [*L. dehiscens, dehisco*, to gape; *de* and *hisco*, *id.*]

A gaping. In *botany*, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open.

DEHISCENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DEHORT, *v. t.* [*L. dehortor*, to dissuade; *de* and *hortor*, to advise.]

To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake.

DEHORTATION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DEHORTATORY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEHORTING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DEICIDE, *n.* [*It. deicidio*; *L. deus*, God, and *caedo*, to slay.]

1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior.

2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DEIFIC, *a.* [*L. deus*, god, and *facio*, to make.] Divine; pertaining to the gods.

2. Making divine.

DEIFICATION, *n.* [See *Deify*.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.

DEIFIED, *pp.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DEIFIER, *n.* One that deifies.

DEIFORM, *a.* [*L. deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

These souls exhibit a *deiform* power.

DEIFY, *v. t.* [*L. deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cesar was *deified*.

2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, a covetous man *deifies* his treasures.

3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.

The pope was formerly extolled and *deified* by his votaries.

DEIFYING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DEIGN, *v. i. dane.* [*Fr. daigner*; *It. degnare*; *Sp. dignarse*; *Port. id.*; *L. dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.]

To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.

DEIGN, *v. t. dane.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.

DEIGNING, *ppr. da'ning.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

DEINTEGRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate.

[Not used. See *Disintegrate*.]

DEIPAROUS, *a.* [*L. deiparus*.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

DEIPNOSOPHIST, *n.* [*Gr. deipnon*, a feast, and *sophistes*, a sophist.]

One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DEISM, *n.* [*Fr. deisme*; *Sp. deismo*; *It. id.*; from *L. deus*, God.]

The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation: or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the scriptures.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of *deism*, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity.

DEIST, *n.* [*Fr. deiste*; *It. deista*.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DEISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing deism, as a *deistical* writer; or containing deism, as a *deistical* book.

DEITY, *n.* [*Fr. deité*; *It. deità*; *Sp. deidad*; *L. deitas*, from *deus*, *Gr. theos*, God; *W. duw*; *Ir. dia*; *Arm. doue*; *Fr. dieu*; *It. dio*, *iddio*; *Sp. dios*; *Port. deos*; *Gypsy, dewe, dewel*; *Sans. deva*. The latter orthography coincides with the *Gr. dios*, *Zeus*, Jupiter, and *L. divus*, a god, and *dium*, the open air, or light. So in *W. dyw*, is day; *Hindoo, diw*; *Gypsy, diwez*, day. *Qu. Chinese Ti*. The word is probably contracted from *dg*, and may coincide with *day*, *Sax. dag*, the primary sense of which is to open, expand, or to shoot forth, as the morning light. But the precise primary meaning is not certain.]

1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as *Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana*, &c.

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.

DEJECT, *v. t.* [*L. dejecto*; *de* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.

But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.

DEJECT', *a.* [*L. dejectus*, from *dejecto*.] Cast down; low-spirited.

DEJECTED, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

DEJECTEDLY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

DEJECTEDNESS, *n.* The state being cast down; lowness of spirits.

DEJECTING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DEJECTION, *n.* A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune.

2. Weakness; as *dejection* of appetite.

3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected.

DEJECTLY, *adv.* In a downcast manner.

DEJECTORY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.

DEJECTURE, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements.

DELACRYMATION, *n.* [*L. delacrymatio*; *de* and *lacrymatio*, a weeping.]

A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, *n.* [*L. delactatio*.] A weaning.

DELAPSACTION, *n.* A falling down.

DELAPSE, *v. i. delaps'*. [*L. delabor, delapsus*; *de* and *labor*, to slide.] To fall or slide down.

DELAPSION, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DELAPSED, *pp.* Fallen down.

DELA'TE, *v. t.* [*L. delatus*; *de* and *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]

1. To carry; to convey.

2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against.

DELA'TION, *n.* Carriage; conveyance; as the *delation* of sound.

2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; a term of the civil law.

DELA'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] An accuser; an informer.

DELA'Y, *v. t.* [*Fr. delai*, delay; *Sp. dilatar*, *Port. id.*, to delay; *It. dilata*, delay; *dilatare*, to dilate, to spread; from *L. dilatus*, *differo*. We see that *delay* is from spreading, extending. See *Dilate*.]

1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Matt. xxiv.

2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed* The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

3. To allay.

DELA'Y, *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten.

DELA'Y, *n.* A lingering; stay; stop.

2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.

3. Hinderance for a time.

DELA'YED, *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DELA'YER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DELA'YING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DEL

DELA'YMENT, *n.* Hindrance. *Gower.*
DE'LE, *v. t.* [L. imperative of *deleo*.] Blot out; erase.
DELE'BLE, *a.* [L. *delebilis*.] That can be blotted out. *More.*
DELEC'TABLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, from *delector*, to delight. See *Delight*.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as a *delectable* garden. *Milton.*
DELEC'TABLENESS, *n.* Delightfulness. *Barret.*
DELEC'TABLY, *adv.* Delightfully.
DELECTA'TION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight. *More.*
DELEGACY, *n.* A number of persons delegated.
 [We now use *delegation*.]
DELEGATE, *v. t.* [L. *delego*; *de* and *lego*, to send. See *Legate*.]
 1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. The President *delegated* three commissioners to the court of St. Cloud.
 2. To entrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise; as, to *delegate* authority or power to an envoy, representative or judge.
DELEGATE, *n.* A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. In the *United States*, a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district, in the Congress, or in a Convention for forming or altering a constitution.
 2. In *Great Britain*, a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence the *Court of Delegates* is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. It is used also for the court of appeals from that of the admiralty. *Blackstone.*
 3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.
DELEGATE, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as a *delegate* judge. *Taylor.*
DELEGATED, *pp.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.
DELEGATING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; entrusting.
DELEGA'TION, *n.* A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate. *Burke.*
 The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*. *S. Miller.*
 2. The persons deputed to act for another, or for others. Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation*.
 3. In the *civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.
DELE'TE, *v. t.* [L. *deleo*.] To blot out. [Not used.] *Fuller.*
DELETERIOUS, *a.* [L. *deleterius*, from *deleo*, to blot out or destroy, *W. dileau*, *dileu*. Qu. Ir. *dallaim*, to blind.]

DEL

1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; as a *deleterious* plant or quality.
 2. Injurious; pernicious.
DELETERY, *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*
DELE'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]
 1. The act of blotting out or erasing.
 2. Destruction. [Little used.] *Hale.*
DELETORY, *n.* That which blots out. *Taylor.*
DEL'F, *n.* [Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.] A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [Rarely used.] *Ray.*
 2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made at Delft in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware*.
DELIBATE, *v. t.* [L. *delibo*; *de* and *libo*, to taste.] To taste; to take a sip. [Little used.]
DELIBA'TION, *n.* A taste; an essay. [Little used.] *Berkeley.*
DELIBERATE, *v. i.* [L. *delibero*; *de* and *libro*, to weigh, It. *librare*. See *Librate*.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war. The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*
DELIBERATE, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Laud.*
DELIBERATE, *a.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; applied to persons; as a *deliberate* judge or counselor.
 2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure, or result.
 3. Slow; as a *deliberate* death or echo. [Hardly legitimate.] *Bacon.*
DELIBERATELY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was *deliberately* formed. *Dryden.* *Goldsmith.*
DELIBERATENESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. *K. Charles.*
DELIBERA'TION, [L. *deliberatio*.] The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. We say, a measure has been taken with *deliberation*.
 2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.
DELIBERATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.
 2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

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In councils, the bishops have a *deliberative* voice. *Encyc.*
 3. Apt or disposed to consider. *Bp. Barlow.*
DELIBERATIVE, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it. *Encyc.*
DELIBERATIVELY, *adv.* By deliberation. *Burke.*
DELICACY, *n.* [Fr. *delicatesse*; Sp. *delicadeza*; It. *delicatezza*; but more directly from *delicate*, which see.]
 In a general sense, that which delights or pleases. Hence,
 1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as the *delicacy* of the skin; and nearly in the same sense, applicable to food; as the *delicacy* of flesh, meat or vegetables. Hence,
 2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.
 3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as *delicacy* of form.
 4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as the *delicacy* of coloring in painting.
 5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. *Spectator.*
 6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as *delicacy* of behavior.
 7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as *delicacy* of education.
 8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense. *Bp. Taylor.*
 9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence figuratively, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.
Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are selfish. *Kames.*
 10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste; applied to eatables; as, the peach is a great *delicacy*.
 11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as *delicacy* of constitution or frame.
 12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; as the *delicacy* of a thread, or fiber.
 13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as *delicacy* of feeling.
DELICATE, *a.* [Fr. *delicat*; Sp. *delicado*; It. *delicato*; L. *delicatus*, connected with *delicia*, delight, *delecto*, to delight; probably a compound of *de*, with the root of *like*. See *Delight* and *Like*.]
 1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as a *delicate* skin.
 2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor; as *delicate* food; a *delicate* dish.
 3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as a *delicate* taste; and figuratively, nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity.
 4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as a *delicate* color.
 5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension

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and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.

6. Pleasing to the senses; as a *delicate* flavor.

7. Fine; slender; minute; as a *delicate* thread.

8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; as a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question.

9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as *delicate* texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch; as *delicate* silk.

10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury; as a *delicate* frame or constitution.

11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as *delicate* health.

DELICATE, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety. *Obs.* Jer. li. 34. *Dryden.*

DELICATELY, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.

2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They that live *delicately* are in kings' courts. *Luke vii.*

3. With soft elegance; as an expression *delicately* turned.

4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance and luxury. *Prov. xxix.*

DELICATENESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut. xxviii.*

DELICIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *delicieux*; L. *delicatus*, *delicia*; Sp. *delicioso*; It. *delizioso*.]

1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as a *delicious* viand; *delicious* fruit or wine.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

DELICIOUSLY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

DELICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; as the *deliciousness* of a repast.

2. Delight; great pleasure.

DELIGATION, *n.* [L. *deligatio*, *deligo*; *de* and *ligo*, to bind.] In surgery, a binding up; a bandaging.

DELIGHT, *n.* *delite*. [Fr. *delice*; Sp. *delicia*; It. *delizia*; L. *delicia*, connected with *delector*; probably allied to Eng. *like*.]

1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction of mind; joy.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. *Ps. i.*

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.

Titus was the *delight* of human kind. *Dryden.*

I was daily his *delight*. *Prov. viii.*

Delight is a more permanent pleasure than joy, and not dependent on sudden excitement.

DELIGHT, *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar*; Port. *delectar*; L. *delector*; Fr. *delecter*. See *Delight* and *Like*.]

1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the

eye; harmony *delights* the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, *delights* their parents.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. *Ps. cxix.*

2. To receive great pleasure in.

I *delight* to do thy will. *Ps. xl.*

DELIGHT, *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by *in*.

I *delight* in the law of God after the inward man. *Rom. vii.*

DELIGHTED, *pp.* Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by *with*.

That ye may be *delighted* with the abundance of her glory. *Is. lxvi.*

2. *a.* Full of delight.

DELIGHTER, *n.* One who takes delight. *Shak. Barrov.*

DELIGHTFUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

DELIGHTFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed, or entertained.

2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as the *delightfulness* of a prospect, or of scenery.

2. Great pleasure; delight. [*Less proper.*]

DELIGHTLESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight. *Thomson.*

DELIGHTSOME, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. *Grew.*

DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DELINEAMENT, *n.* [*infra.*] Representation by delineation. *Selden.*

DELINEATE, *v. t.* [L. *delineo*; *de* and *lineo*, from *linea*, a line.]

1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth, or a diagram.

2. To paint; to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of; as, to *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton, or the virtue of Aristides.

DELINEATED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DELINEATING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DELINEATION, *n.* [L. *delineatio*.] First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design.

2. Representation in words; description; as the *delineation* of a character.

DELINEATURE, *n.* Delineation. [*Not in use.*]

DELINEMENT, *n.* [L. *delinimentum*.] Mitigation. [*Not used.*]

DELINQUENCY, *n.* [L. *delinquo*, to fail or omit duty; *de* and *linquo*, to leave.]

Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DELINQUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DELINQUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed. *Sylliffe.*

DELIQUEATE, *v. t. or i.* [L. *deliqueo*, to melt.] To melt or be dissolved. [See *Deliquesce* and *Deliquate*.]

DELIQUATION, *n.* A melting. [See *Deliquesce* and *Deliquation*.]

DELIQUESCE, *v. i.* *deliques'*. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt; *de* and *liquesco*, from *liqueo*, to melt or become soft. See *Liquid*.]

To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air; as certain salts, acids and alkalies.

DELIQUESCENCE, *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere. *Fourcroy.*

DELIQUESCENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as *deliquescent* salts. *Fourcroy.*

DELIQUATE, *v. i.* [See *Deliquate*.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air. [See *Deliquesce*.] *Fourcroy.*

DELIQUATION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DELIQUUM, *n.* [L.] In chemistry, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. *Encyc.*

2. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*. *Fourcroy.*

3. In medicine, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope*. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DELIRAMENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Little used.*]

DELIRIOUS, *a.* [L. *delirus*. See *Delirium*.] Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular and unconnected.

DELIRIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium. *Johnson.*

DELIRIUM, *n.* [L. from *deliro*, to wander in mind, to rave; *de* and *lirio*, to make balks in plowing, that is, to err, wander, miss.]

A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fevers often produce *delirium*.

An alienation of mind connected with fever. *Cyc.*

Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease, in distinction from idiopathic derangement or *mania*.

DELITESCENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescencia*; *de* and *lateo*.] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*

DELIVER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivrer*; *de* and *livrer*, to deliver; Sp. *librar*; Port. *librar*; L. *liber*, free, disengaged; *delibro*, to free,

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DEL

DEM

to peel; Arm. *delivra*. See *Liberal*, *Libra-*
ry, *Librate*.]

1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

2. To rescue, or save.

Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxi.

3. To give, or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl.

So we say, to *deliver* goods to a carrier; to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* possession of an estate.

4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up*; as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods.

Th' exalted mind

All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. Pope.

5. To disburden of a child.

6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.

7. To exert in motion. [Not in use.]

To *deliver* to the wind, to cast away; to reject.

To *deliver over*, to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another.

2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.

Deliver me not over to the will of my enemies. Ps. xxvii.

To *deliver up*, to give up; to surrender.

DELIVER, *a.* [L. *liber*.] Free; nimble. *Chaucer.*

DELIVERABLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.

A bill of lading may state that the goods are *deliverable* to a particular person therein named.

Mer. Usage. Amer. Review.

DELIVERANCE, *n.* [Fr. *deliverance*.] Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv.

2. Rescue from danger or any evil.

God sent me to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv.

3. The act of bringing forth children.

Bacon.

4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.

5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance.

Shak.

[In the three last senses, *delivery* is now used.]

6. Acquittal of a prisoner, by the verdict of a jury. God send you a good *deliverance*.

DELIVERED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DELIVERER, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to Israel. Judges iii.

2. One who relates, or communicates.

Boyle.

DELIVERING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

DELIVERY, *n.* The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; as from slavery, restraint, oppression or danger.

3. Surrender; a giving up.

4. A giving or passing from one to another; as the *delivery* of goods, or of a deed.

5. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking. He has a good *delivery*. I was charmed with his graceful *delivery*.

6. Childbirth. Is. xxvi.

7. Free motion or use of the limbs. [Obs.]

Sidney. Wotton.

DELL, *n.* [Qu. *dale*, or W. *dell*, a cleft or rift; or is it contracted from Sax. *degla*?] A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening.

Spenser. Milton.

DELPH. [See *Delf*. No. 2.]

DELPH'IA, } *n.* A vegetable alkali lately discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. It is crystalline when wet, but it becomes opaque when exposed to air. Its taste is bitter and acrid.

DELPHIN'IA, } *n.* discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. It is crystalline when wet, but it becomes opaque when exposed to air. Its taste is bitter and acrid.

When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin.

Ure. Webster's Manual.

DELPH'IAN, } *a.* [from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis in Greece.] Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DELPH'IC, } *a.* [from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis in Greece.] Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DELPH'INE, *a.* [L. *delphinus*.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

2. Pertaining to the dauphin of France; as the *delphine* edition of the classics.

DELPH'INITE, *n.* A mineral called also pistacite and epidote.

Ure.

DEL'TOID, *n.* [Gr. *delta*, the letter Δ, and *eidōs*, form.]

1. Resembling the Gr. Δ; triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forwards, upwards and backwards.

Coxe.

2. In botany, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others; as a *deltoid* leaf.

Linne. Martyn.

Trowel-shaped, having three angles, of which the terminal one is much further from the base than the lateral ones.

Smith.

DELU'DABLE, *a.* [See *Delude*.] That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

Brown.

DELU'DE, *v. t.* [L. *deludo*; *de* and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Ch. and Heb. *לחל*. Class Is. No. 3. 5. 30. 46.]

1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. *Cheat* is generally applied to deception in bargains; *delude*, to deception in opinion. An artful man *deludes* his followers. We are often *deluded* by false appearances.

2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DELU'DED, *pp.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DELU'DER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an imposter; one who holds out false pretenses.

DELU'DING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DELU'DING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.

Prideaux.

DEL'UGE, *n.* [Fr. *deluge*; Arm. *diluvich*; Sp. *diluvio*; It. *id.*; L. *diluvius*, *diluvium*, from *diluo*, *diluvio*; *di* and *luo*, *luo*, to wash. If *deluge* and *diluvium* are the same word, of which there can be little doubt, the fact proves that *luo*, *luo*, is contracted or changed from *lugo*, and that the primitive word was *lugo*; and it is certain that the radix of *luo* is *flugo*. See *Flow*.]

1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But appropriately, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah; according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656. Gen. vi.

2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

DEL'UGE, *v. t.* To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. The waters *deluged* the earth and destroyed the old world.

2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. The Northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.

3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity; as, the land is *deluged* with corruption.

DEL'UGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL'UGING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DELUSION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *delusio*. See *Delude*.] The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the *delusions* of artifice.

2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone.

Prior.

DELU'SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

DELU'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DELU'SORY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

Glanville.

DELVE, *v. t. delv.* [Sax. *delfan*; D. *delsen*; Russ. *dolblyu*; to dig. Qu. Arm. *toulla*, to dig or make a hole, W. *toll*, a hole, and L. *talpa*, a mole, perhaps the *delver*.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor.

Dryden.

2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate. [Not used.]

I cannot *delve* him to the root.

Shak.

DELVE, *n. delv.* A place dug; a pit; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave. [Not now used.]

Spenser.

Delve of coals, a quantity of fossil coals dug. [Not used or local.]

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DEM'AGOGUE, *n. dem'agog.* [Gr. *δημαγωγος*, from *δημος*, the populace, and *αγω*, to lead.]

1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace and influences them to adhere to him.

2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DEMA'IN, *n.* [Norm. *demaîner*. This might be from *L. dominium*, Fr. *domaine*. But in old law books it is written *demesne*, as if derived from *meisan*, *maison*, house. In Norman, it is written also *demayne*, *demeigne*, as well as *demeine*.]

1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his teneemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which sprung copyhold estates.

Blackstone.

2. Estate in lands.

Shak.

DEMAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *demande*; Sp. Port. *demandar*; It. *domandare* or *dimandare*; Arm. *mennat*; de and *L. mando*, to command. The *L. mando* signifies to send; hence, to commit or entrust. To ask is to press or urge. Sw. *mana*, Dan. *maner*, to put in mind, to urge, press, dun; to admonish, *L. moneo*. It appears that *mando*, *moneo* and *mens*, *mind*, are all of one family; as also Ir. *muinim*, to teach; W. *my-nu*, to will, to seek or procure, to insist, to obtain or have; Sax. *manian*; G. *mahnen*. See Class Mn. No. 7. 9.]

1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor demands principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.

2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power or authority.

The officers of the children of Israel—were beaten, and demanded, wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick. Ex. v.

3. To require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work demands great industry and care.

4. To ask; to question; to inquire.

The soldiers also demanded of him, saying, what shall we do? Luke iii.

5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you demand?

6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, demands unreasonable damages.

In French, *demande* generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer or thing asked for, is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in English, *demand* is now seldom used in that sense, and rarely indeed can the French *demande* be rendered correctly in English by *demand*, except in the case of the seller of goods, who demands, [asks, requires,] a certain price for his wares. The common expression, "a king sent to demand another king's daughter in marriage," is improper.

DEMAND, *n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; as, the demand of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on demand.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for

goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his demand.

3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your demands on the estate?

4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the demand for the Bible has been great and extensive; copies are in great demand.

5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request.

6. In law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.

DEMANDABLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the credit.

DEMANDANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DEMANDED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DEMANDER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DEMANDING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DEMANDRESS, *n.* A female demandant.

DEMARCHE, *n.* [Fr. *demarche*.] March; walk; gait. *Obs.*

DEMARKATION, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar*; de and *marcar*, to mark, *marca*, a mark; Port. *demarcar*. See *Mark*.]

1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.

2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.

The speculative line of demarkation, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

DEMEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *demenner*; Norm. *demenner*, *demenner*, to lead, to manage, to govern, to stir; It. *menare*; Sp. *menear*.]

1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, it is our duty to demean ourselves with humility.

2. To treat. *Spenser.*

DEMEAN, *v. t.* [de and *mean*.] To debase; to undervalue. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DEMEAN, *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Mien. *Obs.* *Ibm.*

DEMEANOR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment; as decent demeanor; sad demeanor. *Milton.*

DEMEANURE, *n.* Behavior. [Not in use.]

DEMEENCY, *n.* [L. *dementia*.] Madness. [Not in use.] *Skelton.*

DEMENTATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated. *Hammond.*

DEMENTATE, *v. t.* [L. *demento*; de and *mens*.] To make mad. *Burton.*

DEMENTATION, *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.*

DEMEPHITIZATION, *n.* [See *Demephitize*.]

The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air. *Med. Repository.*

DEMEPHITIZE, *v. t.* [de and *mephitic*, foul air, or ill smell.] To purify from foul unwholesome air.

DEMEPHITIZED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DEMEPHITIZING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DEMERIT, *n.* [Fr. *demerite*; de and *merite*, merit, *L. meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demereo* is used in a good sense. See *Merit*.]

1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of merit; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. *Dryden.*

2. Anciently, merit; desert; in a good sense. *Shak.*

DEMERIT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment. [I believe not in use.]

DEMERSED, *a.* [L. *demersus*.] Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DEMERSION, *n.* [L. *demersio*, from *demergo*, to plunge or drown.]

1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.

Trans. of Pausanias.

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. *Ray.*

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEMESNE. [See *Demain*.]

DEM', a prefix, Fr. *demi*, from the *L. dimidium*, signifies half. It is used only in composition.

DEMI-BRIGADE, *n.* A half-brigade.

DEMI-CADENCE, *n.* In music, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note. *Busby.*

DEMI-CANNON, *n.* A cannon of different sizes; the lowest carries a ball of thirty pounds weight, and six inches diameter; the ordinary is twelve feet long, and carries a shot of six inches and one-sixth diameter, and thirty two pounds weight; that of the greatest size is twelve feet long, and carries a ball of six inches and five eighths diameter, and thirty six pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CROSS, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *n.* A large gun, or piece of ordnance; the least is ten feet long, and carries a ball of nine pounds weight and four inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of four inches and two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces in weight; the largest size is ten feet and a third in length, and carries a ball four inches and a half in diameter, and of twelve pounds eleven ounces in weight. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DEMI-DEVIL, *n.* Half a devil. *Shak.*

DEMI-DISTANCE, *n.* In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DITONE, *n.* In music, a minor third. *Busby.*

DEMI-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. *Milton. Pope.*

DEMI-GORGE, *n.* In fortification, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion. *Encyc.*

DEM

DEM'I-GROAT, *n.* A half-groat. *Shenstone.*
DEM'I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike. *Dryden.*
DEM'I-LUNE, *n.* A half-moon.
DEM'I-MAN, *n.* Half a man; a term of reproach. *Knolles.*
DEM'I-NATURED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*
DEMI-PREMISES, *n. plu.* Half-premises. *Hooker.*
DEM'I-QUAVER, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.
DEMIREP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.]
DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER, *n.* The shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.
DEM'I-TONE, *n.* In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.
DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges. *Spelman. Blackstone.*
DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* [demi and volt, vault.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.
DEM'I-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf; lycisca. *Shak.*
DEMIGRATE, DEMIGRATION. [Not used. See *Migrate.*]
DEMI'SABLE, *a. s* as *z.* [See *Demise.*] That may be leased; as an estate demisable by copy of court roll. *Blackstone.*
DEMI'SE, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. *demis, demise*, from *demettre, L. demitto, demissio*; *de* and *mitto, Fr. mettre.* Literally, a laying down, or sending from; a removing.]
 1. In *England*, a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown, is a transfer of the crown, royal authority or kingdom to a successor. Thus when Edward fourth was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise*. Hence the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise*, as by that event, the crown is transferred to a successor. *Blackstone.*
 2. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.
Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. *Encyc.*
DEMI'SE, *v. t. s* as *z.* To transfer or convey; to lease.
 2. To bequeath; to grant by will. *Swift.*
DEMIS'SION, *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. *L'Estrange.*
DEMISSIVE, *a.* Humble. [Little used.]
DEMISS', *a.* *Shenstone.*
DEMISS'LY, *adv.* In a humble manner. [Not used.] *Sherwood.*
DEMIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*] To let fall; to depress; to submit. [Not used.]
DEMIURGE, *n.* [Gr. *δημιουργος; δημιουργος*, a public servant, and *εργον, work.*] In the mythology of Eastern Philosophers, an eon employed in the creation of the world; a subordinate workman. *Encyc.*
DEMIUR'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power. *Trans. of Pausanias.*
DEMOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. *δημοκρατία; δημοκρατία*, people, and *κρατία, to possess, to govern.*]

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Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.
DEMOCRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.
DEMOCRATIC, *a.* Popular; pertaining to democracy or government by the people; as a democratic form of government.
DEMOCRAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a democratic manner. *Sidney.*
DEMOLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *demolir, demolissant*; Sp. *demoler*; It. *demolire*; L. *demolior*; *de* and *molior*, to build. Class Ml. No. 12. 15.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice, or a mound; to *demolish* a wall or fortification.
DEMOLISHED, *pp.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.
DEMOLISHER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as a *demolisher* of towns.
DEMOLISHING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.
DEMOLISHMENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow. *Beaum.*
DEMOLI'TION, *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as the *demolition* of a house, or of military works.
DEMON, *n.* [L. *demon*; Gr. *δαίμων*; Sp. It. *demonio*; Fr. *demon*; Ir. *deamal* or *deamon.* The origin and primary sense of this word I have not been able to ascertain. Qu. Ar. 43 dahima, daima, to fall suddenly, to rush, to overwhelm, to obscure, to blacken; whence misfortune, black, blackness, evil, a monster: or is it a compound of *dea, dia, deus*, and *mon*, a word signifying evil, from the Persian? I place little confidence in these conjectures.] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the Pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed also that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. In the scriptures, the English word is not used, but the Greek *δαίμων* is rendered *devil*, and sometimes at least improperly; for nothing is more certain than that different beings are intended by *δαίμων* and *δαίμων*. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spir-

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it or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. [See *Campbell's Dissert.*]
DE/MONESS, *n.* A female demon. *Mede.*
DEMONIAC, *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits.
DEMONIACAL, *a.* *From thy demoniac holds. Milton.*
 2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits. *Demoniac phrensy. Milton.*
DEMONIAC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. *Encyc.*
DEMONIACS, *n.* In church history, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved. *Encyc.*
DEMONOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων, demon*, and *κρατία, to hold.*] The power or government of demons.
DEMONOL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων, demon*, and *λατρεία, worship.*] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.
DEMONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων, demon*, and *λογος, discourse.*] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits. So King James entitled his book concerning witches.
DEMONOMIST, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων, demon*, and *νομος, law.*] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits. *Herbert.*
DEMON'OMY, *n.* [supra.] The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits. *Herbert.*
DE'MONSHIP, *n.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*
DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* [See *Demonstrate.*] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are *demonstrable*.
DEMONSTRABleness, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.
DEMONSTRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.
DEMONSTRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro*; *de* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *demontrer*; Sp. Port. *demonstrar*; It. *dimostrare.* See *Muster.*]
 1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We *demonstrate* a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.
 2. In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.
DEMONSTRATED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.
DEMONSTRATING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.
DEMONSTRATION, *n.* The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.
 2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible.

3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus we hold that the works of nature exhibit demonstration of the existence of a God.

4. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established.

5. Show; exhibition. *Encyc. Milford.*

6. In anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as a demonstrative argument, or demonstrative reasoning.

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as a demonstrative figure in painting. *Dryden.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DEMONSTRATOR, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.

2. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATORY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEMORALIZATION, *n.* [See *Demoralize*.] The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, *v. t.* [de and moralize or moral.]

To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to demoralize mankind. *Grattan on Catholic Petition.*

The native vigor of the soul must wholly disappear, under the steady influence and the demoralizing example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh, Letters on France.*

DEMORALIZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DEMORALIZING, *ppr.* Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.

2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEMULCE, *v. t.* *demuls'*. [L. *demulceo*.] To soothe; to soften or pacify. [Not used.]

DEMULCENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens*, *demulceo*; de and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften; allied perhaps to *mollis*, mellow.]

Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is demulcent.

DEMULCENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

Coxe. Encyc. Hooper.

DEMUR, *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer*; Sp. *demorar*; Port. *demorar*; It. *dimorare*; L. *demoror*; de and *moror*, to stay or delay, *mora*, delay; Arm. *mirel*, to hold; Sax. *merran*, *myrran*, to hinder; allied to L. *miror*, and Eng. to moor, Sp. *amarar*.]

1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.

On receiving this information, the minister demurred, till he could obtain further instructions.

2. In law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law

for a decision of the cause. Thus, the defendant may demur to the plaintiff's declaration, alledging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may demur to the defendant's plea, for a like reason.

DEMUR, *v. t.* To doubt of. [Not legitimate.] *Milton.*

DEMUR, *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

All my demurs but double his attacks. *Pope.*

DEMURE, *a.* [perhaps from *demur*, that is, set, fixed, stayed, silent.] Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a demure countenance; a demure abasing of the eye. *Bacon.*

DEMURE, *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DEMURELY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity. Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end. *Bacon.*

DEMURENESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look. *Sidney.*

DEMURAGE, *n.* [See *Demur*.] An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure.

This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DEMURER, *n.* One who demurs.

2. In law, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defense. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c.

Blackstone.

DEMURING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DEMY, *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.] A particular size of paper: a kind of paper of small size.

2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley; It. *tana*; Fr. *taniere*; Ir. *tuinnedhe*.]

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or security; as a lion's den; a den of robbers or thieves.

The beasts go into dens. The children of Israel made themselves dens. Job xxxvii. Judges vi.

2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DENARCOTIZE, *v. t.* [de and narcotic.] To deprive of narcotine; to depurate from the principle called narcotine.

Journ. of Science.

DENARY, *a.* [L. *denarius*.] Containing ten.

DENARY, *n.* The number ten. *Digby.*

DENATIONALIZE, *v. t.* [de and nation.] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is denationalized by being

employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag.

French Decrees. Dec. of the Prince Regent.

DENALY, *n.* Denial; refusal. *Obs. Shak.*

DENALY, *v. t.* To deny. *Obs. Spenser.*

DENDRACHATE, *n.* [Gr. *δενδρον*, a tree, and *αχατης*, agate.]

Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants. *Encyc.*

DENDRITE, *n.* [Gr. *δενδρις*, from *δενδρον*, a tree.]

A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral. *Fourcroy.*

DENDRITIC, } *a.* Containing the figures of shrubs or trees.

DENDRITICAL, }

DENDROID, *a.* [Gr. *δενδρον*, a tree, and *ειδος*, form.] Resembling a shrub.

DENDROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DENDROLITE, *n.* [Gr. *δενδρον*, a tree, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DENDROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *δενδρον*, a tree, and *λογος*, a discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. *Dict.*

DENDROMETER, *n.* [Gr. *δενδρον*, tree, and *μετροω*, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees. *Encyc.*

DENEGATE, *v. t.* [L. *denego*.] To deny. [Not used.]

DENEGATION, *n.* Denial. [Not in use.]

DENIABLE, *a.* [See *Deny*.] That may be denied, or contradicted. *Brown.*

DENIAL, *n.* [See *Deny*.] An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by *no* or *not*, simply.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant*, *allowance* or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct denial.

3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as a denial of God: or a refusing to receive or embrace; as a denial of the faith or the truth.

4. A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DENIER, *n.* One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge; as a denier of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

DENIER, *n.* [Fr. from L. *denarius*; It. *danaio*, *danaro*; Sp. *dinero*.]

A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DENIGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro*; de and *nigro*, from *niger*, black.] To blacken; to make black. *Boyle.*

DENIGRATION, *n.* The act of making black; a blackening.

DENITRATION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid. *Obs.*

DENIZATION, *n.* [See *Denizen*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen. This in England is done by the king's letters patent.

DENIZEN, *n.* *den'izen*. [In W. *dinasur* is

a citizen, from *dinas*, *din*, a fortress or fortified town, a city. But in *denizen*, the last syllable seems to be the same as in *citizen*.]

1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. He may take land by purchase or devise, which an alien cannot; but he cannot take by inheritance.

Encyc. English Law.

2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country.

Ye gods,

Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes.

Dryden.

3. A citizen.

DEN'IZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to enfranchise.

DENOMINABLE, *a.* [See *Denominate*.] That may be denominated, or named.

Brown.

DENOMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino*; *de* and *nomino*, to name. See *Name*.]

To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN. Actions are *denominated* virtuous, or vicious, according to their character.

DENOMINATED, *pp.* Named; called.

DENOMINATING, *ppr.* Naming.

DENOMINATION, *n.* The act of naming.

2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality, in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.

3. A class, society or collection of individuals, called by the same name; as a *denomination* of christians.

DENOMINATIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, *n.* He that gives a name.

2. In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator 3 shows how many parts are taken, that is, *three fifths*.

DENO'TABLE, *a.* That may be denoted, or marked.

Brown.

DENOTATION, *n.* [L. *denotatio*. See *Denote*.] The act of denoting.

Hammond.

DENO'TATIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DENO'TE, *v. t.* [L. *denoto*; *de* and *noto*, to note or mark; Fr. *denoter*; Sp. *denotar*; It. *denotare*.]

1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. The character \times denotes multiplication. *Day's Algebra.*

2. To show; to betoken; to indicate; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

DENOTED, *pp.* Marked; signified, indicated.

DENO'TEMENT, *n.* Sign; indication.

Shak.

DENO'TING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DENOUEMENT, *n.* [Fr. from *denouer*, to untie; *de* and *nouer*, to tie, L. *nodo*.]

The unraveling or discovery of a plot. [*Not English*.]

Warton.

DENOUNCE, *v. t.* *denouns*. [Fr. *denoncer*; Sp. *denunciar*; It. *denunziare*; L. *denuncio*; *de* and *nuncio*, to tell, or declare, from *nomen* or its root.]

1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.

I *denounce* to you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx.

So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.

2. To threaten by some outward sign, or expression.

His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton.*

3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* one for neglect of duty.

DENOUNCED, *pp.* Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is *denounced* against the ungodly.

2. Accused; proclaimed; as, he was *denounced* as an enemy.

DENOUNCEMENT, *n.* *denouns'ment*. The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

Brown.

DENOUNCER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate.

Dryden.

DENOUNCING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DENSE, *a.* *dens*. [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp. *It. denso*. Qu. Gr. *daos*, *n* being casual.]

1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; applied to solids or fluids; as a *dense* body; *dense* air.

2. Thick; as a *dense* cloud, or fog.

DENSENESS, *n.* *dens'ness*. The same as *density*.

DENSITY, *n.* [L. *densitas*.] Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity*; and in philosophy, the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it, under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter.

2. Thickness; as the *density* of fog.

DENT, *n.* [Arm. *danta*, to gap or notch. It seems to be from *dant*, a tooth; Fr. *dent*; L. *dens*; Gr. *odous*; W. *dant*; It. *dente*; Sp. *diente*, whence *dentar*, *endentar*, to tooth; Port. *dente*; Pers. دندان *danlan*; Gypsy and Hindoo, *dant*, *danda*. Hence Fr. *denteler*, to dent or indent, to jag or notch.]

1. Literally, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. In this sense, it is in customary use in the United States.

2. A stroke.

Spenser.

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. [See *Indent*.]

DENTAL, *a.* [L. *dentalis*.] Pertaining to the teeth. In grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, D and T are *dental* letters.

DENTAL, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth, as D, T, and Th.

2. A genus of shell-fish, *Dentalium*, of sev-

eral species. The shell consists of one tubulous straight valve, open at both ends. *Encyc.*

DENTALITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *Dentalium*.

DEN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *dentatus*, from *dens*.]
DEN'TATED, } Toothed; notched.

In botany, a *dentated* root is one that consists of a concatenation of joints, resembling a necklace.

A *dentate* leaf is one that has horizontal points, with a space between each, or points in the plane of the disk, or having points like teeth on the margin. *Martyn.*

DENTATO-SIN'UATE, *a.* Having points like teeth with hollows about the edge.

DEN'TED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DENTEL'LI, *n.* [It. *dentello*. See *Dentil*.] Modillions. *Spectator.*

DEN'TICLE, *n.* [L. *denticulus*.] A small tooth or projecting point. *Lee.*

DENTICULATE, } *a.* [L. *denticulatus*,
DENTICULATED, } from *dens*, a tooth.]

Having small teeth or notches; as a *denticulate* leaf, calyx or seed. *Batany.*

DENTICULATION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences or points, resembling the teeth of a saw. *Gray.*

DEN'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth. *Kirwan.*

DEN'TIFRICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.]

A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent *dentifrice*.

DEN'TIL, *n.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian order.

DEN'TIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair the loss of them.

DENTI'TION, *n.* [L. *dentitio*, from *dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*.]

1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.

2. The time of breeding teeth.

DEN'TIZE, *v. t.* To renew the teeth, or have them renewed. *Bacon.*

DEN'TOID, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Having the form of teeth. *Barton.*

DENU'DATE, } *v. t.* [L. *denudo*; *de* and
DENU'DE, } *nudo*, to make bare;
nudus, naked.]

To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked. *Ray. Sharp.*

DENU'DATION, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

2. In geology, the act of washing away the surface of the earth by the deluge or other flood. *Buckland.*

DENU'DED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DENU'DING, *ppr.* Stripping of covering; making bare.

DENUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *denuncio*.] To denounce, which see.

DENUNCIATION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio*, from *denuncio*. See *Denounce*.]

1. Publication; proclamation; annunciation;

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- preaching; as a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel. *Milner.*
2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as a *denunciation* of war, or of wrath.
- DENUNCIATION**, *n.* He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.
2. An accuser; one who informs against another. *Ayliffe.*
- DENY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *denier*; L. *denego*; de and *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, W. *nacu*. Hence *nay*, Dan. *nej*. The sense is to thrust from.]
1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by *no* or *nay*.
2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us.
3. Not to afford; to withhold.
Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what *denies*? *Pope.*
4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.
He that *denieth* me before men, shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii.
5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.
He hath *denied* the faith, and is worse than an infidel. 1 Tim. v.
Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts. Tit. ii.
6. Not to afford or yield. *Kirwan.*
To *deny* one's self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man *denies* himself the free use of spirituous liquors. I *denied* myself the pleasure of your company.
"God cannot *deny* himself." He cannot act in contradiction to his character and promises. He cannot be unfaithful. 2 Tim. ii.
- DEOBSTRUCT**, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo*, to stop; ob and *struo*, to pile.]
To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.
- DEOBSTRUCTED**, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.
- DEOBSTRUCTING**, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.
- DEOBSTRUENT**, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient. *Core. Encyc.*
- DEOBSTRUENT**, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient. Calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.
- DEODAND**, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.]
In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, *given* to God, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in

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- alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a *deodand*.
- DEONERATE**, *v. t.* [L. *deonero*; de and *onus*.] To unload. [Not used.]
- DEOPILATE**, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo*.] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [Little used.]
- DEOPPILATION**, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [Little used.] *Brown.*
- DEOPILATIVE**, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*
- DEORDINATION**, *n.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio*.] Disorder. [Not in use.] *Rawley.*
- DEOSCULATE**, *v. t.* [L. *deoscular*.] To kiss. [Not in use.]
- DEOSCUATION**, *n.* A kissing. [Not in use.] *Stillington.*
- DEOXYDATE**, *v. t.* [de and *oxydate*, from Gr. *oxys*, acid.]
To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd. *Chemistry.*
- DEOXYDATED**, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDATING**, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDATION**, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDIZATION**, *n.* Deoxydation.
- DEOXYDIZE**, *v. t.* To deoxydate.
- DEOXYDIZED**, *pp.* Deoxydated.
- DEOXYDIZING**, *ppr.* Deoxydating.
- NOTE. *Deoxydate* and *deoxydize* are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word *deoxydization*.
- DEOXYGENATE**, *v. t.* [de and *oxygenate*.] To deprive of oxygen. *Davy. Med. Rep.*
- DEOXYGENATED**, *v. t.* Deprived of oxygen.
- DEOXYGENATING**, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.
- DEOXYGENATION**, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.
- DEPAINT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint*; de and *peindre*, L. *pingo*, to paint.]
1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of. *Spenser.*
2. To describe in words. *Gay.*
- DEPAINTED**, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.
- DEPAINTER**, *n.* A painter. *Douglas.*
- DEPAINTING**, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors; describing.
- DEPART**, *v. i.* [Fr. *departir*; de and *partir*, to separate; Sp. *departir*. See *Part*.]
1. To go or move from.
Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. Matt. xxv.
It is followed by *from*, or *from* is implied before the place left.
"I will *depart* to my own land," that is, I will depart from this place to my own land. Num. x.
2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. Jehu *departed* not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat *departed* not from the way of Asa his father.
3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot *depart* from our rules.
I have not *departed* from thy judgments. Ps. cxix.
4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he

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- would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.
5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has *departed*.
6. To die; to de cease; to leave this world.
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii.
To *depart* this life is elliptical, *from* being understood.
7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to *depart* from evil.
8. To cease.
The prey *departeth* not. Nah. iii.
9. To deviate; to vary from.
If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles — *Madison.*
10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
11. To part with. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
To *depart* from God, is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.
God *departs* from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favor. Hosea ix.
- DEPART**, *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part. [Not used.] *Shak. Spenser.*
- DEPART**, *n.* The act of going away; death. [Not used.] *Shak.*
2. Division; separation. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- DEPARTER**, *n.* One who refines metals by separation. [Not used.]
- DEPARTING**, *ppr.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.
- DEPARTING**, *n.* A going away; separation. *Shak.*
- DEPARTMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *departement*; Sp. *departimiento*.]
1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as the *departments* of France.
2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as the *department* of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury *department*; the *department* of war.
3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective *departments*. Nearly in this sense, during war, were used in America, the terms, Northern and Southern *departments*.
- DEPARTMENTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a department, or division.
- DEPARTURE**, *n.* The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as a *departure* from London.
2. Death; de cease; removal from the present life.
The time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv.
3. A forsaking; abandonment; as a *departure* from evil.
4. A desisting; as a *departure* from a purpose.
5. Ruin; destruction. Ezek. xxvi.
6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
7. In *navigation*, the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator. *Mar. Dict.*
- DEPASCENT**, *a.* [L. *depascens*, *depascor*; de and *pascor*, to feed.] Feeding.

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DEPASTURE, *v. t.* [L. *depascor*, *supra.*] To eat up; to consume. *Spenser.*

DEPASTURE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze. If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls agistment—*Blackstone.*

DEPASTURING, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.

DEPAUPERATE, *v. t.* [L. *depaupero*; *de* and *paupero*, to beggar, from *pauper*, poor; *Sp. empobrecer.*]

To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. *Mortimer. Arbuthnot.*

DEPAUPERATED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAUPERATING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.

DEPECTIBLE, *a.* [L. *depecto*, to comb.] Tough; thick. [Not used.]

DEPICT, *v. t.* [L. *depingo*.] To paint. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

DEPEND, *v. i.* [L. *dependeo*; *de* and *pendeo*, to hang; *Sp. depender*; *It. dipendere*; *Fr. dependre*; *Arm. depanta.*]

1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by *from*.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that without it, the effect would not be produced; followed by *on* or *upon*. We *depend* on God for existence; we *depend* on air for respiration; vegetation *depends* on heat and moisture; the infant *depends* on its parents for support; the peace of society *depends* on good laws and a faithful administration.

3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. [See *Dependent.*] *Shak.*

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the cause still *depends*. But the verb is seldom used in this sense. We use the participle; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. [See *Pending.*]

5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief. We *depend* on the word or assurance of our friends. We *depend* on the arrival of the mail at the usual hour. *Depend* on it, the knave will deceive us. To *depend* on or *upon*, to rely; to trust in, with confidence.

DEPENDABLE, *a.* That may be depended on; as *dependable* friendships. [Not in use.] *Pope.*

DEPENDENCE, } A state of hanging
DEPENDENCY, } *n.* down from a supporter.

2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.
And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations or effects, or is affected by it. But of this frame the bearings and the ties, The strong connections, nice *dependencies*—*Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power

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and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of.

We ought to feel our *dependence* on God for life and support. The child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents. In the natural and moral world, we observe the *dependence* of one thing on another.

5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; as *modes* which are considered as *dependencies* or affections of substances. *Locke.*

7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as this earth and its *dependencies*. *Burnet.*

8. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as distant isles or countries. Great Britain has its *dependencies*, in Asia, Africa and America.

DEPENDENT, *a.* Hanging down; as a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent*. *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. Thus, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.

3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of.

Children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing. The pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction.

DEPENDENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents*.

DEPENDER, *n.* One who depends; a *dependent*. *Shak.*

DEPENDING, *ppr.* Hanging down; relying.

2. Pending; undecided; as a suit or question.

DEPERDIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus*.] That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.*

DEPERDITION, *n.* Loss; destruction. [See *Perdition.*] *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *Gr. φλεγμα*, phlegm, from *φλεγω*, to burn.]

To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirit and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. *Coxe. Encyc.*

[*Dephlegm* is used by Boyle.]

DEPHLEGMA'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also *concentration*, particularly when acids are the subject. *Encyc.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, *n.* A state of being freed from water. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

DEPHLOGIS'TICATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *Gr. φλογιστος*, burnt, inflammable, from *φλογω*, to burn. See *Phlogiston*.]

To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. *Priestley.*

DEPHLOGIS'TICATED, *pp.* Deprived of phlogiston. *Dephlogisticated* air, is an elas-

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tic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called *oxygen*, *oxygen gas*, or *vital air*.

DEPICT, *v. t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum*; *de* and *pingo*, to paint.]

To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colors; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

DEPICTED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.

DEPICTING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors, or in words.

DEPICTURE, *v. t.* [*de* and *picture*.] To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. [See *Depict*.] *Weaver.*

DEPILATE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo*; *de* and *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.

DEPILATION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

DEPILATORY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.

DEPILATORY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body; such as lime and orpiment. *Encyc.*

DEPILOUS, *a.* Without hair. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto*.] The act of taking up plants from beds.

DEPLETION, *n.* [L. *depleo*; *de* and *pleo*, to fill.]

The act of emptying; particularly, in the medical art, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.

DEPLORABLE, *a.* [See *Deplore*.] That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable*; the Pagan world is in a *deplorable* condition.

Deplorate, in a like sense, is not used.

2. In popular use, low; contemptible; pitiable; as *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLORABLENESS, *n.* The state of being *deplorable*; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

DEPLORABLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

DEPLORATION, *n.* The act of lamenting. In music, a dirge or mournful strain.

DEPLORE, *v. t.* [L. *deploro*; *de* and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; *Fr. deplorer*; *It. deplorare*; *Sp. deplorar, llorar*.]

To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We *deplored* the death of Washington.

DEPLORED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.

DEPLOREDLY, *adv.* Lamentably. [Not used.] *Taylor.*

DEPLO'ER, *n.* One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

DEPLO'RING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.

DEPLOY, *v. t.* [*Fr. deployer*; *de* and *ployer*, or *plier*, to fold; *L. plico*; *Gr. πλέω*; *Arm. plega*; *Sp. plegar*; *It. piegare*; *W. plygu*. Hence *Sp. desplegar*, to *display*; *It. spiegare*. *Deploy* is only a different orthography of *deplier*, *Sp. desplegar*, to *display*.]

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To display; to open; to extend; a *military term*.

DEPLOY, *v. i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

DEPLOYING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.

DEPLUMATION, *n.* [See *Deplume*.] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

2. A tumor of the eye-lids with loss of hair. *Core.*

DEPLUME, *v. t.* [*L. deplumo; de and pluma, a feather; Sp. desplumar; It. spiumare.*] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. *Hayward.*

DEPLUMED, *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DEPLUMING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DEPOLARIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity. [See *Polarity*.] *Ure.*

DEPONE, *v. t.* [*L. depono.*] To lay down as a pledge; to wage. [Not in use.] *Hudibras.*

DEPONENT, *a.* [*L. deponens, depono; de and pono, to lay.*] Laying down.

2. A *deponent verb*, in the Latin Grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, *loquor*, to speak.

DEPONENT, *n.* One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. With us in New-England, this word is never used, I believe, for a witness who gives oral testimony in court. In England, a *deponent* is one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in chancery.

2. A *deponent verb*.

DEPOPULATE, *v. t.* [*L. depopulo; de and populo, to ravage or lay waste, from populus, people; Sp. despoblar; It. spopolare; Fr. depeupler.*] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may depopulate a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly depopulated the earth.

DEPOPULATE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

DEPOPULATED, *pp.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DEPOPULATOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town or country; a dispeopler.

DEPORT, *v. t.* [*Fr. deporter; Sp. deportar; L. deporto; de and porto, to carry.*] 1. With the reciprocal pronoun, to carry; to demean; to behave.
Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

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He told us, he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Walsh.*

DEPORT, *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment; as goddess-like *deport*. [A poetic word.] *Milton.*

DEPORTATION, *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. *Ayliffe.*

DEPORTED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DEPORTING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DEPORTMENT, *n.* [*Fr. deportement.*] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management. *Swift.*

DEPOSABLE, *a.* That may be deposited, or deprived of office. *Howell.*

DEPOSAL, *n.* The act of depositing, or divesting of office. *For.*

DEPOSE, *v. t. s as z.* [*Fr. depose; L. depono, depositum; de and pono, to lay or put; Sp. deponer; It. deporre.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; as, the flood *deposed* fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use *deposit*. *Woodward.*

2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to *depose* a king or a pope.

3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.

4. To lay aside. *Barrow.*

5. To take away; to strip; to divest. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

6. To examine on oath. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DEPOSE, *v. i.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DEPOSED, *pp.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DEPOSER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.

DEPOSING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DEPOSING, *n.* The act of dethroning. *Selden.*

DEPOSIT, *v. t. s as z.* [*L. depositum, from depono.*] 1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. A crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand. A bird *deposits* eggs in a nest. An inundation *deposits* particles of earth on a meadow.

2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We *deposit* the produce of the earth in barns, cellars or storehouses. We *deposit* goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.

3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to entrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is *deposited* in the hands of an attorney; money is *deposited* as a pledge, or security.

4. To lay aside. [Little used.]

DEPOSIT, *n.* That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged.
The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid, a basis. *Kirwan.*

2. Any thing entrusted to the care of another;

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a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred *deposit*; he has a *deposit* of money in his hands.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository.

4. A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for reshipment. [*Fr. depôt.*] *In deposit*, in a state of pledge, or for safe keeping.

DEPOSITARY, *n.* [*Fr. depositaire; Low L. depositarius.*] A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.

DEPOSITING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.

DEPOSITION, *n.* [*L. depositio.*] The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the *deposition* of fine particles, during a flood.

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged: as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.

3. The act of giving testimony under oath.

4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A *deposition* differs from *abdication*; an abdication being *voluntary*, and a *deposition*, *compulsory*.

DEPOSITORY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office, for records.

DEPOSITUM, *n.* A deposit. [Not English, nor in use.]

DEPOT. [A French word. See *Deposit*.]

DEPRAVATION, *n.* [*L. depravatio. See Deprave.*] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.

2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. We speak of the *depravation* of morals, manners or government; of the heart or mind; of nature, taste, &c.

3. Censure; defamation. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DEPRAVE, *v. t.* [*L. depravo; de and pravus, crooked, perverse, wicked.*] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to *deprave* manners, morals, government, laws; to *deprave* the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c.

2. To defame; to vilify. [Not now used.] *Shak. Spenser.*

DEPRAVED, *pp.* Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.

2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.

DEPRAVEDLY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond.*

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DEPRA'VEMENT, *n.* A vitiated state. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

DEPRA'VING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

DEPRA'VING, *n.* A traducing. *Obs.*

DEPRAV'ITY, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state; as the depravity of manners and morals. *Burke.*

2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

DEPRE'CAT, *v. t.* [*L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray.* See *Pray and Preach.*]

1. To pray against; to pray or intreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted.

The judgments we would deprecate are not removed. *Smallridge.*

We should all deprecate the return of war.

2. More generally, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.

2. To implore mercy of. [*Improper.*] *Prior.*

DEPRE'CATED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEPRE'CATING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEPRE'CA'TION, *n.* A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. *Milton.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. *Johnson.*

DEPRE'CATOR, *n.* One who deprecates.

DEPRE'CATORY, *a.* That serves to deprecate.

DEPRE'CATIVE, *a.* recate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as deprecatory letters. *Bacon.*

2. Having the form of prayer.

DEPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. depretio; de and pretium, price; Fr. depriser. See Price.*]

1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.

2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to depreciate the works of another, or to depreciate their worth.

3. To lower the value. The issue of a superabundance of notes depreciates them, or depreciates their value.

DEPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will depreciate, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to depreciate in the hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, depreciated to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.

DEPRE'CIATED, *pp.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DEPRE'CIATING, *ppr.* Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.

2. Falling in value.

DEPRE'CIATION, *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value.

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as the depreciation of bills of credit.

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DEPRE'DATE, *v. t.* [*L. deprador; de and prador, to plunder, prada, prey.*]

1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; as, the army depredated the enemy's country.

That kind of war which depredates and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. *Bacon.*

3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals depredate the corn.

DEPRE'DATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops depredated on the country.

DEPRE'DATED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEPRE'DATING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEPRE'DATION, *n.* The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes depredations on the land. Intemperance commits depredations on the constitution.

DEPRE'DATOR, *n.* One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEPRE'DATORY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. *Encyc.*

DEPRE'HEND, *v. t.* [*L. deprehendo; de and prehendo, to take or seize.*]

1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. *More. Hooker.*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. *Bacon.*

DEPRE'HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.

DEPRE'HENDING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.

DEPRE'HENSIBLE, *a.* That may be caught, or discovered.

DEPRE'HENSIBLENESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEPRE'HENSION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

[*Deprehend and its derivatives are little used.*]

DEPRESS, *v. t.* [*L. depressus, deprimio; de and pressus, premo, to press.*]

1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to depress the end of a tube, or the muzzle of a gun.

2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to depress the eye.

3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to depress commerce.

4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to depress the spirits or the mind.

5. To humble; to abase; as, to depress pride.

6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing towards the equator depresses the pole.

7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have depressed the merchants.

8. To lower in value; as, to depress the price of stock.

DEPRESS'ED, *pp.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle, or having the disk more depressed than the sides; used of succulent leaves, and opposed to convex. *Martyn.*

DEP

DEPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DEPRES'SION, *n.* The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.

2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inwards; as roughness consisting in little protuberances and depressions; the depression of the skull.

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as the depression of pride; the depression of the nobility.

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as depression of the mind.

5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. *Core.*

6. A low state of business or of property.

7. The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole towards the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Bailey. Encyc.*

8. In algebra, the depression of an equation, is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Bailey.*

DEPRESS'IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRESS'OR, *n.* He that presses down; an oppressor.

2. In anatomy, a muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached; as the depressor of the lower jaw, or of the eyeball. It is called also *deprimens* or *deprimens*.

DEPRIVABLE, *a.* [See *Deprive.*] That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be *deprivable* by the founder, not by the bishop. *Encyc.*

[See *Deprive*, No. 4.]

DEPRIVATION, *n.* [See *Deprive.*] The act of depriving; a taking away.

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; a *beneficio*, and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*. *Encyc.*

DEPRIVE, *v. t.* [*L. de and privo, to take away, Sp. privar, It. privare, Fr. priver. See Private.*]

1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by of; as, to deprive a man of sight; to deprive one of strength, of reason, or of property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath deprived her of wisdom. *Job xxxix.*

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.

From his face I shall be hid, deprived Of his blessed countenance. *Milton.*

[This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.]

3. To free or release from. *Spenser.*

DEP

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity or office; to divest of orders; as a bishop, prebend or vicar.
- DEPRI'VED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.
- DEPRIVEMENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.
- DEPRIVER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.
- DEPRIVING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.
- DEPTH, *n.* [from *deep*.] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. The *depth* of a river may be ten feet. The *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable. The *depth* of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, *depth* is opposed to *height*.
2. A deep place.
3. The sea, the ocean.
The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah* ii.
4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.
When he set a compass on the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii.
5. The middle or highth of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the *depth* of a wood or forest.
6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as the *depth* of a science.
7. Unsearchableness; infinity.
O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. *Rom.* xi.
8. The breadth and *depth* of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.
9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.
10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as a *depth* of three men or six men.
11. *Depth* of a sail, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- DEPULSION, *n.* [L. *depulsio*; *de* and *pello*, to drive.]
A driving or thrusting away. [See *Repulsion*.]
- DEPULSORY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.
- DEPURATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer*; It. *depurare*; Sp. *depurar*; from *de* and *pus*, *puris*.]
To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence; a *chemical* term.
- DEPURATED, *pp.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities. *E. Stiles.*
- DEPURATING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.
- DEPURATION, *n.* The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification. *Parr.*

DEP

2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
- DEPURATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A *depuratory* fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration. *Sydenham.*
- DEPU'RE, *v. t.* To depurate. [Not used.]
- DEPUTATION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *deputazione*; Sp. *deputacion*. See *Depute*.]
 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.
 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.
 3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the General sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.
- DEPU'TE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer*; It. *deputare*; Port. *deputar*; Sp. *deputar*; L. *deputo*, but differently applied; *de* and *puto*. The primary sense of *puto* is to thrust, throw, send; but it has various applications. See *Class Bd. No. 13. 19.*
To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.
There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear. *2 Sam.* xv.
The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*
- DEPUTED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.
- DEPUTING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.
- DEPUTIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.
- DEPUTY, *n.* [Fr. *deputé*.] A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office. The towns in New England send *deputies* to the legislature. In the latter sense, a *deputy* has general powers, and it is more common to use the word *representative*.
2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office. *Phillips.*
- DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.

DER

- DEPUTY-MARSHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.
- DEPUTY-POST-MASTER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General.
- DEPUTY-SHERIFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary*, *deputy-paymaster*, &c.
- DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.
- DERACINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner*; *de* and *racine*, a root.]
To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- DERACINATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.
- DERACINATING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
- DERAIGN, { [Norm. *derener*, *dereign*;
DERAIGN, { *v. t.* *er*, *deraigner*, or *derainer*.]
To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self. [An old law term, now disused.]
- DERAIGNMENT, { The act of derain-
DERAINMENT, { *n.* ing; proof; justification.
A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order. [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*.]
- DERANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank; Arm. *direncqa*.]
 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.
I had long supposed that nothing could *derange* or interrupt the course of putrefaction. *Lavoisier, Tran.*
 2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are *deranged*.
 3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason.
 4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be *deranged*. *W. H. Sumner.*
- DERANGED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.
- DERANGEMENT, *n.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.*
2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as a *derangement* of the mental organs. *Paley.*
- DERANGING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion. *Hamilton.*
2. Disordering the rational powers.
- DERA'Y, *v. t.* [from the French.] Tumult; disorder; merriment. [Not in use.] *Douglas.*
- DERE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deridan*.] To hurt. *Obs.*
- DERELICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus*, *derelinquo*; *de* and *relinquo*, to leave, *re* and *linquo*, id. *Class Lg.*] Left; abandoned.
- DERELICT, *n.* In *law*, an article of goods,

DER

or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DERELICTION, *n.* [L. *derelictio*.] The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.

2. The state of being left or abandoned.

Hooker.

3. A leaving or receding from; as the *dereliction* of the sea.

Blackstone.

DERIDE, *v. t.* [L. *derideo*; *de* and *rideo*, to laugh; It. *deridere*. In Fr. *derider* is to unwrinkle, from *ride*, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of L. *rideo* is to wrinkle, to grin.]

To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also—*derided* him. Luke xvi.

Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. Berkeley.

DERIDED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DERIDER, *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.

Hooker.

2. A droll or buffoon.

DERIDING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DERIDINGLY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DERISION, *n. s* as *z*. [L. *derisio*. See *Deride*.]

1. The act of laughing at in contempt.

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

I am in *derision* daily. Jer. xx.

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii.

DERISIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. Pope.

DERISIVELY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

Herbert.

DERISORY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

Shaftesbury.

DERIVABLE, *a.* [See *Derive*.] That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is *derivable* from land, money or stocks.

2. That may be received from ancestors; as an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as a word *derivable* from an Oriental root.

DERIVATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus*.] A word derived from another.

Stuart.

DERIVATION, *n.* [L. *derivatio*.] The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source; as the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

2. In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the L. *derivo*, and the latter from *rivus*, a stream.

3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains.

4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; as the *derivation* of

humors from the eye, by a blister on the neck.

5. The thing derived or deduced. *Glanville*.

DERIVATIVE, *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as a *derivative* perfection; a *derivative* conveyance, as a release.

Blackstone.

2. A *derivative* chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DERIVATIVE, *n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the L. *depravo*, and *acknowledge*, from *knowledge*, and this from *know*, the primitive word.

2. In music, a chord not fundamental.

DERIVATIVELY, *adv.* In a *derivative* manner; by derivation.

DERIVE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo*; *de* and *rivus*, a stream; Fr. *deriver*; Sp. *derivar*; It. *derivare*.]

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors. We *derive* from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often *derived* from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. Felton.

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. Davies.

DERIVE, *v. i.* To come or proceed from.

[Not common.]

Power from heaven *derives*. Prior.

DERIVED, *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DERIVER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.

South.

DERIVING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERMAL, *a.* [Gr. *δερμα*, skin.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

Fleming.

DERMOID, *a.* [Gr. *δερμα*, and *ειδος*.] Pertaining to the skin; a medical term.

DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn*.] Solitary; sad; cruel. Obs.

More.

DERNFUL, *a.* Sad; mournful. Obs.

DERNIER, *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as the *dernier* resort. [I know not that it is used in any other phrase.]

DERNLY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully. Obs.

More.

DEROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo*; *de* and *rogo*, to ask, to propose. In ancient Rome, *rogo* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogo*, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part. Class Rg.]

1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*.

Hale.

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.

[In the foregoing senses, the word is now seldom used.]

DEROGATE, *v. i.* To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [The word is generally used in this sense.]

2. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth.

[Unusual.] Shak.

DEROGATED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakspeare uses *derogate* in this sense.]

DEROGATELY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from. Shak.

DEROGATING, *ppr.* Annuling a part; lessening by taking from.

DEROGATION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we cannot do any thing in *derogation* of the moral law.

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with *from* or *of*; as, I say not this in *derogation* of Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation* from his merit.

DEROGATIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [The latter is mostly used.]

DEROGATORILY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect or value; with *to*. Let us entertain no opinions *derogatory* to the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing *derogatory* to the merit of our neighbor.

2. A *derogatory* clause in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion. Encyc.

DERRING, *a.* Daring. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

DERVIS, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life. Encyc.

DESCANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante*, *discantar*; *dis* and *L. canto*, to sing. See *Cant*. The Fr. *dechanter* has a different sense.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sung. Milton.

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation;

animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.

4. The art of composing music in several parts. Descant is *plain*, *figurative* and *double*.

Plain descant is the ground-work of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint.

Figurative or florid descant, is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned.

Double descant, is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the base, and the base the treble.

Bailey. Encyc.

DESCANT', *v. i.* To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

DESCANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DESCANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture.

Burnet.

DESCEND', *v. i.* [*L. descendo*; *de* and *scando*, to climb; *W. discynnu*, from *cynnu*, to rise, *cwm*, top; *It. discendere*; *Fr. descendre*; *Sp. descender*; *Arm. disgenn*. The root *cwn* is from extending, shooting, thrusting, as *gin* in *begin*.]

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downwards; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down; applicable to any kind of motion or of body. We descend on the feet, on wheels, or by falling. A torrent descends from a mountain.

The rains descended, and the floods came. *Matt. vii.*

2. To go down, or to enter.

He shall descend into battle and perish. *1 Sam. xxvi.*

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. *Pope.*

4. To go in; to enter.

He, with honest meditations fed, Into himself descended. *Milton.*

5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy.

The Grecian fleet descending on the town. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. The beggar may descend from a prince, and the prince, from a beggar.

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. Thus, an inheritance descends to the son or next of kin; a crown descends to the heir.

8. To pass from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.

9. To come down from an elevated or honorable station; in a figurative sense. Flavius is an honorable man; he cannot descend to acts of meanness.

10. In music, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

Rousseau.

DESCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move or pass downwards on a declivity; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plain. [But

this may be considered as elliptical; *on* or *along* being understood.]

DESCEND'ANT, *n.* [*Fr. descendant*; *L. descendens*.]

Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, *ad infinitum*. We are all the descendants of Adam and Eve.

DESCEND'ENT, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking.

2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

Pope.

DESCENDIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as the descendibility of an estate or of a crown.

Blackstone.

DESCEND'IBLE, *a.* That may be descended, or passed down; as, the hill is descendible.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; as a descendible estate.

DESCENSION, *n.* [*L. descensio*.] The act of going downwards; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

2. In astronomy, right descension is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere.

Encyc.

Oblique descension, is an arch of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the center of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

Encyc.

Oblique descension, is an arch of the equator which descends with the sun below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

Bailey.

Descension of a sign, is an arch of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it.

Bailey.

Right descension of a sign, is an arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.

Bailey.

DESCENSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DESCENSIVE, *a.* Tending downwards; having power to descend.

Sherwood.

DESCENT', *n.* [*Fr. descende*; *L. descensus*.]

1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking or falling.

2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity; as the descent of a hill, or a roof.

3. Progress downward; as the descent from higher to lower orders of beings.

Locke.

4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station.

Milton.

5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea; as, to make a descent on Cuba.

6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; as the descent of an estate or a title from the father to the son. Descent is *lineal*, when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; *collateral*, when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew or other collateral representative.

7. A proceeding from an original or progeni-

tor. The Jews boast of their descent from Abraham. Hence,

8. Birth; extraction; lineage; as a noble descent.

9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor.

No man is a thousand descents from Adam, *Hooker.*

10. Offspring; issue; descendants.

The care of our descent perplexes most. *Milton.*

11. A rank in the scale of subordination.

Milton.

12. Lowest place.

Shak.

13. In music, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DESCRIBABLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. describo*; *de* and *scribo*, to write; *Sp. describir*; *It. descrivere*; *Fr. decrir*; *Arm. discirva*. See *Scribe*.]

1. To delineate or mark the form of figure; as, to describe a circle by the compasses.

2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a star describes a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.

3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate the resemblance of a thing, by naming its nature, form or properties. The poet describes the Trojan horse. The historian describes the battle of Pharsalia. The moralist describes the effects of corrupt manners. The geographer describes countries and cities.

4. To represent by signs. A deaf and dumb man may describe a distant object. Our passions may be described by external motions.

5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; as, to describe the surface of the earth by a map or chart.

6. To define laxly.

Gray.

DESCRIBED, *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DESCRIBER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words or signs.

DESCRIBING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRIED, *pp.* [See *Descry*.] Espied; discovered; seen.

DESCRIVER, *n.* [See *Descry*.] One who spies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detector.

Crashaw.

DESCRIPT'ION, *n.* [*L. descriptio*.] The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.

2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c.; as the description of a country, or of Solomon's temple.

3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. Homer abounds with beautiful and striking descriptions. Hence,

4. A definition. All definitions must be less perfect descriptions of a material thing, than a visible figure or delineation.

5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this *description*. *Burke*.
Hence,

6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable, or who are in a similar condition.

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another *description* of public creditors. *Hamilton*.

Persons of different *descriptions*. *Scott*.

DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.

DESCRY, *v. t.* [*Norm. descrier* or *discriver*, and *discover*, to discover.]

1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. *Judges i.*

2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed.

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen *descried* land.

4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered. [*Not in use.*] *Hall*.

DESCRY, *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. [*Unusual.*] *Shak*.

DESCRYING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

DESECRATE, *v. t.* [*L. desecro*; *de* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate*; as, to *desecrate* a donation to a church.

2. To divest of a sacred character or office. The clergy—cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke's Russia*.

DESECRATED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DESECRATING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office.

DESECRATION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DESERT, *a. s* as *z.* [*L. desertus*, *desero*; *de* and *sero*, to sow, plant or scatter; *Fr. desert*; *Sp. desierto*.]

1. Literally, forsaken; hence, uninhabited; as a *desert* isle. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; as a *desert* land or country.

2. Void; empty; unoccupied. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. *Gray*.

DESERT, *n.* [*L. desertum*.] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy plain, as the *deserts* of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood.

DESERT, *v. t.* [*Fr. deserter*, from the adjective, and this from the *L. desertus*, *desero*, to forsake.]

1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* a friend; to *desert* our country; to *desert* a cause.

2. To leave, without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

DESERT, *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from the army.

DESERT, *n.* [from *deserve*.] A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. A wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their *deserts*.

2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited. In a future life, every man will receive his *desert*.

DESERTED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DESERTER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DESERTFUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious. *Beaum.*

DESERTING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DESERTION, *n.* The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return.

2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

The agonies of a soul under *desertion*. *South.*

DESERTLESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward. *Dryden.*

DESERTLESSLY, *adv.* Undeservedly. *Beaum.*

DESERTICE, *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

DESERTRIX, *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

DESERVE, *v. t.* *dezerv'*. [*L. deservio*; *de* and *servio*, to serve. The *Fr. deservir* is not used.]

1. To merit; to be worthy of; applied to good or evil.

2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. The laborer *deserves* his wages; he *deserves* the value of his services.

3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. The virtuous man *deserves* esteem and commendation. A work of value *deserves* praise.

4. To be worthy of, in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act; as, to *deserve* blame or punishment. God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*. *Job xi.*

DESERVE, *v. i.* *dezerv'*. To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he *deserves* well or ill of his neighbor.

DESERVED, *pp.* Merited; worthy of.

DESERVEDLY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be *deservedly* praised, blamed or punished.

DESERVER, *n.* He who deserves or mer-

its; one who is worthy of; used generally in a good sense. *Dryden.*

DESERVING, *ppr.* Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.

2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as a *deserving* officer.

DESERVING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

If ye have done to him according to the *deserving* of his hands. *Judges ix.*

DESERVINGLY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DESHABILLE, *n.* *deshabil'*. [*Fr. from de* and *habiller*, to clothe. I have restored the true orthography.]

An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in *deshabille*. [*It would be well to anglicize the orthography.*]

DESICCANT, *a.* [See *Desiccate*.] Drying.

DESICCANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore. *Wise man.*

DESICCATE, *v. t.* [*L. desicco*; *de* and *sicco*, to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

DESICCATE, *v. i.* To become dry. *Bacon. Hale.*

DESICCATED, *pp.* Dried.

DESICCATING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DESICCATION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon.*

DESICCATIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DESIDERATE, *v. t.* [from the *L.*] To want; to miss. [*Not in use.*]

DESIDERATUM, *n.* plu. *desiderata*. [*L. desideratus*—um, from *desidero*, to desire.]

That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a *desideratum* in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great *desideratum*.

DESIGN, *v. t.* *desi'ne*. [*L. designo*; *de* and *signo*, to seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw; *Sp. designar*, *diseñar*; *It. designare*, *disegnare*; *Fr. designer*, *dessiner*.]

1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to sketch; as in painting and other works of art.

2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. Hence,

3. To project; to form in idea, as a scheme. Hence,

4. To purpose or intend; as, a man *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

5. To mark out by tokens. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with *for*; as, we *design* this ground *for* a garden, and that *for* a park. The word *design* may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father *designs* his son *for* the profession of the law, or *for* the ministry. It was formerly followed by *to*, but this use is now uncommon.

DESIGN, *n.* [*Fr. dessein*.] A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch;

general view; first idea represented by visible lines; as in painting or architecture.

2. A scheme or plan in the mind. A wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his *designs*.
3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. It is my *design* to educate my son for the bar.
4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist; as the *designs* of medals. Addison.
5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts. Encyc.
6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole. Rousseau.

DESIGNABLE, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out.

2. Distinguishable. Digby.

DESIGNATE, *v. t.* [*L. designo, designatum.*]

1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate; as, to *designate* the limits of a country; the limits are *designated* on the map; *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; *designate* the place where our ancestors first landed.
2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.
3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign; with *for*, as to *designate* an officer for the command of a station; or with *to*, as this captain was *designated* to that station.

DESIGNATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]

DESIGNATED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown: pointed out; appointed.

DESIGNATING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DESIGNATION, *n.* The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others.
3. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.
4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.
5. Import; distinct application.

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first *designation* to things which have parts. Locke.

DESIGNATIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate. Pritchard.

DESIGNATOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DESIGNED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.* By design; purposefully; intentionally; opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

DESIGNER, *n.* One who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in an *ill sense*.

DESIGNFULNESS, *n.* Abundance of design. [*Not used.*] Barrow.

DESIGNING, *ppr.* Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.

2. *a.* In an *ill sense*, artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; hence, deceitful. *Designing* men are always liable to suspicion.

DESIGNING, *n.* The art of delineating objects. Berkeley.

DESIGNLESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, *n.* Design; sketch; delineation. Dryden.

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. Glanville. Shak.

[*This word is now little used.*]

DESINENCE, *n.* [*L. desino.*] End; close. Bp. Hall.

DESINENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost. B. Jonson.

DESIPIENT, *a.* [*L. desipiens, desipio, to dote; de and sapio, to be wise.*] Trifling; foolish; playful.

DESIRABLE, *a. s. as z.* [See *Desire.*] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. An easy address is a *desirable* accomplishment; real virtue is still more *desirable*.

2. Pleasing; agreeable.

All of them *desirable* young men. Ezek. xxiii.

DESIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable. Goodman.

DESIRE, *n. s. as z.* [*Fr. desir; It. desio; Sp. deseo; Port. desejo; Arm. desir. Qu. W. dais.*]

1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. *Desire* is a wish to possess some gratification or source of happiness which is supposed to be obtainable. A wish may exist for something that is or is not obtainable. *Desire*, when directed solely to sensual enjoyment, differs little from appetite. In other languages, desire is expressed by longing or reaching towards, [*Gr. ορεω, L. apelo,*] and when it is ardent or intense, it approaches to longing, but the word in English usually expresses less than longing.

We endeavored—to see your face with great *desire*. 1 Thess. ii.

Thou satisfiest the *desires* of every living thing. Ps. cxlv.

Desire is that internal act, which, by influencing the will, makes us proceed to action. El. of Criticism.

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfill the *desire* of them that fear him. Ps. cxlv.

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii.

4. Love; affection.

His *desire* is towards me. Cant. vii.

5. Appetite; lust.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii.

DESIRE, *v. t.* [*Fr. desirer; Arm. desira; It. desiare, or desirare; Sp. desear; Port. desear; supposed to be contracted from L. desidero; but qu. for the Spanish deseo, It. desio, Port. desejo, appear to be the W. dais, supra.*]

1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than *longing*.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv.

Follow after charity, and *desire* spiritual gifts. 1 Cor. xiv.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, did I *desire* a son of my Lord? 2 Kings iv.

3. To require. [*Not in use.*] Spenser.

DESIRE, *pp.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DESIRELESS, *a.* Free from desire. Donne.

DESIRER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DESIRING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DESIROUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties. Prov. xxiii.

Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him. John xvi.

DESIROUSLY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DESIROUSNESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DESIST, *v. t.* [*L. desisto; de and sisto, to stand.*]

To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with *from*; as, he *desisted* from his purpose; let us *desist*.

DESISTANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. Boyle.

DESISTING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceeding.

DESISTIVE, *a.* [*L. desitus.*] Final; conclusive. Obs. Watts.

DESK, *n.* [*D. disch, a table, a dish; Sax. disc; G. tisch; Dan. Sw. disk; Russ. doska; L. discus; Gr. δισκος. See Dish.*]

1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers; usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above. Pope.

2. The pulpit in a church, and figuratively the clerical profession. The man appears well in the *desk*. He intends one son for the bar, and another for the *desk*.

DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure. J. Hall.

DESMINE, *n.* A mineral that crystalizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine. Lucas.

DESOLATE, *a.* [*L. desolatus. See the Verb.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabited; as a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers. Ezek. Zeph.

3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.
Tamar remained *desolate* in Absalom's house.
2 Sam. xiii.

Have mercy on me, for I am *desolate*. Ps. xxv.

4. Deserted of God; deprived of comfort.
My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii.

DES'OLATE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*; *de* and *solo*, to lay waste, *solus*, alone; Sp. *desolar*; Fr. *desoler*; It. *desolare*.]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. The earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art. An inundation *desolates* fields. Whole countries have been *desolated* by armies.

DES'OLATED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DES'OLATELY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DES'OLATER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DES'OLATING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DES'OLATION, *n.* The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Matt. xii.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged and ruined.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations. Jer. l.

3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution. Shak. Thomson.

The abomination of *desolation*, Roman armies which ravaged and destroyed Jerusalem. Matt. xxiv.

DES'OLATORY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DES'PAIR, *n.* [Fr. *desespoir*. See the Verb.]

1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv.

All safety in *despair* of safety placed. Denham.

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures. Shak.

3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God. Sprat.

DES'PAIR, *v. i.* [Fr. *desesperer*; *des* and *esperer*, to hope; It. *disperare*; Sp. *desesperar*; Arm. *disesper*; from L. *despero*; *de* and *spero*, to hope.]

To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of*.

We *despaired* even of life. 2 Cor. i.

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter. Wake.

DES'PAIRER, *n.* One without hope. Dryden.

DES'PAIRFUL, *a.* Hopeless. Sidney.

DES'PAIRING, *ppr.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

DES'PAIRINGLY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks *despairingly* of the sick man's recovery.

DESPATCH. [See *Dispatch*.]

DESPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *despectio*.] A looking down; a despising. [Little used.]

DESPERA'DO, *n.* [from *desperate*.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman;

a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.

DESPERATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, from *despero*, to despair.] Without hope.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. Shak.

2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as a *desperate* man. Hence,

3. Furious, as a man in despair.

4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn. We speak of a *desperate* case of disease, *desperate* fortunes, a *desperate* situation or condition.

5. In a popular sense, great in the extreme; as a *desperate* sot or fool. Pope.

DESPERATELY, *adv.* In a desperate manner; as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought *desperately*.

2. In a popular sense, greatly; extremely; violently.

She fell *desperately* in love with him. Addison.

DESPERATENESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DESPERA'TION, *n.* A despairing; a giving up of hope; as *desperation* of success. Hammond.

2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of *desperation*. Hence,

3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with *desperation*; they were urged to *desperation*.

DESPICABLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis*, from *despicio*, to look down, to despise; *de* and *specio*, to look.]

That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; applicable equally to persons and things; as a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

DESPICABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; villainess; worthlessness.

DESPICABLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as *despicably* poor.

DESPIC'CIENCY, *n.* [L. *despicio*.] A looking down; a despising. [Little used.] Mede.

DESPISABLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

DESPISAL, *n.* Contempt. Obs.

DESPISE, *v. t.* *despi'ze*. [I doubt whether this word is formed from the L. *despicio*. In Sp. and Port. *pisar* is to tread down, and to *despise*. It appears to be of different origin from *despise*, and to be formed on the root of the Spanish word. We probably see its affinities in Sp. *pison*, a rammer, and the L. *piso*, to stamp, whence *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle*, *piston*, &c. The primary sense then is to thrust, drive, and hence to cast off or tread down, to *despise*.]

1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i.

Else he will hold to the one, and *despise* the other. Matt. vi.

2. To abhor. Shak.

DESPISED, *pp.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.

DESPISEDNESS, *n.* The state of being despised.

DESPISER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

DESPISING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdain.

DESPISING, *n.* Contempt.

DESPISINGLY, *adv.* With contempt.

DESPITE, *n.* [Fr. *depit*; Norm. *despite*; Arm. *desped*; It. *despetto*, spite, malice. Qu. from L. *despectus*, *despicio*. See *Spite*.]

1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee. Shak.

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition. [See *Spite*.]

He will rise to fame in *despite* of his enemies.

3. An act of malice or contempt; as a *despite* to the Most High. Milton.

DESPITE, *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. Raleigh.

DESPITEFUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as a *despiteful* enemy. King Charles.

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters. Rom. i.

DESPITEFULLY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you. Matt. v.

DESPITEFULNESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

DESPITEOUS, *a.* Malicious. Obs. Milton.

DESPITEOUSLY, *adv.* Furiously. Obs. Spenser.

DESPOIL', *v. t.* [L. *despolio*; *de* and *spolio*, to spoil; Fr. *depouiller*; It. *spogliare*; Sp. *despojar*; Port. *id.* See *Spoil*.]

1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of*; as, to *despoil* one of arms; to *despoil* of honors; to *despoil* of innocence.

2. To strip or divest by any means. Woodward.

DESPOILED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.

DESPOILER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DESPOILING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DESPOLIATION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

DESPOND', *v. i.* [L. *despondeo*; *de* and *spondeo*, to promise; literally, to throw to or forward.]

1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits.

I should *despair*, or at least *despond*. Scott's Letters.

2. To lose all courage, spirit or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

Others depress their own minds, and *despond* at the first difficulty. Locke.

Note. The distinction between *despair* and *despond* is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

DESPONDENCY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DESPONDENT, *a.* Losing courage at the

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loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.

Bentley. Thomson.

DESPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.

DESPOND'ING, *ppr.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits.

DESPOND'INGLY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DESPONS'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. desponso.*] To betroth. [*Not in use.*]

DESPONSA'TION, *n.* A betrothing. [*Not in use.*]

DESPOT, *n.* [*Gr. δεισποτης*, a master or lord; *It. despoto*; *Fr. despote*; *Sp. despoto.*]

An emperor, king or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence in a general sense, a tyrant. *Burke.*

DESPOT'IC, *a.* Absolute in power; independent of control

from men, constitution or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as a *despotic* prince.

2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute; arbitrary; as *despotic* authority or power. *Addison. Swift.*

3. Tyrannical.

DESPOT'ICALLY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

Blackstone.

DESPOT'ICALNESS, *n.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DESPOTISM, *n.* [*Sp. despotismo*; *Fr. despotisme.*]

1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan.

2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DESPUMATE, *v. i.* [*L. despumo*; *de* and *spuma*, froth or scum.]

To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming. *Core.*

DESQUAMA'TION, *n.* [*L. desquamo*; *de* and *squama*, a scale.]

A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales. *Core.*

DESS, for *desk*. [*Not in use.*]

Chaucer. Spenser.

DESSERT', *n.* *dezzert'*. [*Fr. dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table; *de* and *servir*, to serve.]

A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.

Dryden.

DESTINATE, *v. t.* [*L. destino, destinatus.*] To design or appoint. [*Seldom used. See Destine.*]

DESTINATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined. *Morton.*

DESTINA'TION, *n.* [*L. destinatio.*] The act of destining, or appointing.

2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. Every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

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3. The place to which a thing is appointed, as the ship left her *destination*; but it is more usual to say, the place of her *destination*.

DES'TINE, *v. t.* [*L. destino*; probably *de* and *stino* or *stano*. There seems to have been a root of this orthography, different from *L. sto*, which we find in *obstinate*, *obstino*, *præstino*, and in Russ. *stanovlyu* is to set or place, *stan* is stature, and we have *stanchion*, and *stone*, Sax. *stan*, perhaps from the same root. The words beginning with *st*, as *stable*, *steady*, *stage*, *stand*, signify to *set*, but the difference of final articulation seems to indicate a difference of roots—*stab*, *stad*, *stag*, *stan*.]

1. To set, ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place. We *destine* a son to the ministerial office; a house for a place of worship; a ship for the London trade or to Lisbon; and we are all *destined* to a future state of happiness or misery.

2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; as the *destined* hour of death.

3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably. *Prior.*

DES'TINED, *pp.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DES'TINING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.

DES'TINY, *n.* [*Fr. destin*; *It. destino*; *Sp. id.*] State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; as, men are solicitous to know their future *destiny*, which is however happily concealed from them.

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*?

Spenser.

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it; called by the Latins, *parce*.

DES'TITUTE, *a.* [*L. destitutus, destitutus*; *de* and *statuo*, to set. Literally, set from or away.]

1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as *destitute* of virtue, or of piety; *destitute* of food and clothing. It differs from *deprived*, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession.

2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*.

Ps. cii.

DES'TITUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

DES'TITUTE, *v. t.* To forsake. [*Not used.*]

Fotherby.

2. To deprive. [*Not used.*]

Bacon.

DESTITU'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.

Hooker. Taylor.

DESTROY', *v. t.* [*L. destruo*; *de* and *struo*, to pile, to build; *Fr. détruire*; *It. distruggere*; *Sp. Port. destruir*. See *Structure*.]

1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to *destroy* a house or temple; to *destroy* a fortification.

2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning; as, to *destroy* a city.

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3. To ruin; to bring to naught; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* a theory or scheme; to *destroy* a government; to *destroy* influence.

4. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. *Is. xxxvi.*

5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate; *applied to men or other animals.*

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. *Num. xxxii.*

All the wicked will he *destroy*. *Ps. cxlv.*

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain *destroys* happiness.

That the body of sin might be *destroyed*.

Rom. vi.

7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. Birds *destroy* insects. Hawks *destroy* chickens.

8. In *general*, to put an end to; to annihilate a thing or the form in which it exists. An army is *destroyed* by slaughter, capture or dispersion; a forest, by the ax, or by fire; towns, by fire or inundation, &c.

9. In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

DESTROY'ABLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather.

[*Little used.*] *Derham.*

DESTROY'ED, *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away; &c.

DESTROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.

DESTROY'ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DESTROY'ING, *n.* Destruction. *Milton.*

DESTRUCT, for *destroy*, is not used.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* [*L. destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DESTRUCT'ION, *n.* [*L. destructio.* See *Destroy*.]

1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as the *destruction* of buildings, or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of any thing; that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as the *destruction* of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as the *destruction* of a particular government; the *destruction* of happiness.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. *1 Sam. v.*

3. Ruin.

Destruction and misery are in their ways.

Rom. 3.

4. Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*.

Matt. vii.

5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day.

Ps. xci.

DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with *of* or *to*; as a *destructive* fire or famine. Intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

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DESTRUCTIVELY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy; as *destructively* lewd or intemperate.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, *n.* A destroyer; a consumer. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

DESUDATION, *n.* [*L. desudo; de and sudo, to sweat.*]

A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DESUETUDE, *n.* [*L. desuetudo, from desuesco; de and suesco, to accustom one's self.*]

The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by *desuetude*. Words in every language are lost by *desuetude*.

DESULPHURATE, *v. t.* [*de and sulphurate or sulphur.*] To deprive of sulphur. *Chemistry.*

DESULPHURATED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.

DESULPHURATING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.

DESULPHURATION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.

DESULTORILY, *adv.* [*See Desultory.*] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

DESULTORINESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.

DESULTORY, *a.* [*L. desultorius, from desilio; de and salio, to leap.*]

1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as a *desultory* conversation.

2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes; as a *desultory* thought.

DESUME, *v. t.* [*L. desumo.*] To take from; to borrow. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

DETACH, *v. t.* [*Fr. detacher; Arm. distaga; Sp. Port. destacar; It. staccare; de and the root of Eng. tack. See Attach.*]

1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party.

2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service.

3. To select ships from a fleet and send them on a separate service.

DETACHED, *pp.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service.

2. *a.* Separate; as *detached* parcels or portions.

DETACHING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.

DETACHMENT, *n.* The act of detaching or separating.

2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition.

3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

DETAILED, *v. t.* [*Fr. detailler, to cut in pieces; de and tailler, to cut, Sp. tallar, It. tagliare.*]

1. To relate, report or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

Law of Massachusetts.

DETAILED, *n.* [*Fr.*] A narration or report of particulars; a minute and particular account. He related the story in *detail*. He gave a *detail* of all the transactions.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DETAILED, *pp.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILED, *n.* One who details.

DETAILED, *ppr.* Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. Selecting from the rosters.

DETAIN, *v. t.* [*L. detineo; de and teneo, to hold; Fr. detenir; Sp. detener. See Tenant.*]

1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. *Detain* not the wages of the hireling. *Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. We were *detained* by the rain.

Let us *detain* thee, till we have made ready a kid. Judges xiii.

3. To hold in custody. *Blackstone.*

DETAINER, *n.* A writ. [*See Detinue.*]

DETAINED, *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.

DETAINER, *n.* One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops or prevents from going.

2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. *Blackstone.*

DETAINING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.

DETAINMENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention. *Blackstone.*

DETECT, *v. t.* [*L. detego, detectus; de and tego, to cover, W. lot, Eng. to deck, which see.*]

Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to *detect* the ramifications and insinuations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices. We *detect* a thief, or the crime of stealing. We *detect* the artifices of the man, or the man himself. We *detect* what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design.

DETECTED, *pp.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.

DETECTER, *n.* A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

DETECTING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.

DETECTION, *n.* The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as the *detection* of a thief or burglarian; the *detection* of fraud or

forgery; the *detection* of artifice, device or a plot.

2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETENEBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. de and tenebra.*]

To remove darkness. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

DETENT, *n.* [*L. detentus; Fr. detente.*] A stop in a clock, which by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking. *Encyc.*

DETENTION, *n.* [*See Detain.*] The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. *Blackstone.*

2. Confinement; restraint; as *detention* in custody.

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as the *detention* of the mail by bad roads.

DETER, *v. t.* [*L. deterreo; de and terreo, to frighten.*]

1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. We are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties. The state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey. A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

2. To prevent by prohibition or danger. *Milford.*

DETERGE, *v. t.* [*L. detergi; de and tergo, to wipe or scour.*]

To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer. *Wiseman.*

DETERGED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.

DETERGENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

DETERGENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

DETERGING, *ppr.* Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.

DETERIORATE, *v. i.* [*Fr. deteriorer; It. deteriorare; Sp. deteriorar, from deterior, worse, L. deterior.*]

To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meltiorate*.

DETERIORATE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition. *Hayley. Paley.*

DETERIORATED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.

DETERIORATING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.

DETERIORATION, *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERIORITY, *n.* Worse state or quality; as *deteriority* of diet. *Ray.*

DETERMENT, *n.* [*See Deter.*] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters. *Boyle.*

DETERMINABLE, *a.* [*See Determine.*]

1. That may be decided with certainty. *Boyle.*

2. That may end or be determined.

DETERMINATE, *a.* [*L. determinatus.*]

1. Limited; fixed; definite; as a *determinate* quantity of matter.

2. Established; settled; positive; as a *determinate* rule or order.
The *determinate* counsel of God. Acts ii.
3. Decisive; conclusive; as a *determinate* resolution or judgment.
4. Resolved on. *Shak.*
5. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
- DETERM/INATE**, *v. t.* To limit. [*Not used.* See *Determine.*]
- DETERM/INATELY**, *adv.* With certainty.
The principles of religion are *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*
2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. [*Unusual.*] *Sidney.*
- DETERM/INATENESS**, *n.* The state of being *determinate*, certain, or precise.
- DETERMINA/TION**, *n.* The act of *determining* or deciding.
2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their *determination*.
3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy *determination* of causes, civil and criminal.
4. Absolute direction to a certain end.
Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*
5. An ending; a putting an end to; as the *determination* of a will. *Blackstone.*
- DETERMINATIVE**, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.
The *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*
2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be *determinative* and limit the subject. *Watts.*
- DETERMINATOR**, *n.* One who determines. *Brown.*
- DETERMINE**, *v. t.* [*L. determino; de and termino*, to bound; *terminus*, a boundary or limit; *W. teryn*, an extremity, or limit; *ter*, outward, extreme; *terynu*, to fix a bound, to limit, to determine; *term*, a term, extreme point; *termiaw*, to limit; *Ir. teora*, a border or limit; *Gr. τερα, τερωω*. See *Term.*]
1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. We say, I had *determined* this question in my own mind; the court has *determined* the cause.
2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event *determined* his fate.
3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to *determine* the proper season for planting seeds.
God—*hath determined* the times before appointed. Acts xvii.
4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Yonder hill *determines* our view. Knowledge is *determined* by the sight. *Bacon.*
5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.
6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in Definition first.
I *determined* this with myself. 2 Cor. ii.
- Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx.
7. To destroy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
8. To put an end to; as, to *determine* a will. *Blackstone.*
9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.
The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*
- DETERM/INE**, *v. i.* To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision.
He shall pay as the judges *determine*. Ex. xxi.
It is indifferent how the learned shall *determine* concerning this matter. *Anon.*
2. To end; to terminate. The danger *determined* by the death of the conspirators. Revolutions often *determine* in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.
Some estates may *determine*, on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*
- DETERMINED**, *pp.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.
2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose, as a *determined* man; or manifesting a firm resolution, as a *determined* countenance.
- DETERM/INING**, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.
- DETERRA/TION**, *n.* [*L. de and terra*, earth.] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. *Woodward.*
- DETER/RED**, *pp.* [*See Deter.*] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty or danger.
- DETER/RING**, *ppr.* Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil.
2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening. *Ash.*
- DETER/SION**, *n.* [*L. deterius, detergo*. See *Deterge.*] The act of cleansing, as a sore. *Wiseman.*
- DETER/SIVE**, *a.* [*It. deterivo; Fr. deter-sif*. See *Deterge.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.
- DETER/SIVE**, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.
- DETEST'**, *v. t.* [*L. detestor; de and testor*, to affirm or bear witness; *It. detestare*; *Sp. detestar*; *Fr. detester*. The primary sense of *testor* is to set, throw or thrust. To *detest* is to thrust away.]
To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.
- DETEST/ABLE**, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.
Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v.
- DETEST/ABLENESS**, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.
- DETEST/ABLY**, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.
- DETESTA/TION**, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with *of*. The good man entertains uniformly a *detestation* of sin.
- DETEST/ED**, *pp.* Hated extremely; abhorred.
- DETEST/ER**, *n.* One who abhors.
- DETEST/ING**, *ppr.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.
- DETHRO/NE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. détrôner*; *Sp. destronar*; *It. stronare*; *de* and *throne*, *L. thronus*.]
1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.
2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.
The protector was *dethroned*. *Hume.*
- DETHRO/NED**, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.
- DETHRO/NEMENT**, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor or prince.
- DETHRO/NER**, *n.* One who dethrones.
- DETHRONING**, *ppr.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.
- DET/INUE**, *n.* [*Fr. detenu*, detained; *dete-nir*, to detain.]
In law, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, &c., to recover the thing itself or damages for the detainer. *Blackstone.*
- DET/ONATE**, *v. t.* [*L. detono; de* and *tono*, to thunder.]
In chemistry, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.
- DET/ONATE**, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Niter *detonates* with sulphur.
- DET/ONATED**, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.
- DET/ONATING**, *ppr.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.
- DETONA/TION**, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. *Detonation* is not *decrepitation*.
- DETONIZA/TION**, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.
- DET/ONIZE**, *v. t.* [*See Detonate.*] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.
- DET/ONIZE**, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.
This precipitate—*detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy.*
- DET/ONIZED**, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.
- DET/ONIZING**, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.
- DETOR/SION**, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.
- DETORT'**, *v. t.* [*L. detortus*, of *detorqueo*; *de* and *torqueo*, to twist.]
To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning. *Dryden.*
- DETORT/ED**, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.
- DETORT/ING**, *ppr.* Wresting; perverting.
- DETÔUR'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A turning; a circuitous way.
- DETRACT'**, *v. t.* [*L. detractum; detracto*; *detraho*; *de* and *traho*, to draw; *Sp. detractar*; *It. detrarre*; *Fr. detracter*. See *Draw* and *Drag.*]
1. Literally, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit, through envy, malice or other motive; hence, to *detract from*, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

Never circulate reports that detract from the reputation or honor of your neighbor, without obvious necessity to justify the act. *Anon.*

2. To take away; to withdraw, in a literal sense. *Wotton. Boyle.*

DETRACTION, *n.* [L. *detractio*.] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit, as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander or defamation.

DETRACTIOUS, *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [*Not in use.*]

DETRACTIVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRACTOR, *n.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.

DETRACTORY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with from. *Johnson. Boyle.*

DETRACTRESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DETECT, *v. t.* [L. *detracto*.] To refuse. [*Not in use.*] *Fotherby.*

DETRIMENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum*. Qu. *deter*, worse, or *detero*, *detrilum*, worn off.] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of *detriment* to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. *It is a word of very general application.*

DETRIMENTAL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

A spirit of speculation may be detrimental to regular commerce. *Anon.*

DETRIMENTION, *n.* [L. *detero*.] A wearing off. *Stevens.*

DETRITUS, *n.* [L. *detrilus*, worn; *detero*, to wear.]

In *geology*, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; as diluvial *detrilus*. *Buckland.*

DETRUDE, *v. t.* [L. *detrudo*; *de* and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force. *Locke. Thomson.*

DETRUDED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DETRUDING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DETRUNCATE, *v. t.* [L. *detruncare*; *de* and *truncare*, to cut shorter; *truncus*, cut short: Fr. *trancher*; Arm. *troucha*, or *traincha*. See *Trench*.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DETRUNCATION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DETRUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [See *Detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down.

DETURPATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo*.] To defile. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

DEUCE, *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two.] Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; a term used in gaming.

DEUCE, *n.* A demon. [See *Duce*.]

DEUTEROGAMIST, *n.* [infra.] One who marries the second time. *Goldsmith.*

DEUTEROGAMY, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *γamos*, marriage.]

A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife. *Goldsmith.*

DEUTERONOMY, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *νομος*, law.]

The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEUTOXYD, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *οxyd*; strictly, *deuteroxyd*.]

In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the second degree.

DEVAPORATION, *n.* [*de* and L. *vaporatio*.] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain. *Darwin.*

DEVAST, *v. t.* [L. *devasto*.] To lay waste; to plunder. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

DEVASTATE, *v. t.* [L. *devasto*; *de* and *vasto*, to waste; Fr. *devaster*; Sp. *devastar*; It. *devastare*. See *Waste*.]

To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEVASTATED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEVASTATING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEVASTATION, *n.* [L. *devastatio*.] Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havoc; as by armies, fire, flood, &c.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator. *Blackstone.*

DEVELOP, *v. t.* [Fr. *developper*; It. *sviluppare*, to unfold, to display; *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, intricacy.]

1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice.

The General began to develop the plan of his operations.

These serve to develop its tenets. *Milner.*

2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate; as, to develop a plot.

DEVELOPED, *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DEVELOPING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DEVELOPMENT, *n.* An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition.

2. The unraveling of a plot.

DEVEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*, id., *vestis*, a vest, a garment. Generally written *divest*.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. *Denham.*

2. To deprive; to take away; as, to *devest* a man or nation of rights. [See *Divest*.]

3. To free from; to disengage.

1. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DEVEST, *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

[This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DEVESTED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DEVESTING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

DEVEX, *a.* [L. *deverex*.] Bending down. [*Not in use.*]

DEVEXITY, *n.* [L. *deveritas*, from *de* and *veho*, to carry.]

A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward. *Davies.*

DEVIIATE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare*; Sp. *desviarse*; L. *devius*; *de*, from, and *via*, way.]

1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DEVIATION, *n.* A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course or line.

2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy.

3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility. *Park.*

DEVICE, *n.* [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; It. *divisa*; from L. *divisus*, *divido*.]

1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project; sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad purposes.

In a good sense:

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer. li.*

In a bad sense:

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty. *Job v.*

They imagined a mischievous device. *Ps. xxi.*

2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields. *Addison.*

3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as a man of noble device. *Shak.*

4. A spectacle or show. *Obs.* *Beaum.*

DEVICFUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive. *Spenser.*

DEVICFULLY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived. *Donne.*

DEVIL, *n.* *dev'l.* [Sax. *diabol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel*; Sw. *diefwl*; Dan. *diavel*; Russ. *diavol*; Tartar, *diol*; L. *diabolus*; Gr. *διαβολος*, said to be from *διαβαλλω*, to calumniate; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; It. *diavolo*. The *Armoric* is *diawl*; W. *diawl*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *awl*, light—one without light, [prince of darkness.] The Irish is *diabhail*, which, according to O'Brien, is composed of *dia*, deity, and *bhal*, air, [god of the air.] If these Celtic words are justly explained, they are not connected with *diabolus*, or the latter is erroneously deduced.]

1. In the *christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently and erroneously used for demon.

2. A very wicked person, and in ludicrous

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language, any great evil. In profane language, it is an expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c.

3. An idol, or false god. Lev. xvii. 2 Chron. xi.

DEV'ILING, *n.* A young devil. [Not in use.] Beaum.

DEV'ILISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* wickedness. Sidney.

2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. Shak.

3. Excessive; enormous; in a vulgar and ludicrous sense; as a *devilish* cheat. Addison.

DEV'ILISHLY, *adv.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. South.

2. Greatly; excessively; in a vulgar sense.

DEV'ILISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DEV'ILISM, *n.* The state of devils. [Not used.] Bp. Hall.

DEV'ILIZE, *v. t.* To place among devils. [Not used.] Bp. Hall.

DEV'ILKIN, *n.* A little devil. Clarissa.

DEV'ILSHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DEV'IOUS, *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.] Out of the common way or track; as a *devious* course.

2. Wandering; roving; rambling. To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. Thomson.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts. One *devious* step at first may lead into a course of habitual vice. Anon.

DEVIR'GINATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *devirgino*.] To deflower. Sandys.

DEVISABLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. [See the Verb.]

1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. Blackstone.

2. That can be invented or contrived. Sadler.

DEVISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *deviser*, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. *divisare*, to think, divide or share; from L. *divisus*, *divido*.]

1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; as, to *devise* an engine or machine; to *devise* a new mode of writing; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* arguments. To *devise* curious works in gold and silver. Ex. xxxv. In a bad sense: Devise not evil against thy neighbor. Prov. iii.

2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate. Blackstone.

DEVISE, *v. i.* To consider; to contrive: to lay a plan; to form a scheme. Devise how you will use him, when he comes. Shak.

Formerly followed by *of*; as, let us *devise of* ease. Spenser.

DEVISE, *n.* Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testament. Blackstone.

2. A will or testament.

3. A share of estate bequeathed.

DEVISE, *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented. Obs. Hooker.

DEVISED, *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEVISEE', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor. Grew.

DEVISING, *ppr.* Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.

2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DEVISOR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements. Blackstone.

DEVITABLE, *a.* Avoidable. [Not in use.]

DEVITA'TION, *n.* An escaping. [Not in use.]

DEVOGA'TION, *n.* [L. *devocatio*.] A calling away; seduction. [Not in use.] Hallywell.

DEVOID', *a.* [*de* and *void*, Fr. *vuide*, *vide*. See *Void*.]

1. Void; empty; vacant; applied to place. Spenser.

2. Destitute; not possessing; as *devoid* of understanding.

3. Free from; as *devoid* of fear or shame.

DEVOIR, *n.* [Fr. *devoir*; It. *dovere*; from L. *debeo*, to owe.] Primarily, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our *devoirs* to the queen, or to the ladies.

DEVOLU'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio*.] The act of rolling down; as the *devolution* of earth into a valley. Woodward.

2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor. Hale.

DEVOLVE, *v. t.* *devolv'*. [L. *devolvere*; *de* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.]

1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings. Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze. Thomson.

2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor. The king *devolved* the care and disposition of affairs on the duke of Ormond. Temple. Gibbon.

DEVOLVE, *v. i.* *devolv'*. Literally, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander in chief, the command *devolved* on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown *devolved* on his eldest son.

DEVOLVED, *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DEVOLVING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DEVOTARY, *n.* A votary. [Not in use.] Gregory.

DEVOTE, *v. t.* [L. *devoceo*, *devotus*; *de* and *voveo*, to vow; Fr. *devoier*.]

1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate. No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* to the Lord—shall be sold or redeemed. Every *devoted* thing is most holy to the Lord. Lev. xxvii.

2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to *devote* one's self to science; to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.

3. To give up; to resign; as, aliens were *de-*

voted to rapine; the city was *devoted* to the flames.

4. To doom; to consign over; as, to *devote* one to destruction.

5. To execrate; to doom to evil. Rowe.

DEVOTE, *a.* Devoted. Milton.

DEVOTE, *n.* A devotee. Sandys.

DEVOTED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.

DEVOTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as *devotedness* to religion. Grew. Milner.

DEVOTEE', *n.* [Fr. *devot*.] One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, *n.* Devotedness; devotion. Mem. of Buchanan.

2. Vowed dedication. Mason.

DEVOTER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshiper.

DEVOTING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.

DEVOTION, *n.* The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.

2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.

3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties. As I passed by and beheld your *devotions*. Acts xvii.

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. A christian will be regular in his morning and evening *devotions*.

5. An act of reverence, respect or ceremony. Shak.

6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his *devotion* to the king, and to the interest of the nation. Clarendon.

7. Earnestness; ardor; eagerness. He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. Shak.

8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence. Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; as a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises.

2. Suited to devotion; as a *devotional* frame of mind.

DEVOTIONALIST, } *n.* A person given

DEVOTIONIST, } to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devout. Spectator.

DEVOTO, *n.* [It.] A devotee. [Not in use.] Spenser.

DEVOTOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships. Obs. Beaum.

DEVOUR', *v. t.* [L. *devoro*; *de* and *voro*, to eat; It. *vorare*, *divorare*; Sp. *devorar*; Fr. *devorer*; Arm. *devori*; W. *port*, to feed; Gr. *ποπα*, pasture; Heb. Ch. *בָּרַע*, to consume. Class Br. No. 6.]

1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat

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ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man.

We will say, some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii.

In the morning he shall *devour* the prey. Gen. xlix.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence.

I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall *devour* the palaces of Ben-Hadad. Amos i.

Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him. Ez. vii.

3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume. He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. Shak.

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot. As soon as this thy son had come, who hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv.

5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions. Ye *devour* widows' houses. Matt. xxiii.

6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul. Your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may *devour*. 1 Pet. v.

7. To slay. The sword shall *devour* the young lions. Nah. ii.

8. To enjoy with avidity. Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, *Devour* her o'er and o'er with vast delight. Dryden.

DEVOUR'ED, *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DEVOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes or destroys; he that preys on.

DEVOUR'ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DEVOUR'INGLY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DEVOUT', *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot*; L. *devotus*. See *Devote*.]

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer. We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. Rogers.

2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious. Simeon was a just man and *devout*. Luke ii. *Devout* men carried Stephen to his burial. Acts viii.

3. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with eyes *devout*. Milton.

4. Sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.

DEVOUT', *n.* A devotee. [Not used.] Sheldon.

DEVOUT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DEVOUT'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of devotion. Bp. of Chichester.

DEVOUT'LY, *adv.* With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion. He was *devoutly* engaged in prayer. Anon.

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts; as, he viewed the cross *devoutly*.

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a consummation *devoutly* to be wished.

DEVOUT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being devout. Glanville.

DEVOW', *v. t.* To give up. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

DEX

DEW, *n.* [Sax. *deau*; D. *dauw*; G. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*; Dan. *dugg*. See Class Dg. No. 24. 60. 62. 63. It is probably from the same primary root as *thaw*; G. *thau*, dew, *thauen*, to thaw.]

The water or moisture collected or deposited on or near the surface of the earth, during the night, by the escape of the heat which held the water in solution.

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten. Milton. Dryden.

DEW'BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew. Thomson.

DEW'-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of a species of brier or bramble, that creeps along the ground, of the genus *Rubus*. Gray.

DEW-BESPAN'GLED, *a.* Spangled with dew-drops. Gray.

DEW-BESPRENT', *a.* Sprinkled with dew. Obs. Milton.

DEW-BESPRINK'LED, *a.* Sprinkled with dew. Shenstone.

DEW'-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew. Milton.

DEW'-DROPPING, *a.* Wetting as with dew. Thomson.

DEW'ED, *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW-IMPEARLED, *a.* [See *Pearl*.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls. Drayton.

DEW'ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW'-LAP, *n.* [dew and lap, to lick.] The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing. Addison.

2. In *Shakespeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW'-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEW'-WORM, *n.* A worm, called otherwise earth-worm, a species of *Lumbricus*, which lives just under the surface of the ground. It is of a pale red color, and does no injury to plants.

DEW'Y, *a.* Partaking of dew; like dew; as dewy mist.

2. Moist with dew; as dewy fields. His dewy locks distilled Ambrosia. Milton.

DEX'TER, *a.* [L. *dexter*; Gr. *δεξις*; Ir. *deas*.] Right, as opposed to left; a term used in heraldry, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, bend-dexter; dexter-point. Encyc.

DEXTER'ITY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, right, fit, prompt.]

1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. We say, a man handles an instrument, or eludes a thrust, with dexterity.

2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations. We say, a negotiation is conducted with dexterity. Gibbon.

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left. Brown.

DEXTRAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEXTROR'SAL, *a.* [dexter and *versus*, versus, from *verto*, to turn.]

Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix. Henry.

DEX'TROUS, *a.* Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; as a dextrous hand; a dextrous workman.

2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as a dextrous manager.

3. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as dextrous management.

DEX'TROUSLY, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

DEX'TROUSNESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

DEY, *n.* The title of the governor or sovereign of Algiers, under the protection of the Grand Seigneur. Encyc.

DI, a prefix, a contraction of *dis*, denotes from, separation or negation, or two.

DIA, a Greek, a prefix, denotes through.

DI'ABASE, *n.* Another name of greenstone. Cleveland.

DIABATE'RIAL, *a.* [Gr. *diabatai*.] Border-passing. Mitford.

DIABE'TES, *n.* [Gr. *διαβητης*, from *diabatai*, to pass through; *dia* and *batto*, to go or pass.] A long continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. Coxe. Encyc.

DIABET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DIABOL'IC, } [L. *diabolus*, the devil.]

DIABOL'ICAL, } a. Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as a diabolical temper; a diabolical scheme or action.

DIABOL'ICALLY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DIABOL'ICALNESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DIAB'OLISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.

2. Possession by the devil. Warburton.

DIAE'US'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαεωω*, to burn or inflame.]

Belonging to curves formed by refraction. Bailey.

DIACH'YLON, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *χλω*.] An emollient plaster.

DIAE'ONAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus*.] Pertaining to a deacon.

DIAE'OUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαωω*, to hear; *dia* and *awoo*, to hear.]

Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIAE'OUS'TICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics*. Encyc.

DIAE'CRITICAL, *a.* [Gr. *διακριτος*; *dia* and *κριω*, to separate; *dia* and *κριω*, to separate.]

That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as a diacritical point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any diacritical mark. Encyc.

DI'ADELPH, *n.* [Gr. *διδ*, *δι*, twice, and *αδελφος*, a brother.]

In botany, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

DIA

DIADELPH'IAN, *a.* Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DI'ADEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαδημα*, from *διαδεω*, to gird; *δια* and *δεω*, to bind; *L. diadema*.]

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes embroidered with gold, or set with pearls and precious stones.

2. In modern usage, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and figuratively, empire; supreme power.

Gibbon.

3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A diadem of beauty. *Is. xlviii.*

DI'ADEMED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM, *n.* [Gr. *διαδρομη*, a running about; *διαδρομεω*; *δια* and *δρεμω*, to run.]

A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed. *Locke.*

DIAGNOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαγνωστικός*; *διαγνωσσω*; *δια* and *γνωσσω*, to know.]

Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DIAGNOS'TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. *Diagnostics* are of two kinds; the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *pathognomonic*, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. *Encyc.*

DIAG'ONAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγωνίος*; *δια* and *γωνία*, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.

2. Being in an angular direction.

DIAG'ONAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the *diameter*, and sometimes the *diameter*. *Encyc.*

DIAG'ONALLY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DI'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *διαγραμμα*; *δια* and *γραφω*, to write.]

In *geometry*, a figure, draught or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. Anciently, a musical scale.

DIAGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*, to describe.] Descriptive.

DIAGRAPH'ICAL, } *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω*, to describe.] Descriptive.

DI'AL, *n.* [Ir. *diail*; probably from *day*, *dies*.]

An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plain surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane, erected perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time of the day. The edge of the plane, which shows the time, is called the *stile* of the dial, and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this plane is erected, is called the *substile*; and the angle included between the *substile* and *stile*, is called the *elevation* or *height* of the stile. A dial may be horizontal, vertical, or inclining. *Encyc.*

DI'AL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DI'ALECT, *n.* [Gr. *διαλεκτος*; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak; *It. dialetto*; *Fr. dialecte*; *Sp. dialecto*.]

1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state; consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects, the Attic, Ionic, Doric and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. But in regard to a large portion of words, many languages, which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.

2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking. *South.*

DIALEC'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect, or dialects; not radical.

2. Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALEC'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of dialect.

DIALEC'TICIAN, *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DIALEC'TICS, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. *Encyc.*

DI'ALING, *n.* The art of constructing dials, or of drawing dials on a plane. The *sciatic* science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DI'ALIST, *n.* A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

DI'ALLAGE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγή*, difference, alluding to the difference of luster between its natural joints.]

A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussure, of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its subspecies are green diallage, metalloidal diallage and bronzite. *Cleveland.*

The metalloidal subspecies is called *schillerstein*, or *schiller spar*.

DIAL'OGISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more. *Fulke.*

DIAL'OGIST, *n.* [See *Dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues. *Johnson.*

DIALOGIST'IC, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

DIAL'OGIZE, *v. i.* [See *Dialogue*.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DI'ALOGUE, *n.* *di'alog*. [Fr. *dialogue*; *It. dialogo*; *Sp. id.*; from Gr. *διαλογος*, from *διαλεγμαι*, to dispute; *δια* and *λεγω*, to speak.]

1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as the *dialogues* of Cicero de Oratore, and de Natura Deorum.

DI'ALOGUE, *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DI'ALOGUE-WRITER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DIAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαλυσις*; *διαλυω*, to dissolve; *δια* and *λυω*, to dissolve.]

A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; as, *æ'r*, *mosaic*.

2. In *medicine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity. *Parr.*

DIAMAN'TINE, for *adamantine*. [Not in use.]

DIAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *διαμετρος*, *δια* and *μετρον*, measure through.]

1. A right line passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts.

2. A right line passing through the center of a piece of timber, a rock or other object, from one side to the other; as the *diameter* of a tree, or of a stone.

DIAM'ETRAL, *a.* Diametrical, which see.

DIAM'ETRALLY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DIAMET'RICAL, *a.* Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct; as *diametrical* opposition.

DIAMET'RICALLY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; as *diametrically* opposite.

DIAMOND, *n.* *di'mond*. [Fr. *diamant*; *It. and Sp. diamante*; *G. and D. diamant*; *L. adamas*; *Gr. αδαμος*, whence *adamant*, from the Celtic; *W. chedvaen*, moving stone; *ched*, to fly or move, and *maen*, stone; a name first given to the loadstone. See *Adamant*.]

1. A mineral, gem or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. In its rough state, it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of carbon, and when heated to 14° Wedgewood, and exposed to a current of air, it is gradually, but completely combustible. When pure and transparent, it is said to be of the first water. *Encyc. Kirwan. Cleveland.*

2. A very small printing letter.

3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.

DIAMOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond, as a diamond color; or consisting of diamonds, as a diamond chain.

DIAMONDED, *a.* Having the figure of an oblique angled parallelogram, or rhombus. *Fuller.*

DIAMOND-MINE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DIAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *δεις*, *δύ*, twice, and *ανηρ*, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having two stamens.

DIAN'DRIAN, *a.* Having two stamens.

DI'APASM, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασσω*, to sprinkle.] A perfume. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

DIAPA'SON, } *n.* [Gr. *διαπασσω*, through all.]

DI'APASE, } *n.* In *music*, the octave or interval which includes all the tones.

2. Among *musical instrument-makers*, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones. *Busby.*

Diapáson-diapen'te, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth. *Encyc. Busby.*

Diapáson-diatessaron, a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapáson-ditone, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapáson-semiditone, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5. *Encyc.*

DIAPEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*, five.] 1. A fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave. *Encyc.*

2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients. *Core.*

DI'APER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, diapered; said to be from Ypres, in the Netherlands. *Anderson.*]

Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DI'APER, *v. t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower. *Spenser. Howel.*

DI'APER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. *Peacham.*

If you *diaper* on folds. *Peacham.*

DI'APHANED, *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DIAPHANE'ITY, *n.* [Gr. *διαφανεια*; *διαφανω*, to shine through; *δια* and *φανω*, to shine.]

The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DIAPHAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανης*. See *supra.*] Having power to transmit light; transparent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPH'ANOUS, *a.* [See *supra.*] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις*; *διαφορεω*, to carry through; *δια* and *φορεω*, to carry.]

Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. *Core. Encyc.*

DIAPHORET'IC, *a.* [*supra.*] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DIAPHORET'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. *Core. Encyc.*

Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration; the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat. *Parr.*

DI'APHRAGM, *n.* *di'afra'm*. [Gr. *διαφραγμα*; *δια* and *φρασσω*, to break off, to defend.]

1. In anatomy, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. *Core. Encyc.*

2. A partition or dividing substance. *Woodward.*

DIAPOR'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις*; *διαπορεω*, to doubt.] In rhetoric, doubt; hesitation. *Bailey.*

DIAR'ESIS, } [*supra.*] *διαρεις*, a division; **DIAR'ESY**, } *διαρεις*; *δια* and *αρεις*, to take away.]

The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark placed over one of two vowels, denoting

that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters; as *αε*.

DIA'RIAN, *a.* [See *Diary.*] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIA'RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHE'A, *n.* [Gr. *διάρρεια*; *διάρρηνω*, to flow through; *δια* and *ρηνω*, to flow.]

Purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool. *Encyc.*

DIARRHET'IC, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative.

DIA'RY, *n.* [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as a *diary* of the weather.

A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.

DIA'SCHISM, *n.* [Gr. *διασχισμα*, a piece cut off; *διασχίζω*; *δια* and *σχίζω*, to cut off.]

In music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma*. *Encyc.*

DIA'SPORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπερω*, to disperse.]

A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray color, and infusible.

A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known. *Haüy. Brongniart. Cleaveland.*

DIATAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διασταλτικός*, dilating.]

Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth and major seventh. *Busby.*

DIASTEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα*.] In music, a simple interval.

DIAS'TOLE, } [*supra.*] *διαστολη*; *δια* and **DIAS'TOLY**, } *στολλω*, to set or send from.]

1. Among physicians, a dilatation of the heart, auricles and arteries; opposed to *systole* or contraction. *Encyc.*

2. In grammar, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DIASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *διαστυλος*.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations. *Harris.*

DIATES'SARON, *n.* [Gr. *δια και τεσσαρα*, four.]

Among musicians, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, by or through, and *τονος*, sound.]

Ascending or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. This epithet is given to a scale or gammut, to intervals of a certain kind, or to music composed of these intervals; as a *diatonic* series; a *diatonic* interval; *diatonic* melody or harmony. It is applied to ordinary music, containing only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone. *Encyc. Harris.*

DI'ATRIBE, *n.* [Gr. *διατριβη*.] A continued discourse or disputation. *Bailey.*

DIAZEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαζευγνυμι*, to disjoin.]

A *diazetic* tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of

it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B. *Harris.*

DIB'BLE, *n.* [probably from the root of *top*, tip, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to *dip*, to thrust in.]

A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To dabble or dip; a term in angling.

DIB'STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *dicacitas*.] Pertness. [*Little used.*] *Graves.*

DIC'AST, *n.* [Gr. *δικαστης*, from *δικαω*, to judge, from *δίκη*, justice.]

In ancient Greece, an officer answering nearly to our jurymen. *Milford.*

DICE, *n.* plu. of *die*; also, a game with dice. *Shak.*

DICE, *v. i.* To play with dice.

DICE-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Addison.*

DICE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DICER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICHOT'OMIZE, *v. t.* [See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DICHOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *διχα*, doubly, by pairs, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

In botany, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as a *dichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

DICHOT'OMOUS-CORYMBED, *a.* Composed of corymbes, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs. *Martyn.*

DICHOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *διχοτομία*, a division into two parts; *διχα* and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

1. Division or distribution of ideas by pairs. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*

2. In astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. *Encyc.*

DICH'ROIT, *n.* [See *Iolite*.]

DIC'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming house. [*Little used.*]

DICK'ER, *n.* [probably from Gr. *δίκτα*, ten, W. deg. L. *decem*.]

In old authors, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c. [*I believe not used in America.*]

DICO'C'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δύς* and *κοκκος*, L. *coccus*, a grain.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as a *dicocous* capsule. *Martyn.*

DICOTYL'EDON, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, two, and *κοτυληδων*, a cavity.]

A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. *Martyn.*

DICOTYLED'ONOUS, *a.* Having two lobes. A *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves. *Milne.*

DIC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto*, from *dicto*, to speak; Sp. *dictar*; It. *dettare*; Fr. *dicter*; Ir. *deachlain*. Class Dg.]

1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.

2. To order or instruct what is to be said or

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written; as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops.

3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the spirit of God *dictated* the messages of the prophets to Israel. Conscience often *dictates* to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

DIC'TATE, *n.* An order delivered; a command.

2. A rule, maxim or precept, delivered with authority.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say.

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as the *dictates* of reason or conscience.

DIC'TATED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIC'TATING, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DIC'TATION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws.

DIC'TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.

2. One invested with absolute authority. In ancient Rome, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. He remained in office six months.

DIC'TA'TORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.

2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, the officer assumed a *dictatorial* tone.

DIC'TA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.

DIC'TATORY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

DIC'TATURE, *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, to speak. Class Dg.]

Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DIC'TIONARY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*; It. *dizionario*; Sp. *diccionario*; from L. *dictio*, a word, or a speaking.]

A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon.

DID, *pret.* of *do*, contracted from *doed*. I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did.

Have ye not read what David *did* when he was hungry? Matt. xii.

The proper signification is, made, executed, performed; but it is used also to express the state of health.

And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther *did*. Esth. ii.

Did is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences; as, *did* he command you to go? He *did* not command me. It is also used to express emphasis; as, I *did* love him beyond measure.

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DIDAC'TIC, } [Gr. *διδασκτικός*, from *διδασκω*, to teach.]

DIDAC'TICAL, } *a.* Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules; intended to instruct; as a *didactic* poem or essay.

DIDAC'TICALLY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DI'DAPPER, *n.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water, a species of *Colymbus*.

DIDAS'CALIC, *a.* [Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, from *διδασκω*, to teach.]

Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [Little used.]

DID'DER, *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern*; qu. *titter*, *totter*.] To shiver with cold. [Not used.]

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DIDECAHEDRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral*.] In crystallography, having the form of a decahedral prism with pentahedral summits.

DIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral*.] In crystallography, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

DIDRACH'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDUC'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio*; *di* and *duco*, to draw.]

Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

DIDYNAM, *n.* [Gr. *δι*, *δύς*, and *δύναμις*, power.]

In botany, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DIDYNAM'IAN, *a.* Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *dö*; Dan. *døer*. This appears to be a contracted word, and the radical letter lost is not obvious. The word *dye*, to tinge, is contracted from *Dg*, and the Arabic root signifies not only to tinge, but to perish; which circumstance would lead one to infer that they are radically one word, and that the primary sense is to plunge, fall or sink. The Saxon *deadian* is evidently a derivative of the participle *dead*. See *Dye*.]

1. To be deprived of respiration, of the circulation of blood, and other bodily functions, and rendered incapable of resuscitation, as animals, either by natural decay, by disease, or by violence; to cease to live; to expire; to debase; to perish; and with respect to man, to depart from this world.

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall *die*. Ex. xi.

The fish that is in the river shall *die*. Ex. vii.

This word is followed by *of* or *by*. Men *die* of disease; of a fever; of sickness; of a fall; of grief. They *die* by the sword; by famine; by pestilence; by violence; by sickness; by disease. In some cases, custom has established the use of the one, to the exclusion of the other; but in many cases, either *by* or *of* may be used at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. The use of *for*, he *died* for thirst, is not elegant nor common.

2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another.

I will relieve my master, if I *die* for it.

Christ *died* for the ungodly. Rom. v.

Christ *died* for our sins. 1 Cor. xv.

3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing; as, let the secret *die* in your own breast.

4. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 Sam. xxv.

5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away*.

To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies away*. Pope.

6. To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. Tatler.

7. To recede as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. Sound or color *dies away*.

8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish; as plants or seeds. Plants *die* for want of water. Some plants *die* annually.

9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle; as the cider or beer is *dead*.

10. In theology, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.

11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to *die* to sin.

12. To endure great danger and distress.

I *die* daily. 1 Cor. xv.

To *die away*, to decrease gradually; to cease to blow; as, the wind *dies away*.

DIE, *n.* plu. *dice*. [Fr. *dé*; It. *dado*; Sp. Port. *id.*; Arm. *dîç*; Ir. *disle*.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.

He ventured his all on the cast of a *die*.

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. Watts.

3. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. Spenser.

DIE, *n.* plu. *dies*. A stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.

DIE'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, two, and *οἶκος*, house.]

In botany, one of a class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on different plants of the same species.

DIER. [See *Dyer*.]

DI'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *διεσις*, a division.] In music, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone.

DI'ET, *n.* [L. *dieta*; Gr. *διαίτα*, manner of living, mode of life prescribed by a physician, food, a room, parlor or bed room; Sp. *dieta*; Fr. *diète*; It. *dieta*. In the middle ages, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. Spelman. Hence it seems to be from *dies*, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.]

1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome *diet*; flesh is nourishing *diet*.

2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. I restrained myself to a regular *diet* of flesh once a day.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his *diet* there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. Jer. lii.

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4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a certain sum for diet, washing and lodging.
- DI'ET, *n.* [D. *ryksdag*; G. *reichstag*; Sw. *riksdag*; Dan. *rigsdag*; empire's day, imperial diet. These words prove that *diet* is from *dies*, day. So in Scots law, *diet* of appearance.]
- An assembly of the states or circles of the empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire. There are also diets of states and cantons. *Encyc.*
- DI'ET, *v. t.* To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master *diets* his apprentice.
2. To take food by rules prescribed; as, an invalid should carefully *diet* himself.
3. To feed; to furnish aliment; as, to *diet* revenge. *Shak.*
- DI'ET, *v. i.* To eat according to rules prescribed.
2. To eat; to feed; as, the students *diet* in commons.
- DI'ETARY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.
- DI'ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.
- DI'ETED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.
- DI'ETER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.
- DIETET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *διατητικη*,] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.
- DIETET'ICAL, }
- DI'ETINE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.
- DI'ETING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.
- DIFFARREA'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio*.] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife. *Encyc.*
- DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo*, *dis* and *fero*, to bear or move apart; It. *differire*; Fr. *differer*. See *Bear*.]
1. Literally, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form or qualities; followed by *from*. Men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differ* from a picture; wisdom *differ* from folly.
- One star *differeth* from another star in glory. 1 Cor. xv.
2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to *differ* in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments *differ* less than we at first suppose.
3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.
- We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*
- DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. A different dialect and pronunciation *differ* persons of divers countries. *Derham.*
- [This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.]
- DIF'ERENCE, *n.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilar-

D I F

- ity. *Difference* may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities or degrees. There is a *difference* in nature between animals and plants; a *difference* in form between the genera and species of animals; a *difference* of quality in paper; and a *difference* in degrees of heat, or of light.
2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.
3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.
- What was the *difference*? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*
4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy. *Shak.*
5. A logical distinction.
6. Evidences or marks of distinction.
- The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*
7. Distinction.
- There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek. *Rom. x.*
8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.
9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species. *Encyc.*
10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.
- DIF'ERENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws *differences* a civilized from a savage state.
- DIF'FERENT, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to *different* churches or nations.
2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence.
- DIF'FEREN'TIAL, *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a *differential* quantity. The *differential* method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing them. Hence it is called the *differential calculus*, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Encyc. Harris.*
- DIF'FERENTLY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously. Men are *differently* affected with the same eloquence.
- DIF'FERING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.
- DIF'FICILE, *a.* [L. *difficilis*.] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- DIF'FICILENESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- DIF'FICULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis*; *dis* and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make or do; Sp. *difficultoso*; It. *difficiloso*.]
1. Hard to be made, done or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains; as,

D I F

- our task is *difficult*. It is *difficult* to persuade men to abandon vice. It is *difficult* to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.
2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as a *difficult* man; a person of a *difficult* temper.
3. Hard to be ascended as a hill, traveled as a road, or crossed as a river, &c. We say, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* road; a *difficult* river to cross; &c.
- DIF'FICULTY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; It. *difficoltà*; Sp. *difficultad*; L. *difficultas*.]
1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of labor and *difficulty*.
2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities. To overcome *difficulties* is an evidence of a great mind.
3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many *difficulties*, by reason of bad markets, or a low state of trade.
4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained or believed. Men often raise *difficulties* concerning miracles and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove.
5. In a popular sense, bodily complaints; indisposition.
- DIF'FIDE, *v. i.* [L. *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust.]
- To distrust; to have no confidence in. [Little used.] *Dryden.*
- DIF'FIDENCE, *n.* [It. *diffidenza*; Sp. *diffidencia*; from L. *diffidens*, *diffido*; *dis* and *fido*, to trust. See *Faith*.]
1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability or disposition of others. It is said there was a general *diffidence* of the strength and resources of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king.
2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. We speak or write with *diffidence*, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of *diffidence* is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity or bashfulness. Hence,
3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with *diffidence*.
- DIF'FIDENT, *a.* Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting of another's power, disposition, sincerity or intention.
- Be not *diffident* of wisdom. *Milton.*
- Be *diffident* in dealing with strangers. *Anon.*
2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency.
- Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*
3. Reserved; modest; timid; as a *diffident* youth.
- DIF'FIDENTLY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

DIF

DIFFLUENCE, } n. [L. *diffusio*.] A flowing
DIFFLUENCY, } or falling away on all
sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT, a. Flowing away on all
sides; not fixed.

DIFF'FORM, a. [L. *dis* and *forma*.] But it
appears to have been adopted from the
French or Italian, *difforme*, which we write
deform.]

1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anoma-
lous; as a *difform* flower or corol, the parts
of which do not correspond in size or pro-
portion; so *difform* leaves. *Martyn.*

2. Unlike; dissimilar.
The unequal refractions of *difform* rays.
Newton.

DIFFORM'ITY, n. Irregularity of form;
want of uniformity. *Brown.*

DIFFRAN'CHISE. } [See *Disfran-*
DIFFRAN'CHISEMENT. } *chise*, which is
the word in use.]

DIFFU'SE, v. t. *diffu'ze*. [L. *diffusus*; *dif-*
fundo; *dis* and *fundo*, to pour, to spread.
If *n* is casual, as it probably is, the root
belongs to Class Bd or Bs.]

1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to
cause to flow and spread.

The river rose and *diffused* its waters over
the adjacent plain.
2. To spread; to send out or extend in all
directions; to disperse. Flowers *diffuse*
their odors. The fame of Washington is
diffused over Europe. The knowledge of
the true God will be *diffused* over the
earth.

DIFFU'SE, a. Widely spread; dispersed.

2. Copious; prolix; using many words;
giving full descriptions; as, Livy is a *dif-*
fuse writer.

3. Copious; verbose; containing full or par-
ticular accounts; not concise; as a *dif-*
fuse style.

DIFFUSED, pp. *diffu'zed*. Spread; dis-
persed.

2. Loose; flowing; wild. *Shak.*

DIFFUSEDLY, adv. *diffu'zedly*. In a dif-
fused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIFFUSEDNESS, n. *diffu'zedness*. The
state of being widely spread. *Sherwood.*

DIFFUSELY, adv. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIFFUSIBILITY, n. *diffuzibil'ity*. The
quality of being diffusible, or capable of
being spread; as the *diffusibility* of clay in
water. *Kirwan.*

DIFFUSIBLE, a. *diffu'zible*. That may
flow or be spread in all directions; that
may be dispersed; as *diffusible* stimuli.
Brown.

DIFFUSIBLENESS, n. s as z. Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION, n. s as z. A spreading or
flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a
lateral as well as a lineal direction; as the
diffusion of water; the *diffusion* of air or
light.

2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion;
as a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds.

3. A spreading; extension; propagation;
as the *diffusion* of knowledge, or of good
principles.

4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style.
[Little used.]

DIFFU'SIVE, a. Having the quality of dif-
fusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid
substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as

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minute particles. Water, air and light;
dust, smoke and odors, are *diffusive* sub-
stances.

2. Extended; spread widely; extending in
all directions; extensive; as *diffusive*
charity or benevolence.

DIFFU'SIVELY, adv. Widely; extensive-
ly; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, n. The power of diffu-
sing, or state of being diffused; dispersion.

2. Extension, or extensiveness; as the *diffu-*
siveness of benevolence.

3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as
an author or his style; verboseness; copi-
ousness of words or expression. *Addison.*

DIG, v. t. pret. *digged* or *dug*; pp. *digged*
or *dug*. [Sw. *dika*; Dan. *diger*, to dig, to
ditch; Sw. *dike*, a ditch, Dan. *dige*; D.
dyk, a dike; G. *deich*, Sax. *dic*, id.; Sax.
dician, to ditch; Eth. *ጸሐፖ*, dachi.
Class Dg. No. 14. The Irish, *tochlain*,
tachlain, to dig, may be from the same
root.]

1. To open and break or turn up the earth
with a spade or other sharp instrument.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the
earth by digging and removing the loose
earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit or a mine.

3. To pierce or open with a snout or by oth-
er means, as swine or moles.

4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to
thrust in.

Sill for the growing liver *digged* his breast.
Dryden.

To *dig down*, is to undermine and cause
to fall by digging; as, to *dig down* a wall.

To *dig out*, or to *dig from*, is to obtain by
digging; as, to *dig* coals from a mine; to
dig out fossils. But the preposition is
often omitted, and it is said, the men are
digging coals, or *digging* iron ore. In
such phrases, some word is understood:
They are *digging out* ore, or *digging for*
coals, or *digging ore from* the earth.

To *dig up*, is to obtain something from
the earth by opening it, or uncovering
the thing with a spade or other instru-
ment, or to force out from the earth by a
bar; as, to *dig up* a stone.

DIG, v. i. To work with a spade or other
piercing instrument; to do servile work.

I cannot *dig*; I am ashamed to beg. *Luke*
xvi.

2. To work in search of; to search.

They *dig* for it, more than for hid treasures.
Joh iii.

To *dig in*, is to pierce with a spade or
other pointed instrument.

Son of man, *dig now* in the wall. *Ezek. viii.*

To *dig through*, to open a passage through;
to make an opening from one side to the
other.

DIGAM'MA, n. [Gr. *dis* and *γάμμα*, double
gamma.]

The name of F, most absurdly given to
that letter, when first invented or used by
the Eolians, on account of its figure. A
letter should be named from its sound, and
not from its shape. The letter is *ef*.

DIG'AMY, n. Second marriage. [Not in
use.] *Herbert.*

DIGAS'TRIC, a. [Gr. *dis* and *γάστρον*, belly.]
Having a double belly; an epithet given
to a muscle of the lower jaw. *Bailey.*

DIG

DIG'ERENT, a. [L. *digerens*.] Digesting.
[Not in use.]

DIGEST, n. [L. *digestus*, put in order.] A
collection or body of Roman laws, diges-
ted or arranged under proper titles by or-
der of the Emperor Justinian. A pan-
dect.

2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment
or summary of laws, disposed under prop-
er heads or titles; as the *digest* of Com-
yns.

DIGEST', v. t. [L. *digestum*, from *digero*,
to distribute, or to dissolve; *di* or *dis* and
gero, to bear, carry, or wear; Fr. *digerer*;
It. *digerire*; Sp. *digerir*.]

1. To distribute into suitable classes, or un-
der proper heads or titles; to arrange in
convenient order; to dispose in due meth-
od; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the
common law.

2. To arrange methodically in the mind;
to form with due arrangement of parts;
as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach,
as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to
enter the lacteals and circulate; to con-
coct; to convert into chyme. *Coxe. Encyc.*

4. In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by
heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boil-
er or matras, as a preparation for chimi-
cal operations.

5. To bear with patience; to brook; to re-
ceive without resentment; not to reject;
as, say what you will, he will *digest* it.
Shak.

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a
manner that shall improve the understand-
ing and heart; to prepare for nourishing
practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse
or sermon.

7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppu-
rate.

8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as
plants and other substances.

DIGEST', v. i. To be prepared by heat.

2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus;
as an ulcer or wound.

3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure,
as substances in compost.

DIGEST'ED, pp. Reduced to method; ar-
ranged in due order; concocted or pre-
pared in the stomach or by a gentle heat;
received without rejection; borne; dispo-
sed for use.

DIGEST'ER, n. He that digests or dispo-
ses in order.

2. One who digests his food.

3. A medicine or article of food that aids
digestion, or strengthens the digestive
power of the stomach.

4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in
which to boil bony substances with a
strong heat, and reduce them to a fluid
state, or in general, to increase the solvent
power of water.

DIGEST'IBLE, a. Capable of being diges-
ted. *Bacon.*

DIGEST'ING, ppr. Arranging in due order,
or under proper heads; dissolving and
preparing for circulation in the stomach;
softening and preparing by heat; dispo-
sing for practice; disposing to generate
pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid
state.

DIGES'TION, n. [L. *digestio*.] The con-

DIG

version of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach and preparing it for circulation and nourishment. A good *digestion* is essential to health.

2. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.
3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design.

Temple.

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.
5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DIGESTIVE, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as a *digestive* preparation or medicine.

2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.
3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as *digestive* thought.
4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.
5. Dissolving.

DIGESTIVE, *n.* In *medicine*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.

2. In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

Digestive salt, the muriate of potash.

DIGESTURE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Little used.*] Harvey.

DIGGED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig*.

DIGGER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench or ditch.

DIGHT, *v. t. dile.* [*Sax. diht*, disposition, order, command; *dihtan*, to set, establish, prepare, instruct, dictate. This seems to be from the same source as the *L. dico*, *dicto*.]

To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [*Obsolete, or used only in poetry.*] Milton.

DIGIT, *n.* [*L. digitus*, a finger, that is, a shoot; *Gr. δακτύλος*.]

1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch.
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six *digits* is one which hides one half of the disk.
3. In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. are called digits.

DIGITAL, *a.* [*L. digitalis*.] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIGITATE, } In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf
DIGITATED, } *a.* is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it.

Martyn.

DIGLADIATE, *v. t.* [*L. digladiator*.] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

DIGLADIATION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel.

B. Jonson.

DIG

DIGNIFICATION, *n.* [*See Dignify.*] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

Walton.

DIGNIFIED, *pp.* [*See Dignify.*] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as the *dignified* clergy.

2. *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; as *dignified* conduct, or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*.

Buckminster.

DIGNIFY, *v. t.* [*Sp. dignificar*; *L. dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.
2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast.

B. Jonson.

DIGNITARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

Encyc. Swift.

DIGNITY, *n.* [*L. dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy; *Sp. digno*; *It. degno*; *Fr. digne*; *Arm. dign* or *din*. Qu. its relation to *Sax. dikan*, to be good, to avail, to be worth, to be profitable. It is probable that *g* and *n* are not both radical; but it is uncertain which.]

1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to meanness. In this sense, we speak of the *dignity* of mind, and *dignity* of sentiments. This dignity is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true *dignity* of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true *dignity* of soul.
2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation, or in the order of nature. Man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.
3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mein; as a man of native *dignity*.
4. Elevation of deportment; as *dignity* of manners or behavior.
5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. We say, a man enjoys his *dignity* with moderation, or without haughtiness. Among ecclesiastics, *dignity* is office or preferment joined with power or jurisdiction.

Bailey. Johnson.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman.

Encyc.

7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

Encyc.

8. In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.

Bailey.

9. A general maxim, or principle.

[Not used.] Brown.

DIGNOTION, *n.* [*L. dignosco*.] Distinguishing mark; distinction. [*Not in use.*]

Brown.

DIGNONOUS, *a.* [*Gr. δῖς and γυναι*, an an-

gle.] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem.

Lee.

DIGRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. δῖς and γραφω*, to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head, breath*.

Sheridan.

DIGRESS, *v. i.* [*L. digressus, digredior*; *di* or *dis* and *gradior*, to step. See *Grade*.]

1. Literally, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; used only of *speaking or writing*.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term.

Locke.

2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; in a *literal sense*. [*Not now in use.*] Shak.

DIGRESSING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DIGRESSION, *n.* [*L. digressio*.] The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.
3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the *digression* of the sun is not equal. [*Little used.*] Brown.

DIGRESSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Warton. Adams' Lect.

DIGRESSIVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

J. Q. Adams.

DIGRESSIVELY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DIGYN, *n.* [*Gr. δῖς, two, and γυνή, a female*.]

In *botany*, a plant having two pistils.

DIGYNIAN, *a.* Having two pistils.

DIHEDRAL, *a.* [*Gr. δῖς, supra, and ἑδρα, a seat or face*.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DIHEDRON, *n.* [*supra*.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [*di* and *hexahedral*.]

In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

Cleveland.

DIJUDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. dijudico*.] To judge or determine by censure.

Halts.

DIJUDICATION, *n.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [*Sax. dic*; *Sw. dike*; *Dan. dige*; *D. dyk*; *G. deich*; *Ir. diog*; *Scot. dike, dyk*; *Fr. digue*; *Sp. dique*; from *digging*. See *Dig*. It is radically the same word as *ditch*, and this is its primary sense; but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. *Intrenchment* is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.]

1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose.
2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. The low countries of Holland are thus defended by *dikes*.

Dryden. Pope.

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3. A vein of basalt, greenstone or other stony substance. *Cleveland.*
DIKE, *v. t.* To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank.
DIKE, *v. i.* To dig. [*Not in use.*]
DILAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. dilacero; di and lacero, to tear.*]
 To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force. *Brown.*
DILAC'ERATED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.
DILAC'ERATING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.
DILACERATION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, *lacerate, laceration*, are generally used.]
DILANIATE, *v. t.* [*L. dilanio; di and lanio, to rend in pieces.*]
 To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*
DILANIATION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.
DILAPIDATE, *v. i.* [*L. dilapido; di and lapido, to stone, from lapis, a stone.* It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.]
 To go to ruin; to fall by decay.
DILAPIDATE, *v. t.* To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin.
 If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church—*Blackstone.*
 2. To waste; to squander.
DILAPIDATED, *pp.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.
DILAPIDATING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.
DILAPIDATION, *n.* Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is *voluntary* or *active*, when an incumbent pulls down a building; *permissive* or *passive*, when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood, and other property of the church. *Blackstone.*
 2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. *Bryant.*
 3. Peculation. *Stephens.*
DILAPIDATOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.
DILATABILITY, *n.* [See *Dilate.*] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to *contractibility*.
DILATABLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatatable* by heat. It is opposed to *contractible*.
DILATATION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; opposed to *contraction*. *Dilatation* differs from *extension*, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plain is *extended*; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is *dilated*.
DILATE, *v. t.* [*L. dilato; di and latius, wide; Fr. dilater; It. dilatare; Sp. dilatar. See Delay.*]
 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or ex-

DIL

- tend in all directions; opposed to *contract*. The air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by rarefaction.
 2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; as, to *dilate* upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakspeare have used it in a transitive sense; as, to *dilate* a theme.
DILATE, *v. i.* To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.
 His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*
 2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration.
 An advocate may weaken his argument by *dilating* on trivial circumstances.
DILATE, *a.* Expanded; expansive.
DILATED, *pp.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.
DILATER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.
DILATING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.
DILATOR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.
DILATORILY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.
DILATORINESS, *n.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.
DILATORY, *a.* [*Fr. dilatoire; It. dilatorio; Low L. dilatorius, from differo, dilatus. See Delay and Dilate.*]
 1. Literally, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; *applied to things*; as *dilatory* councils or measures.
 2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; *applied to persons*; as a *dilatory* messenger. A man is *dilatory*, when he delays attendance, or performance of business, beyond the proper time.
 3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay; as a *dilatory* plea, which is designed or which tends to delay the trial of a cause. *Blackstone.*
DILECTION, *n.* [*L. dilectio.*] A loving. *Martin.*
DILEMMA, *n.* [*Gr. δειγμα, a syllogism which strikes on each side; δει and λημμα, an assumption, from λαμβανω, to take.*]
 1. In *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist: "Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you, when I gain a cause." The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude the claim by a *dilemma*. "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." The master replied: "If you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me, when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." *Johnson.*
 2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.
 A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case! To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*
DILETTANTE, *n.* [*It.*] One who de-

DIL

- lights in promoting science or the fine arts. *Burke.*
DILIGENCE, *n.* [*L. diligentia, from diligo, to love earnestly; di and lego, to choose.*]
 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity.
Diligence is the philosopher's stone that turns every thing to gold.
 Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. 2 Pet. i.
 2. Care; heed; heedfulness.
 Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. Prov. iv.
 3. The name of a stage-coach, used in France.
DILIGENT, *a.* [*L. diligens.*] Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; *applied to persons*.
 Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii.
 2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make *diligent* search.
 The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Judges xix.
DILIGENTLY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.
 Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi.
DILL, *n.* [*Sax. dil, dille; Sw. dill; Dan. dild; D. dille; G. dill.*]
 An annual plant of the genus *Anethum*, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent and aromatic.
DILUCID, *a.* [*L. dilucidus.*] Clear. [*Not in use.*]
DILUCIDATE, *v. t.* To make clear. [*Not in use. See Elucidate.*]
DILUENT, *a.* [*L. diluens. See Dilute.*] Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating.
 2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.
DILUENT, *n.* That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid.
 2. That which weakens the strength of; as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.
DILUTE, *v. t.* [*L. diluo, dilutus; di, dis, and lavo, luo, to wash, contracted from lugo or lugo. See Deluge.*]
 1. Literally, to wash; but appropriately, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. Thus sirup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water; and the water is said to *dilute* it. Hence,
 2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. Thus, we *dilute* spirit, wine or a decoction by adding to it water.
 3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture. *Newton.*
 4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of; as, to *dilute* virtue. *Milner.*
DILUTE, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color. *Newton.*
DILUTED, *pp.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened, made thin, as liquids.

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DILU'TER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DILU'TING, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

DILU'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening.

DILU'VIAL, } [*L. diluvium*, a deluge.
DILU'VIAN, } *a.* from *diluo*. See *Dilute*.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.

2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah.

DILU'VIATE, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [Not much used.]

DILU'VIUM, *n.* [*L.*] In geology, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [*Sax. dim*; *Dan. dum*, dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; *dummer*, to dim; *dummes*, to grow dim or dull, to stupify, Eng. *dumps*, *dumpish*; *Sw. dimba*, fog, mist, a cloud; *Ir. deimhe*, darkness; *Russ. tuman*, fog; *tennei*, dark, obscure; *Sans. tama*, black, *Finn. tumma*. It seems to be allied to *damp*, vapor, *Russ. dim* or *deim*. See *Damp*. If *dim* and *dumb* are of the same family, the sense is close, thick.]

1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

When Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim*. Gen. xxvii.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as a *dim* prospect.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as a *dim* shade.

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

The understanding is *dim*.

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim*? Lam. iv.

DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to *dim* the eyes.

2. To obscure; as, to *dim* the sight; to *dim* the prospect.

3. To render dull the powers of conception.

4. To make less bright; to obscure.

Each passion *dimmed* his face.

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to *dim* gold.

DIM'BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell, or retreat.

[Not in use.]

DIME, *n.* [*Fr.* contracted from *dieme* or *disme*, Norm. *dieme*, tenth.]

A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DIMENSION, *n.* [*L. dimensio*, from *dime-tior*, to measure; *di* or *dis* and *metior*, to *mete*; *Gr. μετροω*. See *Mete* and *Measure*.] In geometry, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension, or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.

D I M

DIMEN'SIONLESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

DIMEN'SITY, *n.* Extent; capacity.

DIMEN'SIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?

DIMETER, *a.* [*L.*] Having two poetical measures.

DIMETER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

DIMID'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. dimidio*.] To divide into two equal parts.

DIMID'ATED, *a.* [*L. dimidiatus*; *di* and *medius*, middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DIMIDIA'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DIMIN'ISH, *v. t.* [*L. diminuo*; *di* and *minuo*, to lessen; *minor*, less; *It. diminuire*; *Fr. diminuer*; *Sp. disminuir*; *Ir. min*, fine; *mion*, small; *W. main*, *meinu*, small, slender; *Russ. menshe*, less; *umenshayu*,

to diminish; *Ar. من* manna, to cut off,

to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*; as, to *diminish* the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to *diminish* strength or safety; to *diminish* the heat of a room. It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as *shorten* is to length.

2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix.

3. In music, to take from a note by a sharp, flat or natural.

To *diminish from*, to take away something. Obs.

Neither shall you *diminish* aught from it. Deut. iv.

DIMIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The size of an object *diminishes*, as we recede from it.

DIMIN'ISHED, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DIMIN'ISHING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DIMIN'ISHINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.

DIMIN'UENT, *a.* Lessening. [Little used.]

DIMINUTE, *a.* Small. [Not in use.]

DIMINU'TION, *n.* [*L. diminutio*.] The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to *augmentation*; as the *diminution* of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to *increase*; as the *diminution* of the apparent diameter of a receding body.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.

5. In architecture, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diame-

D I N

ter is made less than that of the lower part.

6. In music, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.

DIMIN'UTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. diminutif*; *It. diminutivo*; *Sp. diminutivo*.]

Small; little; narrow; contracted; as a *diminutive* race of men or other animals; a *diminutive* thought.

DIMIN'UTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lappulus*, a little stone, from *lapis*; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim, or obscure.

DIM'ISSORY, *a.* [*L. dimissorius*. See *Dismiss*.]

1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory*, is one given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

2. Granting leave to depart.

DIMIT', *v. t.* [*L. dimitto*.] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let. [Not in use.]

DIM'ITY, *n.* [*D. diemit*.] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* [See *Dim*.] In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight.

2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Obscuring.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity.

DIM'NESS, *n.* Dullness of sight; as the *dimness* of the eyes.

2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as the *dimness* of a view.

3. Faintness; imperfection; as the *dimness* of a color.

4. Want of brightness; as the *dimness* of gold or silver.

5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as the *dimness* of perception.

DIM'PLE, *n.* [*Qu. G. taumeln*, to reel, to indent.]

A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.

DIM'PLE, *v. t.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main.

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples; as a *dimpled* cheek.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; as the *dimply* flood.

DIM'-SIGHTED, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIN, *n.* [*Sax. dyn*, noise; *dyna*, to sound; *Ice. dyna*, to thunder; *L. tinnio*, *tonus*, *tono*. This word probably belongs to the root of *tone* and *thunder*, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. *Sax. eorth-dyne*, an earthquake.]

Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling,

DIN

clattering or rumbling sound, long continued; as the *din* of arms; the *din* of war.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor; as, to *din* the ears with cries; to *din* with clamor.

DINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan*, to dine. The Fr. *diner*, is supposed to be contracted from It. *desinare*, to dine, L. *desino*, to cease; in which case, *dinner* must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. has *δαιναμαι*, and *δινω*, to feast.]

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

DINETICAL, *a.* [Gr. *δαιτητικός*.] Whirling round. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DING, *v. t.* pret. *dung* or *dinged*. [Sax. *dencgan*, to beat; Scot. *ding*, to drive or strike.]

To thrust or dash with violence. [Little used.] *Nash. Marston.*

DING, *v. i.* To bluster; to bounce. [A low word.] *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. Words used to express the sound of bells. *Shak.*

DINGINESS, *n.* [See *Dingy*.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DINGLE, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills. *Milton.*

DINGLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling. *Warton.*

DINGY, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DINING, *ppr.* Eating the principal meal in the day.

DINING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DINNER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner*. See *Dine*.]

1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.

2. An entertainment; a feast.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. *Matt. xxii.*

DINNER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining. *Pope.*

DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dynt*, a blow or striking. It may be connected with *din* and *ding*.]

1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*

2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by *dint* of arms, by *dint* of war, by *dint* of argument or importunity.

3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent*.

His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [See *Indent*.] *Donne.*

DINTED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure; as *deep-dinted* furrows. *Spenser.*

DINTING, *ppr.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DIO

DINUMERATION, *n.* The act of numbering singly. [Little used.]

DIOCESAN, *a.* [See *Diocese*. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal. The accent given to this word in the English books is wrong, almost to ridiculousness.] Pertaining to a diocese.

DIOCESAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DIOCESE, *n.* [Gr. *διοίκησις*, administration, a province or jurisdiction; *δια* and *οικησις*, residence; *οικω*, to dwell; *οικος*, a house. *Diocess* is a very erroneous orthography.]

The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishop's jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. The province of Canterbury contains twenty-one *dioceses*, and that of York three, besides the isle of Man. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry, into rural deaneries; and every deanery, into parishes. *Blackstone.*

A diocese was originally a division of the Roman empire for the purpose of civil government, a prefecture. But the term is now exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

DIOCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *octahedral*.] In crystallography, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits. *Cleveland.*

DIODON, *n.* The sun-fish; a genus of fishes of a singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a deep fish amputated in the middle. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

DIOEDE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the web-footed kind, about the size of a common domestic hen, but its neck and legs much longer. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

DIOP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. *διοψης*.] A rare mineral, regarded by Haüy as a variety of augite, and called by Jameson a subspecies of oblique-edged augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. The variety with four-sided prisms has been called *Mussite*, from *Mussa* in Piedmont. It resembles the *Sabbite*. *Cleveland.*

DIOP'TASE, *n.* Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms. *Cyc.*

DIOP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *διοπτριος*, from *διοπτρομαι*, to see through; *δια* and *οπτρομαι*, to see.]

1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as a *dioptric* glass. *Boyle.*

2. Pertaining to dioptries, or the science of refracted light.

DIOP'TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass. *Harris.*

DIO'RISM, *n.* [Gr. *διορισμα*.] Definition. [Rarely used.] *More.*

DIO'RIS'TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [Rarely used.]

DIP

DIO'RIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. [Rarely used.]

DIP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*. [Sax. *dippan*; Goth. *dauppan*; D. *doopen*; G. *tupfen*; Sw. *döpa*, *doppa*; Dan. *dypper*; It. *tuffare*; Russ. *toplyu*; Gr. *δύπτω*; allied probably to *dive*, Heb. Ch. *יָצַח*. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, for the same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp or impress a mark, Gr. *τυπώω*, whence *type*; and *τύπτω*, to strike, Eng. *tap*, seem to be of the same family. Class Db. No. 28.]

1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. *Lev. iv.*

Let him *dip* his foot in oil. *Deut. xxxiii.*

One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid, as to *dip* water from a boiler; often with *out*, as to *dip out* water.

3. To engage; to take concern; used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.

He was a little *dip* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

5. To moisten; to wet. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* To sink; to immerse in a liquid. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*

3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds.

4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to *dip* into a volume of history. *Pope.*

5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take. *Dryden.*

6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle *dips*. [See *Dipping*.]

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression; as the *dip* of the needle.

The *dip* of a *stratum*, in geology, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called also the *pitch*. *Cyc.*

DIP-CHICK, *n.* A small bird that dives.

DIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *πεταλον*, a leaf or petal.]

Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled. *Martyn.*

DIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *διφθογγος*; *δις* and *φθογγος*, sound; L. *diphthongus*.]

A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. [The pronunciation *diphthong* is vulgar.]

DIPH'THONG'AL, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH'YLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *φυλλον*, a leaf.] In botany, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIP'LOE, *n.* [Gr. *διπλος*, double.] The

DIP

soft medullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull.

Coze. *Encyc.*

DIPLOMA, *n.* [Gr. *διπλωμα*, from *διπλω*, to double or fold. Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, any letter, literary monument, or public document.]

A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practice their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma then is a writing or instrument, usually under seal and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as in the case of graduates, or authority, as in the case of physicians, agents, &c.

DIPLOMACY, *n.* [This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original.]

1. The customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation.

2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.

3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court. *Cevallos.*

DIPLOMATED, *a.* Made by diplomas. *Kennet.*

DIPLOMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; privileged.

2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. Ministers at a court are denominated a *diplomatic* body.

3. Pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma; as a *diplomatic* character; *diplomatic* management.

DIPLOMATIC, *n.* A minister, official agent or envoy to a foreign court.

DIPLOMATICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c. *Encyc. Lunier.*

DIPPER, *n.* One that dips; he or that which dips.

2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.

DIPPING, *ppr.* Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing, as to ascertain the temperature of water by *dipping* the finger in it; baptizing by immersion.

2. Engaging or taking a concern in.

3. Looking into here and there; examining in a cursory, slight or hasty manner.

4. Inclining downward, as the magnetic needle.

5. Breaking; inclining; as a vein of ore. **DIPPING**, *n.* The act of plunging or immersing.

2. The act of inclining towards the earth; inclination downwards; as the *dipping* of the needle.

3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downwards.

DIR

4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIP'PING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet, at the different points of the earth's surface. In the equatorial regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but as we recede from the equator towards either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the earth, the north end, as we proceed northward, and the south end, as we proceed southward, and the farther north or south we proceed, the greater is the dip or inclination. This is on the supposition that the poles of the earth and the magnetic poles coincide, which is not the case. The above statement is strictly true, only of the magnetic equator and its poles. *Cavallo. Cyc.*

DIPRISMATIC, *a.* [*di* and *prismatic*.] Doubly prismatic. *Jameson.*

DIP'SAS, *n.* [Gr. *δίψας*, dry, thirsty; *δίψαω*, to thirst.]

A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. See Deut. viii.

DIP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *δίς* and *πτερον*, a wing.]

DIP'TERA, *n.* wing. The *dipters* are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly. *Encyc.*

DIP'TERAL, *a.* Having two wings only.

DIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. from *δίς* and *πτω*, to fall.]

In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases; as, *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*. *Encyc.*

DIP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr. *διπτυχος*; *δίς* and *πτύχω*, *πτύχω*, to fold.]

A public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among christians; so called because it consisted of two leaves folded, but it sometimes contained three or more leaves. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office. *Encyc.*

DIPY'RE, *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr. *δύο*, two, and *πυρ*, fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence. *Cleveland.*

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus*. If the primary sense is terrible, this word may belong to the root of *terreo*. But it may be great, wonderful, Syr. \int ther, to wonder; or it may be raging, furious, as in L. *diræ*.]

Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*

DIRECT, *a.* [L. *directus*, from *dirigo*; *di* and *rego*, *rectus*, to make straight. See *Right*.]

1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to *crooked*, *winding*, *oblique*. It is also opposed to *refracted*; as a *direct* ray of light.

DIR

2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, in the direction of the signs; opposed to *retrograde*; as, the motion of a planet is *direct*.

3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*; as a descendant in the *direct* line.

4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. Thus we speak of *direct* means to effect an object; a *direct* course; a *direct* way.

5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful. *Bacon.*

6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he said this in *direct* words; he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third and octave. *Rousseau.*

Direct tax, is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

DIRECT', *v. t.* [L. *directum*, *directus*, from *dirigo*.]

1. To point or aim in a straight line, towards a place or object; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he *directed* me to the left hand road.

3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation. Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccles. x.*

4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way. *Job xxxvii.*

5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command. But *direct* is a softer term than *command*.

DIRECT', *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave. *Busby.*

DIRECT'ED, *pp.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DIRECT'ER, *n.* A director, which see.

DIRECT'ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DIRECTION, *n.* [L. *directio*.] Aim at a certain point; a pointing towards, in a straight line or course; as, the *direction* of good works to a good end. *Smalridge.*

2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. Matter or body cannot alter the *direction* of its own motion.

3. A straight line or course. A star appeared in the *direction* of a certain tower. The ship sailed in a south-easterly *direction*.

4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as the *direction* of public affairs; *direction* of domestic concerns; the *direction* of a bank.

5. Regularity; adjustment.

All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. The employer gives *directions* to his workmen; the physician, to his patient.

7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.

8. A body or board of directors.

DIRECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of direction; as a *directive* rule. *Hooker.*

2. Informing; instructing; shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilinearly; not in a winding course. Aim *directly* to the object. Gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. As a direct line is the shortest course, hence

2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us *directly*.

3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious, as *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

DIRECTNESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. *Bentley.*

DIRECTOR, *n.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor.

2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as the *director* of a bank, or of the India Company.

4. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

5. In surgery, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulae; a guide for an incision-knife. *Encyc. Coxe.*

DIRECTORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DIRECTORY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DIRECTORY, *n.* A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best *directory*, in faith and practice.

2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.

3. The supreme council of France, in the late revolution.

4. A board of directors.

DIRECTRESS, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

DIRECTRIX, *n.* A female who governs or directs.

DIREFUL, *a.* [See *Dire*.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Spenser. Dryden. Pope.

DIREFULLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DIREPTION, *n.* [L. *direptio*.] A separation. *Bp. Hall.*

DIRENESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness. *Shak.*

DIREPTION, *n.* [L. *direptio*.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, *n.* *durj*. [Usually supposed to be a contraction of L. *dirige*, a word used in the funeral service. In Sw. *dyrka*, Dan. *dyrker*, signifies to worship, honor, reverence.]

A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning; as a funeral *dirge*.

DIR'IGENT, } *n.* [See *Direct*.] In geometry, the line of motion along which the descript line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure. *Encyc.*

DIRK, *n.* *durk*. [Scot. *durk*.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, *a.* *durk*. Dark. *Obs. Spenser.*

DIRK, *v. t.* *durk*. To darken. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRT, *n.* *durt*. [Sax. *gedritan*; D. *dryten*; Ice. *drit*, *cacare*.]

1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

The fat closed, and the *dirt* came out. *Judges iii.*

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. *Is. lvii.*

2. Meanness; sordidness. [Not in use.]

DIRT, *v. t.* *durt*. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile. *Swift.*

DIRTILY, *adv.* *durt'ily*. [from *dirty*.] In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRTINESS, *n.* *durt'iness*. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRT'Y, *a.* *durt'y*. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as *dirty* hands.

2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as *dirty* water.

3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as a *dirty* white.

4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling; as a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* employment.

DIRT'Y, *v. t.* *durt'y*. To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; applied to reputation.

DIRUPTION, *n.* [L. *diruptio*; *dirumpo*, to burst.] A bursting or rending asunder. [See *Disruption*.]

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in *distribute*, *disconnect*.

DISABILITY, *n.* [from *disable*.] Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength or ability; weakness; impotence; as *disability* arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity; as the *disability* of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.

3. Want of competent means or instruments. [In this sense, *inability* is generally used.]

4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity; as a *disability* to inherit an estate, when the ancestor has been attainted. [In this sense, it has a plural.] *Blackstone.*

Disability differs from *inability*, in denoting deprivation of ability; whereas *inability* denotes destitution of ability, either by deprivation or otherwise.

DISABLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *able*.] To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. A man is *disabled* to

walk by a broken or paralytic leg, by sickness, &c.

2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding.

3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments or resources. A nation may be *disabled* to carry on war by want of money. The loss of a ship may *disable* a man to prosecute commerce, or to pay his debts.

4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service or resistance. A fleet is *disabled* by a storm, or by a battle. A ship is *disabled* by the loss of her masts or spars.

5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means.

6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood and *disables* his children to inherit. *Eng. Law.*

DISA'BLD, *pp.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DISA'LEMENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment. *Bacon.*

DISA'BLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DISABU'SE, *v. t.* *disabu'ze*. [Fr. *desabuser*. See *Abuse*.]

To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams.*

DISABU'SED, *pp.* *disabu'zed*. Undeceived.

DISABU'SING, *ppr.* *disabu'zing*. Undeceiving.

DISACCOM'MODATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accommodate*.] To put to inconvenience.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.]

A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared. *Hale.*

DISACCORD, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accord*.] To refuse assent. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

DISACCUSTOM, *v. t.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DISACCUSTOMED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.

DISACKNOWL'EDGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] To deny; to disown. *South.*

DISACKNOWL'EDGED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DISACKNOWL'EDGING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.

DISACQUAINT, *v. t.* [See *Acquaint*.] To dissolve acquaintance. [Little used.]

DISACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.

DISADORN, *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments. *South.*

DISADVANCE, *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt. [Not in use.] *Congreve.*

DISADVANCE, *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DISADVANTAGE, *n.* [*Fr. desavantage.*]

That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,

3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

DISADVANTAGE, *v. t.* To injure in interest; to prejudice.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *a.* Not advantageous. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVENTURE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

DISADVENTUROUS, *a.* Unprosperous. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DISAFFECT, *v. t.* [*dis and affect.*] To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.

2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.*

3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*

DISAFFECTED, *pp. or a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by *with* or *to*; as, these men are *disaffected* with the government, or *disaffected* to the king, or to the administration.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DISAFFECTION, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment or good will; want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

2. Disorder; bad constitution; in a physical sense. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

DISAFFECTIONATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*

DISAFFIRM, *v. t.* *disaffirm*. [*dis and affirm.*] To deny; to contradict. *Davies.*

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRMANCE, *n.* Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. *Hale.*

2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as *disaffirmance* of judgment.

DISAFFIRMED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overturned.

DISAFFIRMING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DISAFFOREST, *v. t.* [*dis and afforest.*] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges. By Charter 9. Hen. III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

DISAFFORESTED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DISAFFORESTING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAGGREGATE, *v. t.* [*dis and aggregate.*]

To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts. *Dispensatory.*

DISAGGREGATED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DISAGGREGATING, *ppr.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DISAGGREGATION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DISAGREE, *v. i.* [*dis and agree.*] To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. Two ideas *disagree*, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of the same fact often *disagree*.

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*? *Pope.*

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes *disagrees* with the patient; food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste.

4. To differ; to be in opposition. Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it *disagrees* with their reason or preconceived opinions. *Anon.*

It is usually followed by *with*. But we say, I *disagree* to your proposal. The use of *from* after *disagree* is not common.

DISAGREEABLE, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [*Little used.*]

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than *disgusting* and *odious*. Behavior may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste; many things are *disagreeable* to the sight; sounds may be *disagreeable* to the ear, and odors to the smell. Whatever is *disagreeable* gives some pain or uneasiness.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound or smell.

DISAGREEABLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREEING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.

DISAGREEMENT, *n.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. *Hooker.*

3. Unsuitableness.

DISALLIEGE, *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

DISALLOW, *v. t.* [*dis and allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. God *disallows* that christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man *disallows* every kind of profaneness.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds—shall stand. Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to *disallow* an account or charge.

DISALLOWABLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLOWED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DISALLOWING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DISALLY, *v. t.* [*dis and ally.*] To form an improper alliance. *Milton.*

DISANCHOR, *v. t.* [*dis and anchor.*] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DISANGELICAL, *a.* Not angelical. [*Not used.*] *Cowenry.*

DISANIMATE, *v. t.* [*dis and animate.*] To deprive of life. [*Not used.*]

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMATED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DISANIMATING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DISANIMATION, *n.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

2. Privation of life. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

DISANNUL, *v. t.* [*dis and annul.*] In this instance, the prefix *dis* is improperly used, and of no effect. But its use is well established.]

To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; as, to *disannul* a law or an ordinance.

Wilt thou also *disannul* my judgment? Job xl. Gal. iii. xv.

DISANNULLED, *pp.* Annulled; vacated; made void.

DISANNULING, *ppr.* Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.

DISANNULMENT, *n.* The act of making void; as the *disannulment* of a law or decree.

Disannul differs from *repeal*, as the genus from the species. A *repeal* makes a law void by the same power that enacted it. *Annulment* or *disannulment* destroys its force and authority by repeal or by other means.

DISANNOINT, *v. t.* To render consecration invalid. *Milton.*

DISAPPARREL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment. *Junius.*

DISAPPEAR, *v. i.* [*dis* and *appear*.] To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness *disappears* at the access of light, and light *disappears* at the approach of darkness. A ship *disappears* by departure to a distance; the sun *disappears* in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.

2. To cease; as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

3. To withdraw from observation. The debtor *disappears* when he absconds.

DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.

DISAPPEARING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appoint*; properly, to unfix or unsettle.]

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped or expected. We say, a man is *disappointed* of his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions or expectations are *disappointed*. A bad season *disappoints* the farmer of his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy of his spoil. The man promised me a visit, but he *disappointed* me.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. Prov. xv.

2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.

The retiring foe

Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. Addison.

DISAPPOINT'ED, *pp.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire or design; frustrated.

DISAPPOINT'ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.

DISAPPOINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

We are apt to complain of the *disappointment* of our hopes and schemes, but *disappointments* often prove blessings and save us from calamity or ruin. Anon.

DISAPPRECIATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appreciate*.] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DISAPPROBATION, *n.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often *disapprove*, when we do not express *disapprobation*.

DISAPPROBATORY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DISAPPROPRIATE, *a.* [*dis* and *appropriate*.] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. Blackstone.

DISAPPROPRIATE, *v. t.* To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

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The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*. Blackstone.

2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.

DISAPPROVAL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DISAPPROVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. desaprouver*; *dis* and *approve*.]

1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often *disapprove* the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by *of*; as, to *disapprove of* behavior. But modern usage inclines to omit *of*.

2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.

The sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander in chief.

DISAPPROVED, *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.

DISAPPROVING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.

DIS'ARD, *n.* [*Sax. dysig*, foolish.] A prattler; a boasting talker. Obs.

DIS'ARM, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*Fr. desarmer*; *Sp. Port. desarmar*; *dis* and *arm*.]

1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he *disarmed* his foes; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects. With *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *disarm* one of his weapons.

2. To deprive of means of attack or defense; as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* rage or passion.

4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, piety *disarms* death of its terrors.

DIS'ARMED, *pp.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

DIS'ARMING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.

DISARRANGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *arrange*.] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [See *Derange*, which is more generally used.]

Watson.

DISARRANGEMENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

Barter.

DISARRA'Y, *v. t.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress; to divest of clothes.

Spenser.

2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

Milton.

DISARRA'Y, *n.* Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Dryden.

2. Undress.

DISARRA'YED, *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.

Spenser.

DISARRA'YING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.

DISASSIDU'ITY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care. [Not used.]

Watson.

DISASSO'CIATE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.

DIS'ASTER, *n.* *dis'aster*. [*Fr. desastre*; *Sp. Port. id.*; *It. disastro*; *dis* and *astre*, Gr. $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$, a star; a word of astrological origin.]

1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet. Obs. Shak.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many *disasters* on the road.

DIS'ASTER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict. Shak. Thomson.

DIS'ASTERED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.

DIS'ASTROUS, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was *disastrous*; the battle proved *disastrous*; their fate was *disastrous*. Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. Dryden.

2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

The moon,

In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.

Milton.

DIS'ASTROUSLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

DIS'ASTROUSNESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

DISAU'THORIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *authorize*.] To deprive of credit or authority. [Little used.]

Wotton.

DISAVOUCH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *avouch*. See *Vow*.] To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [Little used.]

Davies.

DISAVOW, *v. t.* [*dis* and *avow*. See *Vow*.] To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact. A man may *disavow* his name or signature; he may *disavow* a knowledge of a fact, or his concern in a transaction. Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.

2. To deny; to disown; to reject.

3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate.

The Envoy *disavowed* some parts of the President's proclamation.

DISAVOW'AL, *n.* Denial; a disowning. A *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. Clarissa.

2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.

DISAVOW'ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DISAVOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.

DISAVOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning.

Wotton.

DISBAND, *v. t.* [*dis* and *band*; *Fr. debander*.] To dismiss from military service; to break up a band, or body of men enlisted; as, to *disband* an army or a regiment; to *disband* troops.

2. To scatter; to disperse. Woodward.

DISBAND, *v. i.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, *disbands*.

2. To separate; to dissolve connection. Human society may *disband*. [Improper.]

Tillotson.

3. To be dissolved. [Not used.]

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*. Herbert.

DISBAND'ED, *pp.* Dismissed from military service; separated.

DISBAND'ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.

DISBARK, *v. t.* [*Fr. débarquer*, or *dis* and *bark*; a word not well formed, and little

used. We now use *debar* and *disembark*.]
To land from a ship; to put on shore.

† Pope.

DISBELIEF, *n.* [*dis* and *belief*.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. Tillotson.

DISBELIEVE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the scriptures, and the immortality of the soul.

DISBELIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

DISBELIEVER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real.

Watts.

DISBELIEVING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.

DISBENCH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a bench or seat.

Shak.

DISBLAME, *v. t.* To clear from blame. [Not used.] Chaucer.

DISBODIED, *a.* Disembodied, which is the word now used.

DISBOWEL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To take out the intestines.

Spenser.

DISBRANCH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [Little used.]

2. To deprive of branches. [Little used.] Evelyn.

DISBUD, *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.

Gardeners.

DISBURDEN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *burden*. See *Burden*.] To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge.

Milton.

2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome; as, to *disburden* one's self of grief or care; to *disburden* of superfluous ornaments.

DISBURDEN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.

Milton.

DISBURDENED, *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DISBURDENING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DISBURSE, *v. t.* *disburs*. [Fr. *debourser*; *de* or *dis* and *bourse*, a purse.]

To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; primarily, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse.

DISBURSED, *pp.* Paid out; expended.

DISBURSEMENT, *n.* *disburs'ment*. [Fr. *deboursement*.]

1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.

2. The money or sum paid out; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.

DISBURSER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

DISBURSING, *ppr.* Paying out, or expending.

DISC, *n.* [L. *discus*. See *Disk*.] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass.

DISCALCEATE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus*; *dis* and *calceus*, a shoe.] To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DISCALCEATED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

Brown.

DISCARDY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy*.] To melt; to dissolve.

Shak.

DISCARD, *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar*; Port. *id.*; *dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; as, to *discard* spies and informers; to *discard* an old servant; to *discard* an associate.

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* prejudices.

DISCARDED, *pp.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.

DISCARDING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.

DISCARNATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *caro*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh.

Glanville.

DISCASE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *case*.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.

Shak.

DISCEPTOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides. [Not used.]

DISCERN, *v. t.* *s as z*. [L. *discerno*; *dis* and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish, Gr. *αἰσῶ*; It. *discernere*; Sp. *discernir*; Fr. *discerner*; Eng. *screen*. The sense is to separate.]

1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. Hence,

2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to *discern* the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.

Boyle.

3. To make the difference. Obs.

For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice.

B. Jonson.

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

I *discerned* among the youths, a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii.

5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* time and judgment. Eccles. viii.

DISCERN, *v. t.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.

2. To have judicial cognizance. Obs.

Baron.

DISCERNED, *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.

DISCERNER, *n.* One who sees, discovers or distinguishes; an observer.

2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humors.

Clarendon.

3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.

The word of God is quick and powerful—a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv.

DISCERNIBLE, *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

DISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly.

Hammond.

DISCERN'ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.

2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as a *discerning* man or mind.

DISCERN'ING, *n.* The act of discerning; discernment.

Spectator.

DISCERN'INGLY, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully.

Garth.

DISCERN'MENT, *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*.

DISCERP, *v. t.* [L. *discerpo*.] To tear in pieces; to separate. [Not used.]

DISCERPIBILITY, *n.* Capability or liability to be torn asunder or disunited.

DISCERP'IBLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo*; *dis* and *carpo*, to seize, to tear. In some dictionaries it is written *discerpible*, on the authority of Glanville and More; an error indeed, but of little consequence, as the word is rarely or never used.]

That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DISCERPTION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCES'SION, *n.* [L. *discessio*.] Departure. [Not used.]

Hall.

DISCHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *decharger*; Sp. *descargar*; It. *scaricare*; *dis* and *charge* or *cargo*, from *car*, a cart or vehicle.]

1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; *applied both to the ship and the loading*. We say, to *discharge* a ship; but more generally, to *discharge* a cargo or the lading of the ship.

2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, *discharged* of business.

Dryden.

3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; *applied to fire-arms*; as, to *discharge* a pistol or a cannon; or to *discharge* a ball or grape-shot.

4. To pay; as, to *discharge* a debt, a bond, a note.

5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He *discharged* his creditors.

6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor *discharged* his debtor.

7. To free from an obligation; as, to *discharge* a man from further duty or service; to *discharge* a surety.

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; *with of*; as, to *discharge* a man of all blame.

Hooker.

9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath; to *discharge* fury or vengeance.

Shak. Pope.

10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. One man *discharges* the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to *dis-*

DIS

charge the duties of piety, of benevolence and charity.

11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers to their several counties. *Shak.*

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer *discharges* pus; a pipe *discharges* water.

14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In general, to throw off any load or incumbrance; to free or clear.

DISCHARGE, *v. t.* To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon.*

DISCHARGE, *n.* An unloading, as of a ship; as the *discharge* of a cargo.

2. A throwing out; vent; emission: *applied* to a fluid, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as the *discharge* of water from a spring, or from a spout: *applied* to fire-arms, an explosion; as a *discharge* of cannon.

3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as a thin serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a *discharge*.

5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge*.

6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. *South.*

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. *Milton.*

8. Performance; execution; *applied* to an office, trust or duty. A good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties, public and private.

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.

10. Exemption; escape.

There is no *discharge* in that war. *Eccles. viii.*

11. Payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGED, *pp.* Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DISCHARGER, *n.* He that discharges in any manner.

2. One who fires a gun.

3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces. *Cyc.*

DISCHARGING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DISCHURCH, *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church. *Hall.*

DISCIDE, *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces. [*Not used.*]

DISCINCT, *a.* Ungirded.

DIS

DISCIND, *v. t.* To cut in two. [*Not used.*]

Boyle.

DISCIPLE, *n.* [*L. discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as the *disciples* of Plato.

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence the constant attendants of Christ were called his *disciples*; and hence all christians are called his *disciples*, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLE, *v. t.* To teach; to train, or bring up. *Shak.*

2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations.

E. D. Griffin.

3. To punish; to discipline. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.

DISCIPLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DISCIPLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DISCIPLESHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. *Hammond.*

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [*See Discipline.*]

1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as a *disciplinable* offense, in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of receiving instruction by education. *Hale.*

2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline. *Smollett.*

DISCIPLINARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINARIAN, *n.* One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and maneuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A puritan or presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. [*I believe not now used.*]

Sanderson.

DISCIPLINARY, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary*.

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction. *Milton.*

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

DISCIPLINE, *n.* [*L. disciplina*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority.

2. Instruction and government, comprehend-

DIS

ing the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as military *discipline*, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions and subordination.

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent *discipline*; the passions should be kept under strict *discipline*.

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison.*

6. In *ecclesiastical* affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. *Encyc.*

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish Church; or that chastisement or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. *Taylor. Encyc.*

DISCIPLINE, *v. t.* To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to *discipline* troops or an army.

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.

5. To advance and prepare by instruction. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINED, *pp.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLINING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DISCLAIM, *v. t.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. A man *disclaims* all knowledge of a particular transaction; he *disclaims* every pretension to eloquence; he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretensions to military skill. It is opposed to *claim* or *challenge*.

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope.

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may *disclaim* to hold of his lord. *Eng. Law.*

DISCLAIM, *v. t.* To disavow all part or share. [*Unusual.*]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shak.*

DISCLAIMATION, *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [*Not used.*] *Scott.*

DISCLAIMED, *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DISCLAIMER, *n.* A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.

2. In *law*, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise. *Blackstone.*

DIS

DISCLAIMING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DISCLOSE, *v. t.* *disclo'ze.* [*dis* and *close*; *Fr. declorre, declos*; *L. discludo.* See *Close.*]

1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is *disclosed*. *Woodward.*

2. To discover; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have *disclosed* the designs of the ministry.

3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to *disclose* the secret thoughts of the heart.

4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may *disclose* a secret passion in the breast.

5. To open; to hatch. [*Not used.*]

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSE, *n.* Discovery. *Young.*

DISCLOSED, *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DISCLOSER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DISCLOSE, *n.* *disclo'zhur.* The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery. *Bacon.*

2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.

3. The act of making known what was concealed.

4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DISCLOSURE, *n.* *disclu'zhun.* [*L. discclusus, discludo*; *dis* and *claudo.*]

An emission; a throwing out. [*Little used.*]

More.

DISCOAST, *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast. [*Not used.*]

DISCOHERENT, *a.* Incoherent. *The latter is generally used.*

DISCOID, *n.* [*discus* and *idos.*] Something in form of a discus or disk.

DISCOID, *a.* Having the form of a disk.

DISCOIDAL, *a.* *disk.*
Discoid or *discous* flowers, are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c. *Cyc. Smith.*

DISCOLOR, *v. t.* [*L. discoloro*; *dis* and *coloro*, from *color*.]

1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will *discolor* a glass of water; silver is *discolored* by sea-water.

2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. It differs from *color* and *dye*, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change of color.

3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to *discolor* ideas. *Watts.*

DISCOLORATION, *n.* The act of altering the color; a staining.

2. Alteration of color; stain; as spots and *discolorations* of the skin.

3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DISCLORED, *pp.* Altered in color; stained.

2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors. *Spenser.*

DIS

DISCOLORING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DISCOMFIT, *v. t.* [*Fr. deconfire, deconfit*; *It. sconfiggere, sconfitta*; from *dis* and the *L. configo*, to fasten, to nail; *con* and *figo*, to fix.]

To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Ex. xvii.*

He, fugitive, declined superior strength, *discomfited*, pursued. *Philips.*

DISCOMFIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DISCOMFITED, *pp.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DISCOMFITING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DISCOMFUTURE, *n.* Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfuture*. *1 Sam. xiv.*

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DISCOMFORT, *n.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. *Shak. South.*

DISCOMFORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCOMFORTABLE, *a.* Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. [*Little used.*]

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [*Not used.*]

[Instead of this word, *uncomfortable* is used.]

DISCOMFORTED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DISCOMFORTING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DISCOMMEND, *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend.*]

To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMENDABLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDATION, *n.* Blame; censure; reproach. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMMENDER, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Johnson.*

DISCOMMENDING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DISCOMMODE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *commode*, *Fr.*]

To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble. [*Discommode* is not used.]

DISCOMMODED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DISCOMMODING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DISCOMMODIOUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DISCOMMODITY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. *Bacon.*

DISCOMMON, *v. t.* [*dis* and *common.*] To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.*

DIS

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place. *Warton.*

DISCOMPLEXION, *v. t.* To change the complexion or color. [*Not used.*]

DISCOMPOSE, *v. t.* *discompo'ze.* [*dis* and *compose.*]

1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; applied to things.

2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; applied to the temper or mind; expressing less agitation than *fret* and *ver*, or expressing vexation with *deco-*

rum. *Swift.*

3. To displace; to discard. [*Not in use.*]

DISCOMPOSED, *pp.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DISCOMPOSING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquility.

DISCOMPOSITION, *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not used.*]

DISCOMPOSURE, *n.* *discompo'zhur.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as *discomposure* of mind.

Clarendon.

DISCONCERT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To break or interrupt any order, plan or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate.

The emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were *disconcerted*.

2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may *disconcert* the ablest advocate in his argument.

DISCONCERTED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DISCONCERTING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.

DISCONCERTION, *n.* The act of disconcerting. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

DISCONFORMITY, *n.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRUITY, *n.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

DISCONNECT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, he *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality— *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

DISCONNECTED, *pp.* Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with *unconnected*, though often confounded with it. *Disconnected* implies a previous connection; *unconnected* does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DISCONNECTING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISCONNECTION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection* and confusion. *Burke.*

DISCONSENT, *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent. *Milton.*

DISCONSULATE, *a.* [*dis* and *L. consolatus.* See *Console.*]

DIS

1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as a parent, bereaved of an only child and *disconsolate*.
2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as the *disconsolate* darkness of a winter's night.

DISCONSOLATELY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DISCONSOLATENESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DISCONSOLATION, *n.* Want of comfort.

DISCONTENT', *n.* [*dis* and *content*.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

DISCONTENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DISCONTENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DISCONTENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, *discontented* citizens make bad subjects.

DISCONTENT'EDLY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DISCONTENT'EDNESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENT'ING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

DISCONTENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

DISCONTINUANCE, *n.* [See *Discontinue*.]

1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse.
2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.

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 1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse.
 2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.
 3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued*, till a recovery can be had in *law*.

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DISCONTINUATION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

DISCONTINUE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *continue*.]

1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not *discontinued* without inconvenience.
2. To break off; to interrupt.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*.
T. Pickering.

DIS

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

DISCONTINUE, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage.
Jer. xvii.

DISCONTINUE, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.
Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Jer. xvii.

DISCONTINUED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DISCONTINUER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DISCONTINUING, *pp.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DISCONTINUITY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONTINUOUS, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

DISCONTINUOUS, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

DISCONVENIENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*]

DISCONVENIENT, *a.* Incongruous.

DISCORD, *n.* [*L. discordia*; *Fr. discorde*; from *L. discors*; *dis* and *cor*.]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. *Discord* may exist between families, parties and nations.
2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

All *discord*, harmony not understood.

DISCORD, *n.* [*L. discordia*; *Fr. discorde*; from *L. discors*; *dis* and *cor*.]

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DIS

cuento; *Arm. discount* or *digont*. See *Count*. Literally, a counting back or from.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months will deduct a certain rate per cent for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount*.

DISCOUNT, *v. t.* [*Sp. descontar*; *Port. id.*; *Fr. decompier*; *Arm. discounta*, *digontain*; *It. scontare*. In British books, the accent is laid on the last syllable. But in America, the accent is usually or always on the first.]

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2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will *discountenance* vice by every lawful means.

DISCOURTENANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

DISCOURTENANCED, *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DISCOURTENANCER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DISCOURTENANCING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNTER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*

DISCOUNTING, *ppr.* Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.

2. Lending on discount.

DISCOUNTING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

The profitable business of a bank consists in *discounting*. *Hamilton.*

DISCOUR'AGE, *v. t.* *discur'age*. [*dis* and *courage*; *Fr.* *decourager*; *Arm.* *digouragi*; *It.* *scoraggiare*. The Italian is from *er* and *coraggio*. See *Courage*.]

1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be *discouraged*. *Col. iii.*

2. To deter from any thing; with *from*.

Why *discourage* ye the hearts of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? *Num. xxxii.*

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade *from*; as, to *discourage* an effort.

DISCOUR'AGED, *pp.* *discur'aged*. Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT, *n.* *discur'agement*. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading *from* an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.

2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tends to deter *from* an undertaking, or *from* the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great *discouragements* to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement*.

DISCOUR'AGER, *n.* *discur'ager*. One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades *from* an undertaking.

DISCOUR'AGING, *ppr.* *discur'aging*. Disheartening; depressing courage.

2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as *discouraging* prospects.

DISCOURSE, *n.* *discurs*. [*Fr.* *discours*; *L.* *discursus*, from *discurro*, to ramble; *dis* and *curro*, to run; *It.* *discorso*.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences;

the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them.

Johnson. Glanville.

[*This sense is now obsolete.*]

2. Literally, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. *Discourse* to an individual or to a small company is called *conversation* or *talk*; mutual interchange of thoughts; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual communication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with *his discourse*, and he heard *our discourse*.

The vanquished party with the victors joined, Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.

5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous *discourse*, or a written *discourse*.

DISCOURSE, *v. i.* To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk*. He *discoursed* with us an hour on the events of the war. We *discoursed* together on our mutual concerns.

2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effects of faith.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

DISCOURSE, *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. [*Not used.*]

Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

DISCOURSER, *n.* One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

Swift.

DISCOURSING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DISCOURSIVE, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOURTEOUS, *a.* *discur'teous*. [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as *discourteous* knight.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* *discur'teously*. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, *n.* *discur'tesy*. [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

DISCOURTSHIP, *n.* Want of respect. *Obs.*

B. Jonson.

DISC'OUS, *a.* [from *L.* *discus*.] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers. *Quincy.*

DISC'OVER, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *decouvrir*; *de*, for *des* or *dis*, and *couvrir*, to cover; *Sp.* *des-*

cubrir; *Port.* *descobrir*; *It.* *scoprire*. See *Cover*.]

1. Literally, to uncover; to remove a covering. *Is. xxii.*

2. To lay open to the view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.

Go, draw aside the curtains and *discover* The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness. *Job xii.*

Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

3. To reveal; to make known. We will *discover* ourselves to them. *1 Sam. xiv.*

Discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv.*

4. To spy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head *discovered* land.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts xxi.*

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle. We often *discover* our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.

6. To detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape.

Discover differs from *invent*. We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.

DISC'OVERABLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.

2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope.

3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.

4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered. *Bentley.*

DISC'OVERED, *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DISC'OVERER, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.

2. A scout; an explorer. *Shak.*

DISC'OVERING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DISC'OVERTURE, *n.* [*Fr.* *decouvert*, uncovered.]

A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISC'OVERY, *n.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot, the public peace is preserved.

2. Disclosure; a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.

3. The action of finding something hidden; as the *discovery* of lead or silver in the earth.

4. The act of finding out, or coming to the

knowledge of; as the *discovery* of truth; the *discovery* of magnetism.

5. The act of spying; first sight of; as the *discovery* of America by Columbus, or of the Continent by Cabot.

6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known. The properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*. Redemption from sin was a *discovery* beyond the power of human philosophy.

7. In *dramatic poetry*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

DISCREDIT, *n.* [Fr. *discredit*; Sp. *descredito*; It. *scredito*. See the Verb.]

1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; applied to persons or things. Frauds in manufactures bring them into *discredit*.

It is the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*.

DISCREDIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrediter*; *de*, *des*, *dis*, and *credit*.]

1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is *discredited*.

2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute.

He least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

Our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To deprive of credibility. *Shak.*

DISCREDITABLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. *Blair.*

DISCREDITED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DISCREDITING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DISCREET, *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp. *discreto*; It. *id*; L. *discretus*, the participle assigned to *discerno*, *dis* and *cerno*, but probably from the root of *riddle*, W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiau*, to secrete, as *screen* is from the root of *secerno*, or *excerno*, Gr. *xpwos*, L. *cerno*; Gr. *διακρισις*. Class Rd. It is sometimes written *discrete*; the distinction between *discreet* and *discrete* is arbitrary, but perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary, hence discerning.]

1. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

Let Pharaoh look out a man *discreet* and wise. Gen. xli.

DISCREETLY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DISCREETNESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE, *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, *dis*, *crepan*, from *dis*]

DISCREPANCY, *n.* *crepan*, from *dis*

crepo, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; *dis* and *crepo*, to creak. See *Crepitate*.]

Difference; disagreement; contrariety; applicable to facts or opinions.

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies. *Faber.*

DISCREPANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE, *a.* [L. *discretus*. See *Discreet*.]

1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. *Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as 3 : 6 :: 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6, as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24. *Harris.*

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition. *Johnson.*

DISCRETE, *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DISCRETION, *n.* [Fr. *discretion*; It. *discrezione*; Sp. *discrecion*; from the L. *discretio*, a separating; *discretus*, *discerno*. See *Discreet*.]

1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct.

A good man—will guide his affairs with *discretion*. Ps. cxii.

My son, keep sound wisdom and *discretion*. Prov. iii.

2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the *discretion* of the prince; he is left to his own *discretion*. Hence,

To surrender at *discretion*, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror.

3. Disjunction; separation. [Not much used.] *Mede.*

DISCRETIONARY, *a.* Left to *discretion*; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, the President of the U. States is, in certain cases, invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances.

DISCRETIONARILY, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

DISCRETIVE, *a.* [See *Discreet* and *Discrete*.] Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

2. In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. *Johnson.*

3. Separate; distinct.

DISCRETIVELY, *adv.* In a *discretive* manner.

DISCRIMINABLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DISCRIMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino*, from *discrimen*, difference, distinction; *dis* and *crimen*, differently applied; coinciding with the sense of Gr. *διακρισις*, *xpwos*, L. *cerno*.]

1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty.

2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked.

3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark. We *discriminate* animals by names, as nature has *discriminated* them by different shapes and habits.

DISCRIMINATE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; as, in the application of law, and the punishment of crimes, the judge should *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

DISCRIMINATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. *Bacon.*

DISCRIMINATED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DISCRIMINATELY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. *Johnson.*

DISCRIMINATENESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINATING, *ppr.* Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.

2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; as the *discriminating* doctrines of the gospel.

3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as a *discriminating* mind. *Journ. of Science.*

DISCRIMINATION, *n.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; as the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

2. The state of being distinguished. *Stillingsfleet.*

3. Mark of distinction. *K. Charles.*

DISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as the *discriminative* features of men.

2. That observes distinction; as *discriminative* providence. *More.*

DISCRIMINATIVELY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. *Foster.*

DISCRIMINOUS, *a.* Hazardous. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

DISCUBITORY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius*; *discumbo*; *dis* and *cubo*, to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture. *Brown.*

DISCULPATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper*; Sp. *disculpar*; *dis* and L. *culpa*, a fault.]

To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

Neither does this effect of the independence of nations *disculpate* the author of an unjust war. *Trans. of Vattel. Hist. of California.*

DISCULPATED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.

DIS

DISCULP'ATING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.

DISCUM'BENCY, *n.* [*L. discumbens.* See *Discubitory.*]

The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. *Brown.*

DISCUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [*The latter is generally used.*]

DISCURE, *v. t.* To discover; to reveal. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

DISCURENT, *a.* Not current. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DISCURSION, *n.* [*L. discursio; dis* and *curro*, to run.] A running or rambling about. *Sandys.*

DISCURSIST, *n.* [*See Discourse.*] A disputer. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

DISCURSIVE, *a.* [*Sp. discursivo*, from *L. discursus*, *supra.*] Moving or roving about; desultory. *L. Addison.*

2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written *discursive*. Whether brutes have a kind of *discursive* faculty. *Bacon.*

DISCURSIVELY, *adv.* Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument. *Hale.*

DISCURSIVENESS, *n.* Range or gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCURSORY, *a.* Argumental; rational. *Johnson.*

DISCUS, *n.* [*L. See Eng. Dish and Disk.*]

1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play; *used by the ancients.*

2. In *botany*, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets, with a hollow regular petal, as in the marigold and daisy. *Bailey. Encyc.*

3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. [*See Disk.*]

DISCUSS, *v. t.* [*L. discutio, discussum; dis* and *cutio*; *Fr. discuter; Sp. discutir.*]

Quatio may be allied to *quasso*, and to *cudo* and *caedo*, to strike. See *Class Gs. No. 17. 28. 68. 79.* and *Class Gd. No. 38. 40. 76.*

Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate by beating or shaking.

1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to *discuss* a tumor; a *medical use of the word.*

2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We *discuss* a subject, a point, a problem, a question, the propriety, expedience or justice of a measure, &c.

3. To break in pieces. [*The primary sense, but not used.*] *Brown.*

4. To shake off. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DISCUSS'ED, *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

DISCUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

DISCUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

DIS

DISCUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.

DISCUS'SION, *n.* In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter. *Core. Wiseman.*

2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood.

DISCUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

DISCUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

DISCUTIENT, *a.* [*L. discutiens.*] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

DISCUTIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to *carminative*. *Core.*

DISDAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. dedaigner; Sp. desdenar; It. sdegnare; Port. desdenhar; L. dedignor; de, dis, and dignor*, to think worthy; *dignus*, worthy. See *Dignity.*]

To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind *disdains* a mean action; he *disdains* the society of profligate, worthless men; he *disdains* to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak. *Goliath disdained* David.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to set with the dogs of my flock. *Job xxx.*

DISDAIN, *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In ignoble minds, *disdain* may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain*. *Pope.*

DISDAINED, *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.

DISDAINFUL, *a.* Full of disdain; as *disdainful* soul.

2. Expressing disdain; as a *disdainful* look.

3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant. *Hooker. Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn. *Sidney.*

DISDAINING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

DISDAINING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

DISDIAELAS'TIC, *a.* An epithet given by Bartholine and others to a substance supposed to be crystal, but which is a fine pellucid spar, called also Iceland crystal, and by Dr. Hill, from its shape, *parallelopipedum*. *Encyc.*

DISDIAPA'SON, } *n.* [*See Diapason.*]

BISDIAPA'SON, } *n.* [*See Diapason.*]

In *music*, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4 : 1 or 8 : 2.

Disdiapason diapente, a concord in a sextuple ratio of 1 : 6.

Disdiapason semi-diapente, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 : 3.

DIS

Disdiapason ditone, a compound consonance in the proportion of 10 : 2.

Disdiapason semi-ditone, a compound concord in the proportion of 24 : 5. *Encyc.*

DISE'ASE, *n.* *dize'ze.* [*dis* and *ease.*] In its primary sense, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.

2. The cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disruption of parts by violence, which is called a *wound*. The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, a *diseased* limb; a *disease* in the head or stomach; and such partial affection of the body is called a *local* or *topical* disease. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous. *Buckminster.*

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.

4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called *moral diseases*.

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the disease, but to cure it. *Maxim of Antisthenes.*

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.

The instability, injustice and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have every where perished. *Federalist, Madison.*

DISE'ASE, *v. t.* *dize'ze.* To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle, as a *diseased* body, a *diseased* stomach; but *diseased* may here be considered as an adjective.

2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange.

3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion.

4. To pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISE'ASED, *pp.* or *a.* *dize'zed.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

DISE'ASEDNESS, *n.* *dize'zedness.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. *Burns.*

DISE'ASEFUL, *a.* *dize'zeful.* Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as a *diseaseful* climate.

2. Occasioning uneasiness.

DISE'ASEMENT, *n.* *dize'zement.* Uneasiness; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

DISEDG'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; made dull. *Shak.*

DISEMBARK, *v. t.* [*Dis* and *embark; Fr. desembarquer.*]

To land; to debark; to remove from on

board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus; as, the general disembarked the troops at sun-rise.

DISEMBARK, *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry disembarked, and marched to meet the enemy.

DISEMBARKED, *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

DISEMBARKING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

DISEMBARKMENT, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DISEMBARRASS, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embar-rass*.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

DISEMBARRASSED, *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.

DISEMBARRASSING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.

DISEMBARRASSMENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

DISEMBAY, *v. t.* To clear from a bay.

DISEMBITTER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

DISEMBODIED, *a.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body; as disembodied spirits or souls.

2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

DISEMBODY, *v. t.* To divest of body; to free from flesh.

2. To discharge from military array.

DISEMBOGUE, *v. t.* *disembog.* [*dis* and the root of *Fr. bouche*, mouth. The French has *emboucher* and *debouquer*. *Sp. boca*, mouth, *Port. id.*, *It. bocca*. See *Voice*.]

To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.

DISEMBOGUE, *v. i.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake. Innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.

DISEMBOGUEMENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

DISEMBOSOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

DISEMBOWEL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.

DISEMBOWELED, *pp.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

Disemboweled web.

DISEMBOWELING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.

DISEMBRANGLE, *v. t.* To free from litigation. [*Not used.*]

DISEMBROIL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embroil*.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

DISEMBROILED, *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.

DISEMBROILING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.

DISENABLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be *disenabled* to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is *disenabled* to support his family.

DISENABLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability or means.

DISENABLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability or means.

DISENCHANT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

DISENCHANTED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms.

DISENCHANTING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.

DISENCUMBER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to *disencumber* troops of their baggage; to *disencumber* the soul of its body of clay; to *disencumber* the mind of its cares and griefs.

2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary; as a *disencumbered* building.

DISENCUMBERED, *pp.* Freed from incumbrance.

DISENCUMBERING, *ppr.* Freeing from incumbrance.

DISENCUMBRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from incumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DISENGAGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *engage*.] To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to *disengage* a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process.

2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached; as, to *disengage* a man from a party.

3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties or perplexities; as, to *disengage* one from broils or controversies.

4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to *disengage* the heart or affections from earthly pursuits.

5. To free from any thing that commands the mind, or employs the attention; as, to *disengage* the mind from study; to *disengage* one's self from business.

6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men, who were enlisted, are now *disengaged*; the lady, who had promised to give her hand in marriage, is *disengaged*.

Let it be observed that *disengaged* properly implies previous engagement; and is not to be confounded with *unengaged*, which does not always imply prior engagement. This distinction is sometimes carelessly overlooked.

DISENGAGED, *pp.* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.

2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. [This

word is thus used by mistake for *unengaged*, not *engaged*.]

DISENGAGEDNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.

2. Vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, *n.* A setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses.

Lavoisier.

2. The act of separating or detaching.

3. Liberation or release from obligation.

4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DISENGAGING, *ppr.* Separating; loosening; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

DISENNOBLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles.

DISENROLL, *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

DISENSLAVE, *v. t.* To free from bondage.

South.

DISENTANGLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *entangle*.]

1. To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order; as, to *disentangle* net-work; to *disentangle* a skain of yarn.

2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; as, to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

3. To disengage; to separate.

DISENTANGLED, *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DISENTANGLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DISENTER. [*See Disinter.*]

DISENTHRONE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthroned*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to *disenthroned* a king.

Milton.

DISENTHRONED, *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DISENTHRONING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of royal authority.

DISENTITLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title.

South.

DISENTRANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

Hudibras.

DISENTRANCED, *pp.* Awakened from a trance, sleep or reverie.

DISENTRANCING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep or reverie.

DISESPOUSE, *v. t.* *disespouz*. [*dis* and *espouse*.]

To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

Milton.

DISESPOUSED, *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DISESPOUSING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DISESTEE, *n.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than *hatred* or *contempt*.

Locke.

DISESTEE, *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike or slight contempt; to slight.

DIS

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*.

Denham.

DISESTEE/MED, *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DISESTEE/MING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DISESTIMA/TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DISEX/ERCISE, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise. [*A bad word.*] *Milton.*

DISFAN/CY, *v. t.* To dislike. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

DISFA/VOR, *n.* [*dis* and *favor*.] Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign.

2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted or befriended; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

3. An ill or disobliging act; as, no generous man will do a *disfavor* to the meanest of his species.

DISFA/VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or *disfavored*, according to his merits.

DISFA/VORED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DISFA/VORER, *n.* One who discountenances. *Bacon.*

DISFA/VORING, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

DISFIGURA/TION, *n.* [*See Disfigure.*] The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.

2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DISFIG/URE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb *disfigures* the body.

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.

DISFIG/URED, *pp.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DISFIG/UREMENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty. *Milton. Suckling.*

DISFIG/URER, *n.* One who disfigures.

DISFIG/URING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DISFOREST. [*See Disafforest.*]

DISFRAN/CHISE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, &c. *Blackstone.*

DISFRAN/CHISED, *pp.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DISFRAN/CHISEMENT, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRAN/CHISING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRI/AR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *friar*.] To deprive of the state of a friar. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

DIS

DISFUR/NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *furnish*.] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments or equipage. *Shak. Knolles.*

DISFUR/NISHED, *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DISFUR/NISHING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

DISGAL/LANT, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

DISG/ARNISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish*.] To divest of garniture or ornaments.

2. To deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DISGAR/RISON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison. *Heuyl.*

DISGAV/EL, *v. t.* [*See Gavelkind.*] To take away the tenure of gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DISGAV/ELED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.

DISGAV/ELING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind. *Blackstone.*

DISGLO/RIFY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle *disglorified* is used by Milton; but the word is little used.

DISGORGE, *v. t.* *disgorj*. [*Fr. degorger; de, dis, and gorge, the throat.*]

1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat or mouth; to vomit.

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. Thus, volcanoes are said to *disgorge* streams of burning lava, ashes and stones. Milton's infernal rivers *disgorge* their streams into a burning lake.

DISGORGE'D, *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.

DISGORGEMENT, *n.* *disgorj'ment*. The act of disgorging; a vomiting. *Hall.*

DISGORG/ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.

DISGOS/PEL, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel*.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DISGRA/CE, *n.* [*dis* and *grace*.] A state of being out of favor; disfavor; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

2. State of ignominy; dishonor; shame.

3. Cause of shame; as, to turn the back to the enemy is a foul *disgrace*; every vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.

4. Act of unkindness. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

DISGRA/CE, *v. t.* To put out of favor; as, the minister was *disgraced*.

2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonor; as *an agent*. Men are apt to take pleasure in *disgracing* an enemy and his performances.

3. To bring to shame; to dishonor; to sink in estimation; as *a cause*; as, men often boast of actions which *disgrace* them.

DISGRA/CED, *pp.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

DISGRA/CEFUL, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation. Cowardice is *disgraceful* to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are *disgraceful* to a man, but more *disgraceful* to a woman.

DISGRA/CEFULLY, *adv.* With disgrace. The senate have cast you forth *disgracefully*. *B. Jonson.*

2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominious-

DIS

ly; in a disgraceful manner; as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

DISGRA/CEFULNESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DISGRA/CER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

DISGRA/CING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.

DISGRA/CIOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing. *Shak.*

DIS/GREGATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse. [*Little used.*] *More.*

DISGUI/SE, *v. t.* *disgu'ze*. [*Fr. deguise; de, dis, and guise, manner.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual habit, or mask. Men sometimes *disguise* themselves for the purpose of committing crimes without danger of detection. They *disguise* their faces in a masquerade.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloke by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments or intentions.

3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden.*

4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate. *Spectator.*

DISGUI/SE, *n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it.

By the laws of England, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subjected to heavy penalties, and in some cases, declared felons.

2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance intended to deceive the beholder.

A treacherous design is often concealed under the *disguise* of great candor.

3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. *Shak.*

DISGUI/SED, *pp.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DISGUI/SEMENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DISGUI/SER, *n.* One who disguises himself or another.

2. He or that which disfigures.

DISGUI/SING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

DISGUI/SING, *n.* The act of giving a false appearance.

2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

DISGUST', *n.* [*Fr. degout; de, dis, and gout, taste, L. gustus.*]

1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, and when extreme, producing loathing or nausea.

2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language or opinions of others. Thus, obscenity in language and clownishness in behavior excite *disgust*.

DISGUST', *v. t.* To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste.

2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste; with *at* or *with*; as, to be *disgusted* at foppery, or *with* vulgar manners. To *disgust from* is unusual and hardly legitimate.

DIS

DISGUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.
DISGUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DISGUST'ING, *ppr.* Provoking aversion; offending the taste.

2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful; as *disgusting* servility.

DISGUST'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust. *Swinburne.*

DISH, *n.* [*Sax. disc*, a dish, and *dizas*, dishes; *L. discus*; *Gr. diaxos*; *Fr. disque*; *Arm. disg*; *W. dygyd*; *Sp. It. disco*. It is the same word as *disk* and *desk*, and seems to signify something flat, plain or extended.]

1. A broad open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep hollow vessel for liquors. *Addison. Milton.*

2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves. *Shak.*
 We say, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*; a warm *dish*; a delicious *dish*.

3. Among miners, a trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep and 6 wide. *Encyc.*

DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish; as, the meat is all *dished*, and ready for the table.

DISH'-CLOTH, } A cloth used for wash-
DISH'-CLOUT, } ing and wiping dishes. *Swift.*

DISH'-WASHER, *n.* The name of a bird, the mergus. *Johnson.*

DISH'-WATER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DISHABILLE, } *n.* [*Fr. deshabilité*; *des* and
DISHABIL', } *habiller*, to dress. See *Habit*.]

An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning. But see *Deshabille*, the French and more correct orthography.

Dryden uses the word as a participle. "Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*." In this use, he is not followed.

DISHAB'IT, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DISHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* Incongruous. [*See Unharmonious.*] *Hallywell.*

DISHAR'MONY, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. [*Not used.*]

DISHEARTEN, *v. t.* *dishart'n.* [*dis* and *heart*.]

To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be *dishheartened* by small obstacles.

DISHEARTENED, *pp.* *dishart'ned.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.

DISHEARTENING, *ppr.* *dishart'ning.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISH'ED, *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

DISH'EUR, *v. t.* *diza're.* To debar from inheriting. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

DISHER'ISON, *n.* [*See Disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance. *Bp. Hall.*

DISHER'IT, *v. t.* [*Fr. desheriter*; *des*, *dis*, and *heriter*; *Arm. diserita*; *It. diseredare*; *Sp. desheredar*. See *Heir*.]

To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [*See Disinherit*, which is more generally used.]

DISHER'ITANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting or of being disinherited. *Beaum.*

DISHER'ITED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DISHER'ITING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance. *Spenser.*

DISHEV'EL, *v. t.* [*Fr. decheveler*; *de*, *dis*, and *cheveu*, hair, *chevelu*, hairy, *L. capillus*. Class Gb.]

To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; *used chiefly in the passive participle.*

DISHEV'EL, *v. i.* To spread in disorder. *Herbert.*

DISHEV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder; as *disheveled* locks.

DISHEV'ELING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.

DISH'ING, *ppr.* [*See Dish.*] Putting in a dish or dishes.

2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish. *Mortimer.*

DISHON'EST, *a.* *dizon'est.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat and defraud; *applied to persons*; as a *dishonest* man.

2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as a *dishonest* transaction.

3. Disgraced; dishonored; *from the sense in Latin.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious; *from the Latin sense.*

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*

DISHON'ESTLY, *adv.* *dizon'estly.* In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. *Shak.*

2. Lewdly; unchastely. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHON'ESTY, *n.* *dizon'esty.* Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; *applied to persons.*

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; *applied to acts.*

3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. *Shak.*

4. Deceit; wickedness; shame. 2 Cor. iv.

DISHON'OR, *n.* *dizon'or.* [*dis* and *honor*.] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor*. *Ezra* iv.

It may express less than *ignominy* and *infamy*.

DISHON'OR, *v. t.* To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. The duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor.

The impunity of the crimes of great men *dishonors* the administration of the laws.

2. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Dryden.*

DISHON'ORABLE, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. Every act of meanness, and every vice is *dishonorable*.

2. Destitute of honor; as a *dishonorable* man.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHON'ORABLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

DISHON'ORARY, *a.* *dizon'orary.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Holmes.*

DISHON'ORED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DISHON'ORER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

DISHON'ORING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DISHORN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To deprive of horns. *Shak.*

DISHORN'ED, *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DISHU'MOR, *n.* [*dis* and *humor*.] Peevishness; ill humor. [*Little used.*] *Spectator.*

DISIMPARK', *v. t.* [*dis*, *in* and *park*.] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Little used.*] *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement*.]

Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to *improvement* or *melioration*; as the *disimprovement* of the earth. [*Little used.*] *Norris. Swift.*

DISINC'ARCERATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.]

To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*] *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *inclination*.]

Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbutnot.*

DISINCLINE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity *disinclined* him from such an arduous enterprise.

DISINCLINED, *pp.* Not inclined; averse.

DISINCLINING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DISINCORPORATE, *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body, or an established society. *Hume.*

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society. *Bacon.*

DISINCORPORATION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation. *Warton.*

DISINFECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect*.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DISINFECTED, *pp.* Cleansed from infection.

DISINFECTING, *ppr.* Purifying from infection.

- DISINFEC'TION**, *n.* Purification from infecting matter. *Med. Repos.*
- DISINGENUITY**, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor. *Clarendon.* [This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. See *Ingenuity*. We now use in lieu of it *disingenuousness*.]
- DISINGEN'UOUS**, *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; not open, frank and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; applied to persons.
2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as *disingenuous* conduct; *disingenuous* schemes.
- DISINGEN'UOUSLY**, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.
- DISINGEN'UOUSNESS**, *n.* Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; as the *disingenuousness* of a man, or of his mind.
2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.
- DISINHER'ISON**, *n.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon. Clarendon.*
2. The state of being disinherited. *Taylor.*
- DISINHER'IT**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent as an heir from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes *disinherits* his children by will. In England, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who cannot be *disinherited* by the will of his father.
- DISINHER'ITED**, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance.
- DISINHER'ITING**, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.
- DISINTEGRABLE**, *a.* [*dis* and *integer*.] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration. *Kirwan.* Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere.
- DISINTEGRATE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer*.] To separate the integrant parts of. *Kirwan.* Marbles are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years.
- DISINTEGRATED**, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.
- DISINTEGRATION**, *n.* The act of separating *integrant* parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of *constituent* parts. *Kirwan.*
- DISINTER'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter*.] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; as, to *disinter* a dead body that is buried.
2. To take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view. *Addison.* The philosopher—may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. [*Unusual*.]
- DISINTERESSED**. } [*See Disinterestedness*.]
DISINTERESSEMENT. } [*ed, &c.*]
- DISINTEREST**, *n.* [*dis* and *interest*.] What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury. [*Little used or not at all.*] *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage. *Johnson.*
- DISIN'TEREST**, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*
- DISIN'TERESTED**, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. It is important that a judge should be perfectly *disinterested*.
2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as a *disinterested* decision. [This word is more generally used than *uninterested*.]
- DISIN'TERESTEDLY**, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.
- DISIN'TERESTEDNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference. *Brown.*
- DISIN'TERESTING**, *a.* Uninteresting. [*The latter is the word now used.*]
- DISINTER'MENT**, *n.* The act of disintering, or taking out of the earth.
- DISINTER'RED**, *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.
- DISINTER'RING**, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.
- DISINTHRALL'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthrall*.] To liberate from slavery, bondage or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression. *South.*
- DISINTHRALL'ED**, *pp.* Set free from bondage.
- DISINTHRALL'ING**, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.
- DISINTHRALL'MENT**, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery. *E. Nott.*
- DISINURE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure*.] To deprive of familiarity or custom. *Milton.*
- DISINVI'TE**, *v. t.* To recall an invitation. *Finett.*
- DISINVOLVE**, *v. t.* *disinvolve*. [*dis* and *involve*.] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle. *More.*
- DISJOIN'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *join*.] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.
- DISJOIN'ED**, *pp.* Disunited; separated.
- DISJOIN'ING**, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.
- DISJOINT'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint*.] To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; as, to *disjoint* the limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.
2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate.
3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; as *disjointed* columns.
4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts; as, to *disjoint* an edifice; the *disjointed* parts of a ship.
5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent; as a *disjointed* speech.
- DISJOINT'**, *v. i.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*
- DISJOINT'**, *a.* Disjointed. *Shak.*
- DISJOINT'ED**, *pp.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.
- DISJOINT'ING**, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjointing limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.
- DISJOINT'LY**, *adv.* In a divided state. *Sondys.*
- DISJUDICA'TION**, *n.* [*L. disjudicatio*.] Judgment; determination. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
- DISJUNCT'**, *a.* [*L. disjunctus, disjuncto*; *dis* and *juncto*, to join.] Disjoined; separated.
- DISJUNCT'ION**, *n.* [*L. disjunctio*.] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as the *disjunction* of soul and body.
- DISJUNCT'IVE**, *a.* Separating; disjoining.
2. Incapable of union. [*Unusual*.] *Grew.*
3. In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction or connective, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense, noting an alternative or opposition; as, I love him, or I fear him; I neither love him, nor fear him.
4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition*, is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctives; as, it is either day or night. *Watts.* A *disjunctive syllogism*, is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.
- DISJUNCT'IVE**, *n.* A word that disjoins, as *or, nor, neither*.
- DISJUNCT'IVELY**, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.
- DISK**, *n.* [*L. discus*. See *Dish* and *Desk*.] The body and face of the sun, moon or a planet, as it appears to us on the earth; or the body and face of the earth, as it appears to a spectator in the moon. *Newton. Dryden.*
2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle. *Pope.* Some whirl the *disk*, and some the javelin dart.
3. In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower. *Martyn.*
- DISKINDNESS**, *n.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*
- DISLI'KE**, *n.* [*dis* and *like*.] Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. A man shows his *dislike* to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their *dislike* to folly.
2. Discord; disagreement. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*
- DISLI'KE**, *v. t.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. We *dislike* proceedings which we deem wrong; we *dislike* persons of evil habits; we *dislike* whatever gives us pain.
2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust; as, to *dislike* particular kinds of food.
- DISLI'KED**, *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.
- DISLI'KEFUL**, *a.* Disliking; disaffected. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

DIS

DISLIKEN, *v. t.* To make unlike. *Shak.*
DISLIKENESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*

DISLIKER, *n.* One who disapproves, or disrelishes.

DISLIKING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

DISLIMB, *v. t.* *dislim'*. To tear the limbs from. *Dict.*

DISLIMN, *v. t.* *dislim'*. To strike out of a picture. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DISLOCATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *locate*, *L. locus*, place; *Fr. disloquer*; *It. dislocare*.]

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

DISLOCATED, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

DISLOCATING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place or out of joint.

DISLOCATION, *n.* The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. *Encyc.*

2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*

3. A joint displaced.

4. In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied. *Cyc.*

DISLodge, *v. t.* *dislodj'*. [*dis* and *lodge*.] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Shells resting in the sea at a considerable depth, are not *dislodged* by storms.

2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat; as, to *dislodge* a coney or a deer.

3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; as, to *dislodge* the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.

4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shak.*

DISLodge, *v. i.* To go from a place of rest. *Milton.*

DISLodgeD, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DISLoding, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.

DISLOYAL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal*; *Fr. deloyal*; *Sp. desleal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as a *disloyal* subject.

2. False; perfidious; treacherous; as a *disloyal* knave. *Shak.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shak.*

4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*

DISLOYALLY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

DISLOYALTY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.

2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shak.*

DISMAL, *a.* as *z.* [I am not satisfied with the etymologies of this word which I have seen.] Dark; gloomy; as a *dis-mal* shade.

2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy;

calamitous; unfortunate; as a *dis-mal* accident; *dis-mal* effects. *Milton.*

2. Frightful; horrible; as a *dis-mal* scream.

DISMALLY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.

DISMANTLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle*; *Fr. demanteler*.]

1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw open. *Shak.*

3. More generally, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a ship.

4. To deprive or strip of military furniture; as, to *dismantle* a fortress.

5. To deprive of outworks or forts; as, to *dismantle* a town.

6. To break down; as, his nose *dismantled*. *Dryden.*

DISMANTLED, *pp.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.

DISMANTLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.

DISMAsk, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask*; *Fr. demasquer*.]

To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals. *Shak. Wotton.*

DISMAskED, *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.

DISMAskING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.

DISMAsT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast*; *Fr. demâter*.]

To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.

DISMAsTED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.

DISMAsTING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.

DISMAsTMENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.

DISMA'Y, *v. t.* [*Sp. desmayar*; *Port. desmaiar*; probably formed by *des* and the Teutonic *magan*, to be strong or able. The sense then is to deprive of strength. *Sp. desmayarse*, to faint; *It. smagarsi*, to despond.]

To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. *Josh. i.*

DISMA'Y, *n.* [*Sp. desmayo*, *Port. desmaio*, a swoon or fainting fit.]

Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*. *Milton.*

DISMA'YED, *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.

DISMA'YEDNESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispirit-edness. [*A useless word, and not used.*] *Sidney.*

DISMA'YING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.

DISME, } *n.* [*French.*] A tenth part; a

DIME, } *n.* tithe. *Ayliffe.*

DISMEMBER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever; as, to *dismember* an empire, kingdom or republic. Poland was *dismembered* by the neighboring powers.

DISMEMBERED, *pp.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.

DISMEMBERING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.

DISMEMBERING, *n.* Mutilation. *Blackstone.*

DISMEMBERMENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

He pointed out the danger of a *dismemberment* of the republic. *Hist. of Poland. Encyc.*

DISMET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not much used.*] *Llewellyn.*

DISMISS, *v. t.* [*L. dimissus*, *dimitto*; *dis*, and *mitto*, to send; *Fr. demettre*.]

1. To send away; properly, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. The town clerk *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts.*

2. To discard; to remove from office, service or employment. The king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant; and the employer, his workmen. Officers are *dismissed* from service, and students from college.

3. To send; to dispatch. He *dismissed* ambassadors from Pekin to Tooshoo Loomboo. [*Improper.*] *Encyc.*

4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue; as, to *dismiss* a bill in chancery.

DISMISS', *n.* Discharge; dismission. [*Not used.*]

DISMISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.

DISMISS'ED, *pp.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.

DISMISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.

DISMISS'ION, *n.* [*L. dimissio*.] The act of sending away; leave to depart; as the *dismission* of the grand jury.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honor or disgrace.

3. An act requiring departure. [*Not usual.*] *Shak.*

4. Removal of a suit in equity.

DISMISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.

DISMORT'GAGE, *v. t.* *dismor'gage*. To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*

DISMOUNT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount*; *Fr. demonter*; *Sp. desmontar*; *It. smontare*.]

1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

2. To descend from an elevation. *Spenser.*

DISMOUNT', *v. t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. *Sackville.*
3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.
- DISMOUNTED**, *pp.* Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as *dismounted* troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.
2. Thrown or removed from carriages.
- DISMOUNTING**, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.
- DISNATURALIZE**, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
- DISNATURED**, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. *Shak.*
- DISOBEDIENCE**, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority. By one man's *disobedience*, many were made sinners. *Rom. v.*
2. Non-compliance. This *disobedience* of the moon. *Blackmore.*
- DISOBEDIENT**, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws. I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision. *Acts xxvi.*
2. Not yielding to exciting force or power. Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Darwin.*
- DISOBEY**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their maker and the laws; and we all *disobey* the precepts of the gospel. [*The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.*]
- DISOBEYED**, *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.
- DISOBEYING**, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.
- DISOBLIGATION**, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*
- DISOBLIGATORY**, *a.* Releasing obligation. *K. Charles.*
- DISOBLIGE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; a term by which offense is tenderly expressed. My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*
2. To release from obligation. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*
- DISOBLIGED**, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.
- DISOBLIGER**, *n.* One who disoblige.
- DISOBLIGING**, *ppr.* Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.
2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; displeasing; unaccommodating; as a *disobliging* coachman.
- DISOBLIGINGLY**, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.
- DISOBLINGNESS**, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.
- DISOPINION**, *n.* Difference of opinion. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*
- DISORBED**, *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as a star *disorbed*. *Shak.*
- DISORDER**, *n.* [*dis* and *order*; *Fr. desordre*; *Sp. desorden*; *It. disordine*.]
1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; a word of general application; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.
2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the *disorders* of its citizens.
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.
5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [*See Disease.*] *Disorder* however is more frequently used to express a slight disease.
6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.
7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.
- DISORDER**, *v. t.* To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse; applicable to every thing susceptible of order.
2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.
3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.
4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered*.
5. To depose from holy orders. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
- DISORDERED**, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.
- DISORDERED**, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*
- DISORDEREDNESS**, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.
- DISORDERLY**, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.
2. Tumultuous; irregular; as the *disorderly* motions of the spirits.
3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.
4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as *disorderly* cattle.
- DISORDERLY**, *adv.* Without order, rule or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner. Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*
2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions. Withdraw from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 *Thess. iii.*
- DISORDINATE**, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly. *Milton.*
- DISORDINATELY**, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.
- DISORGANIZATION**, *n.* [*See Disorganize.*] The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.
2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the *disorganization* of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army.
- DISORGANIZE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *organize*. *See Organ.*] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army. Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dic.*
- DISORGANIZED**, *pp.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.
- DISORGANIZER**, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.
- DISORGANIZING**, *ppr.* Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.
2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as a *disorganizing* spirit.
- DISOWN**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *own*.] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly *disown* his child. An author will sometimes *disown* his writings.
2. To deny; not to allow. To *disown* a brother's better claim. *Dryden.*
- DISOWNED**, *pp.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.
- DISOWNING**, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.
- DISOXYDATE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxydate*.] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to *disoxydate* iron or copper.
- DISOXYDATED**, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.
- DISOXYDATING**, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.
- DISOXYDATION**, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. *Med. Repos.* [*This word seems to be preferable to deoxydate.*]

DIS

DIS

DIS

DISOXYGENATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxy-*
gene.] To deprive of oxygen.

DISOXYGENATED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DISOXYGENATING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DISOXYGENATION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DISPACE, *v. i.* [*dis* and *spatior*, *L.*] To range about. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

DISPAIR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair*.] To separate a pair or couple. *Beaum.*

DISPAND, *v. t.* [*L. dispando*.] To display. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

DISPANSION, *n.* The act of spreading or displaying. [*Not in use.*]

DISPARADISED, *a.* [*dis* and *paradise*.] Removed from paradise.

DISPARAGE, *v. t.* [*Norm. desperager*; *des*, *dis*, and *parage*, from *peer*, *par*, equal.]

1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency.

2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.

4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonor.

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms. *Milton.*

DISPARAGED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.* The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. *Encyc. Cowel.*

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. *Johnson.*

3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor; followed by *to*.

It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun. *South.*

To be a humble christian is no disparagement to a prince, or a nobleman. *Anon.*

DISPARAGER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DISPARAGING, *ppr.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonoring by an unequal union or comparison; disgracing; dishonoring.

DISPARAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DISPARATE, *a.* [*L. disparata*, things unlike; *dispar*; *dis* and *par*, equal.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. *Robinson.*

DISPARATES, *n. plu.* Things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other. *Johnson.*

DISPARITY, *n.* [*Fr. disparité*; *Sp. disparidad*; *It. disparità*; from *L. dispar*, unequal; *dis* and *par*, equal.]

1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition or excellence; as a disparity of years or of age; disparity of

condition or circumstances: followed by *of* or *in*. We say, disparity in or of years.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DISPARK, *v. t.* [*dis* and *park*.] To throw open a park; to lay open. *Shak.*

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement. *Waller.*

DISPART, *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; *Fr. partir*; *L. dispartior*. See *Part*. *Dis* and *part* both imply separation.]

To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as *disparted* air; *disparted* towers; *disparted* chaos. [*An elegant poetic word.*] *Milton.*

DISPART, *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DISPART, *n.* In *gunnery*, the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and breech. *Bailey.*

DISPART, *v. t.* In *gunnery*, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. *Encyc.*

DISPARTED, *pp.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.

DISPARTING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DISPASSION, *n.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy. *Temple.*

DISPASSIONATE, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; applied to persons; as *dispassionate* men or judges.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; applied to things; as *dispassionate* proceedings.

DISPASSIONATELY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DISPATCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. dépêcher*; *Sp. despachar*; *Port. id.*; *It. disacciare*; *Arm. di-bech, disbachat*. In *It. spacciare* signifies to sell, put off, speed, dispatch; *spaccio*, sale, vent, dispatch, expedition. This word belongs to Class Bg, and the primary sense is to send, throw, thrust, drive, and this is the sense of *pack*, *L. pango, pactus*. Hence our vulgar phrases, to *pack off*, and to *budge*. The same word occurs in *impeach*.]

1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents and letters on special business, and often implying haste. The king *dispatched* an envoy to the court of Madrid. He *dispatched* a messenger to his envoy in France. He *dispatched* orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain. The president *dispatched* a special envoy to the court of St. James in 1794.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death. The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. *Ezek. xxiii.*

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish; as, the business was *dispatched* in due time.

DISPATCH, *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish. [*Not now used.*]

They have *dispatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

DISPATCH, *n.* Speedy performance; ex-

ecution or transaction of business with due diligence. *Bacon.*

2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with *dispatch*; go, but make *dispatch*.

3. Conduct; management. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business. It is often used in the plural. A vessel or a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister. A *dispatch* was immediately sent to the admiral. The secretary was preparing his *dispatches*.

DISPATCHED, *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.

DISPATCHER, *n.* One that dispatches; one that kills.

2. One that sends on a special errand.

DISPATCHFUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business; as *dispatchful* looks. *Milton.*

DISPATCHING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DISPAUPER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pauper*.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing in *forma pauperis*; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

A man is *dispaupered*, when he has lands fallen to him or property given him. *Encyc.*

DISPEL, *v. t.* [*L. dispello*; *dis* and *pello*, to drive, *Gr. Ballao*. See *Appeal*, *Peal*, *Pulse* and *Bawl*.]

To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish; as, to *dispel* vapors; to *dispel* darkness or gloom; to *dispel* fears; to *dispel* cares or sorrows; to *dispel* doubts.

DISPELLED, *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DISPELING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

DISPEND, *v. t.* [*L. dispendo*; *dis* and *pendo*, to weigh.]

To spend; to lay out; to consume. [See *Expend*, which is generally used.] *Spenser.*

DISPENDER, *n.* One that distributes.

DISPENSABLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with. *More.*

DISPENSABLENESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*

DISPENSARY, *n.* A house, place or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, gratis.

DISPENSATION, *n.* [*L. dispensatio*. See *Dispense*.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; as the *dispensation* of water indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is

commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant *dispensations* to the injury of a third person.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as the *Mosaic dispensation*; the *gospel dispensation*; including, the former the Levitical law and rites; the latter the scheme of redemption by Christ.

DISPENS'ATIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENS'ATIVELY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wotton.*

DISPENSATOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser: the latter word is generally used.

DISPENS'ATORY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DISPENS'ATORY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DISPENSE, *v. t.* *dispens'*. [Fr. *dispenser*; Sp. *dispensar*; It. *dispensare*; from L. *dispenso*; *dis* and *penso*, from *pendo*, to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.]

1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. The society *dispenses* medicines to the poor gratuitously or at first cost. God *dispenses* his favors according to his good pleasure.

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice. While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To *dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established or customary; as, to *dispense with* the law, in favor of a friend; I cannot *dispense with* the conditions of the covenant. So we say, to *dispense with* oaths; to *dispense with* forms and ceremonies.

2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will *dispense with* your attendance, or *with* your compliance.

3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or in the vulgar phrase, to do without. I can *dispense with* your services. I can *dispense with* my cloak. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. [Not to be imitated.] *Addison.*

Canst thou *dispense with* heaven for such an oath? [Not legitimate.] *Shak.*

DISPENSE, *n.* *dispens'*. Dispensation. [Not used.] *Milton.*

2. Expense; profusion. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DISPENS'ED, *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DISPENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as a *dispenser* of favors or of the laws.

DISPENS'ING, *ppr.* Distributing; administering.

2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as a *dispensing* power.

DISPEOPLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means. *Milton. Pope.*

DISPEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.

DISPERGE, *v. t.* *disperj'*. [L. *dispergo*.] To sprinkle. [Not in use.]

DISPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *σπερμα*, seed.] In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous*.

DISPERS'E, *v. t.* *dispers'*. [L. *dispernus*, from *dispergo*; *dis*, and *spargo*, to scatter; Fr. *disperser*.]

1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

2. To diffuse; to spread. The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. *Prov. xv.*

3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is *dispersed*.

4. To distribute. *Bacon.*

DISPERSE, *v. i.* *dispers'*. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock.

2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.

DISPERS'ED, *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DISPERS'EDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DISPERS'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS, *n.* *dispers'ness*. Thinness; a scattered state. [Little used.] *Brerewood.*

DISPERS'ER, *n.* One who disperses; as the disperser of libels. *Spectator.*

DISPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DISPERS'ION, *n.* The act of scattering.

2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their *dispersion*, retain their rites and ceremonies.

3. By way of eminence, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.

4. In optics, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different colored rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities.

The point of *dispersion*, is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge.

5. In medicine and surgery, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DISPERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate. *Green.*

DISPIR'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit*.] To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be *dispirited* by afflictions, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, *dispirit* is nearly equivalent to *intimidate* or *terrify*.

2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body. [Not usual.] *Collier.*

DISPIR'ITED, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DISPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPIR'ITING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DISPITE'OUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

DISPLA'CE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *place*; Fr. *deplacer*; Arm. *diblagza*.]

1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced*.

2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

3. To disorder. You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

DISPLA'CED, *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DISPLACEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement*.] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office.

The *displacement* of the centers of the circles. *Asiat. Researches*. v. 185.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *Hamilton's Rep. ii.*

DISPLA'CENCY, *n.* [L. *displacencia*, from *displaceo*, to displease; *dis* and *placeo*, to please.]

Incivility; that which displeases or disoblige. *Decay of Piety.*

DISPLA'CING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition.

DISPLANT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plant*.] To pluck up or to remove a plant.

2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country. *Bacon.*

3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to *displant* a country. *Spenser.*

DISPLANTA'TION, *n.* The removal of a plant.

2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people. *Raleigh.*

DISPLANT'ED, *pp.* Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.

2. Removed from the place of residence; applied to persons.

3. Deprived of inhabitants; applied to a country.

DISPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DISPLANT'ING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plat*.] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

DISPLA'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*, and *deploy* is the same word. It is a different orthog-

raphy of *deplier*, to unfold; Arm. *displega*; Sp. *desplegar*; It. *spiegare*; *dis* and Fr. *plier*, Sp. *plegar*, It. *piegare*, to fold; L. *plico*, W. *plygu*, Gr. *maxu*; and *anōos*, *anōos*, to unfold, may be from the same root.]

1. Literally, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his wings did broad display.

Spenser.

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature display the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. Christian charity displays the effects of true piety. A dress, simple and elegant, displays female taste and beauty to advantage.

3. To carve; to dissect and open.

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

Spectator.

4. To set to view ostentatiously.

Shak.

5. To discover. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

6. To open; to unlock. [Not used.]

B. Jonson.

DISPLA'Y, v. i. To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. Shak.

DISPLA'Y, n. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.

2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great display of troops; a great display of magnificence.

DISPLA'YED, pp. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

DISPLA'YER, n. He or that which displays.

DISPLA'YING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLE'ASANCE, n. [Fr. *deplaisance*.] Anger; discontent. [Not used.]

Spenser.

DISPLEAS'ANT, a. *displez'ant*. [See *Displease*.]

Unpleasant; offensive; unpleasant. [The latter word is generally used.]

DISPLE'ASE, v. t. *disple'ze*. [*dis* and *please*.]

1. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. It usually expresses less than *anger*, *ver*, *irritate* and *provoke*. Applied to the Almighty in scripture, it may be considered as equivalent to *anger*.

God was displeased with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste.

3. To offend; to be disagreeable to. A distorted figure *displeases* the eye.

DISPLE'ASED, pp. Offended; disgusted.

DISPLE'ASEDNESS, n. Displeasure; uneasiness.

Mountague.

DISPLE'ASING, ppr or a. Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, n. Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

DISPLEAS'URE, n. *displezh'ur*. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeas-*

ure of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum. *Displeasure* is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disapprobation or hatred, and usually expresses less than *venation* and *indignation*. Thus, slighter offenses give *displeasure*, although they may not excite a violent passion.

2. Offense; cause of irritation.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. Judges xv.

3. State of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity.

Peacham.

DISPLEAS'URE, v. t. To displease. [An unnecessary word, and not used.]

Bacon.

DISPLICE'NCE, n. [L. *displacentia*.] Dislike. [Not in use.]

Mountague.

DISPLO'DE, v. t. [L. *displodo*; *dis* and *plaudo*, to break forth.]

To vent, discharge or burst with a violent sound.

In posture to *displode* their second tire

Of thunder.

Milton.

DISPLO'DE, v. i. To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor *disploded* with a tremendous sound.

DISPLO'DED, pp. Discharged with a loud report.

DISPLO'DING, ppr. Discharging or bursting with a loud report.

DISPLO'SION, n. s as z. The act of *disploding*; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.

DISPLO'SIVE, a. Noting *displasion*.

DISPLU'ME, v. t. [*dis* and *plume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor.

Burke.

DISPLU'MED, pp. Stripped of plumes.

DISPLU'MING, ppr. Depriving of plumes.

DISPON'DEE, n. In Greek and Latin poetry, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

Encyc.

DISPO'RT, n. [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

Milton.

DISPO'RT, v. i. To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as lambs *disporting* on the mead.

Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes.

Pope.

DISPO'RT, v. t. To divert or amuse; as, he *disports* himself.

Shak.

DISPO'RTING, ppr. Playing; wantoning.

DISPO'SABLE, a. [See *Dispose*.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require.

The whole *disposable* force consisted in a regiment of light infantry, and a troop of cavalry.

DISPO'SAL, n. [See *Dispose*.] The act of disposing; a setting or arranging.

This object was effected by the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.

2. Regulation, order or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*.

Milton.

3. Power of ordering, arranging or distributing; government; management; as, an agent is appointed, and every thing is left to his *disposal*. The effects in my hands are entirely at my *disposal*.

4. Power or right of bestowing. Certain offices are at the *disposal* of the president. The father has the *disposal* of his daughter in marriage.

5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.

DISPO'SE, v. t. *dispo'ze*. [Fr. *disposer*; *dis* and *poser*, to place; Arm. *disposi*; L. *dispositus*, *dispono*. But the Latin *positus*, *positus*, is probably from a different root from *pono*, and coinciding with Eng. *put*, with a dialectical change of the last articulation. *Pono* belongs to Class Bn, and *positus*, to Class Bs or Bd. The literal sense is to *set apart*.]

1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange; used with reference to order. The ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent. The general *disposed* his troops in three lines. The trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. Job xxxiv. and xxxvii.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.

Dryden.

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. In this sense, to *dispose of* is more generally used.

4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose* To future good our past and present woes.

Dryden.

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.

Hubbard's Tale.

6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline. Avarice *disposes* men to fraud and oppression.

Suspicious *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy.

Bacon.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 1 Cor. x. 27.

- To *dispose of*, to part with; to alienate; as, the man has *disposed of* his house, and removed.

2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has *disposed of* his daughter to a man of great worth.

3. To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize.

Waller.

4. To direct the course of a thing. Prov. xvi.

5. To place in any condition; as, how will you *dispose of* your son?

6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to *dispose of* themselves.

7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to *dispose of* their time.

8. To put away. The stream supplies more water than can be *disposed of*.

DISPO'SE, v. i. To bargain; to make terms.

Obs.

DISPO'SE, n. Disposal; power of disposing; management. Obs.

Shak.

2. Dispensation; act of government. Obs.

Milton.

3. Disposition; cast of behavior. Obs.

Shak.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obs.

Shak.

DIS

DISPOSED, *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.

DISPOSER, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as a *disposer* of gifts.

2. A director; a regulator.
The Supreme Being is the rightful *disposer* of all events, and of all creatures.

3. That which disposes. *Prior.*

DISPOSING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.

DISPOSING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction. Prov. xvi. 33.

DISPOSITION, *n.* [L. *dispositio*.] The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.

2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. We speak of the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.

3. Natural fitness or tendency. The refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted. So we say, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upwards; a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction.

4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the *disposition* of a person to undertake a particular work; the *dispositions* of men towards each other; a *disposition* friendly to any design.

6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made *disposition* of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious *disposition* of his property.

DISPOSITIVE, *a.* That implies disposal. [Not used.] *Ayliffe.*

DISPOSITIVELY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DISPOSITOR, *n.* A disposer; in *astrology*, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Not used.]

DISPOSSESS, *v. t.* [dis and *possess*.] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dispossess.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii.

Usually followed by *of*, before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown.

DISPOSSESS'ED, *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.

DISPOSSESS'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; dispossessing.

DISPOSSESSION, *n.* The act of putting out of possession. *Hall.*

DISPOSURE, *n.* *dispo'zhur.* [See *Dispose*.] Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. *Sandys.*
[The use of this word is superseded by that of *disposal*.]

DIS

2. State; posture; disposition. [Not used.] *Wotton.*

DISPRAISE, *n.* *dispra'ze.* [dis and *praise*.] Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in *dispraise* of a competitor.

2. Reproach; dishonor.
The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

DISPRAISE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.
I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*

DISPRAISED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

DISPRAISER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

DISPRAISING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DISPRAISINGLY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

DISPREAD, *v. t.* *dispred'*. [dis and *spread*.] See *Spread*.
To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions. *Spenser. Pope.*

DISPREAD, *v. i.* To expand or be extended. *Thomson.*

DISPREAD'ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

DISPRIZE, *v. t.* To undervalue. *Cotton.*

DISPROFESS, *v. i.* To renounce the profession of. *Spenser.*

DISPROFIT, *n.* [dis and *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Little used.]

DISPROOF, *n.* [dis and *proof*.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle or allegation.

DISPROPERTY, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DISPROPORTION, *n.* [dis and *proportion*.]

1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. We speak of the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body; of the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its height.

2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the *disproportion* of the ingredients in a compound.

3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.

DISPROPORTION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.
To shape my legs of an unequal size, To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else; inadequate. [Note. The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, that may be made *disproportional*, it is rarely or never used. The regular word which ought to be used is *disproportional*, as used by Locke.]

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* With want

DIS

of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else. *Tillotson.*

DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. A *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities. [This is the word which ought to be used for *disproportionable*.]

DISPROPORTIONALITY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally.

DISPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are *disproportionate*. It is wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk or value; inadequacy.

DISPROPRIATE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. *Anderson.*

[See *Disappropriate*, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]

DISPROVABLE, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted. *Boyle.*

DISPROVE, *v. t.* [dis and *prove*.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

2. To convict of the practice of error. [Not in use.] *Hooker.*

3. To disallow or disapprove. [Not in use.] *Hooker.*

DISPROVED, *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DISPROVER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

DISPROVING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.

DISPUNGE, *v. t.* [dis and *sponge*.] To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a sponge. [Ill formed and little used.] *Wotton. Shak.*

DISPUNISHABLE, *a.* [dis and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*

DISPURSE, for *disburse*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DISPURVEY, *v. t.* To unprovide. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DISPURVEYANCE, *n.* Want of provisions. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DISPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Dispute*.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of *disputable* opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.

DISPUTANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

DISPUTANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton.*

DISPUTA'TION, *n.* [*L. disputatio.*] The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as a *disputatious* person or temper.

The christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period.

Buckminster.

DISPU'TATIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as a *disputative* temper. *Watts.*

DISPU'TE, *v. i.* [*L. disputo; dis and puto.*] The primary sense of *puto* is to throw, cast, strike or drive, as we see by *imputo*, to impute, to throw on, to charge, to ascribe. *Amputo*, to prune, is to strike off, to throw off from all sides; *computo*, to compute, is to throw together, to cast. *Dispute* then is radically very similar to *debate* and *discuss*, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to *dispute violently* is to wrangle. Paul *disputed* with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about trifles.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

DISPU'TE, *v. t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We *dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. We *dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honor of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute for*, and primarily the verb is intransitive. See the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.

3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

DISPU'TE, *n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*.

Dispute is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing. *Dispute* is between individuals; debate

and discussion are applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, *beyond all dispute*.

DISPU'TED, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

DISPU'TELESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DISPU'TER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world. 1 Cor. i.

DISPU'TING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

DISPU'TING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings or *disputings*. Phil. ii.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, *n.* [See *Disqualify*.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate; as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labor or study.

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office.

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, *disqualification* implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications*, which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir John Shore, Asiat. Res. 4. 175.

DISQUALIFIED, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DISQUALIFY, *v. t.* [*dis and qualify*.] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with *for*. Indisposition *disqualifies* the body for labor, and the mind *for* study. Piety *disqualifies* a person *for* no lawful employment.

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit *disqualifies* a person to be a juror in the cause.

DISQUALIFYING, *ppr.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

DISQUAN'TITY, *v. t.* To diminish. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DISQUI'ET, *a.* [*dis and quiet*.] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Seldom used.] *Shak.*

DISQUI'ET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquility in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.

Swift. Tillotson.

DISQUI'ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquility; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon. Jer. i.

Why hast thou *disquieted* me. 1 Sam. xxviii. O my soul, why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xlii.

DISQUI'ETED, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

DISQUI'ETER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

DISQUI'ETFUL, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*

DISQUI'ETING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.

2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as *disquieting* apprehensions.

DISQUI'ETLY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [Unusual.] *Wiseman.*

DISQUI'ETNESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETOUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness. [Not used.] *Milton.*

DISQUI'ETUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind.

Religion is our best security from the *disquietudes* that embitter life.

DISQUISI'TION, *n.* [*L. disquisitio; disquiro; dis and quero*, to seek.]

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

[It is usually applied to a written treatise.]

DISRANK, *v. t.* To degrade from rank. [Not used.]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

Decker.

DISREG'ARD, *n.* [*dis and regard*.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with *disregard*.

DISREG'ARD, *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studios of good, man *disregarded* fame.

Blackmore.

We are never to *disregard* the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.

DISREG'ARDED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.

DISREG'ARDFUL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

DISREG'ARDFULLY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

DISREL'ISH, *n.* [*dis and relish*.] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.

2. Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.*

3. Distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense; dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.

DISREL'ISH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.

2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.] *Milton.*

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

DISREL'ISHED, *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.

DISREL'ISHING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.

DISREPUTABLE, *a.* [*dis* and *reputable*.]

1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean; as *disreputable* company.
2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd and the profane.

DISREPUTATION, *n.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into *disreputation*.

DISREPUTE, *n.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alchemist and his books have sunk into *disrepute*.

DISRESPECT, *n.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Disrespect* often leads a man to treat another with neglect or a degree of contempt.

2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* Wanting in respect; irreverent; as a *disrespectful* thought or opinion.

2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; as *disrespectful* behavior.

DISRESPECTFULLY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DISROBE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress.

2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage. Autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

These two peers were *disrobed* of their glory.

DISROBED, *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DISROBER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DISROBING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DISROOT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *root*.] To tear up the roots, or by the roots.

2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations.

DISROOTED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DISROOTING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DISRUPT, *a.* [*L. disruptus*; *dis* and *rumpo*, to burst.]

Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DISRUPTION, *n.* [*L. disruptio*, from *disrumpo*.]

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.
2. Breach; rent; dilaceration; as the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; the *disruption* of a stratum of earth; *disruption* of the flesh.

DISRUPTURE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *rupture*.] To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking or bursting. [*Unnecessary, as it is synonymous with rupture.*]

DISRUPTURED, *pp.* Rent asunder; severed by breaking.

DISRUPTURING, *ppr.* Rending asunder; severing.

DISSATISFACTION, *n.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*.

DISSATISFACTORY, *a.* Unable to give content.

Rather, giving discontent; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications, in the different states, to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states, as difficult for the convention.

DISSATISFIED, *pp.* Made discontented; displeased.

2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

DISSATISFY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DISSATISFYING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DISSEAT, *v. t.* To remove from a seat.

DISSECT, *v. t.* [*L. disseco*, *dissecus*; *dis* and *seco*, to cut; *Fr. dissequer*.]

1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to *dissect* a fowl. Hence appropriately,
2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death or the seat of a disease.

3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a paragraph.

DISSECTED, *pp.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DISSECTING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

DISSECTION, *n.* [*L. dissectio*.] The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.

Dissection was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I.

2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DISSECTOR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DISSEIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; *Fr. desaisir*.] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession; followed by *of*; as, to *disseize* a tenant of his freehold.

A man may suppose himself *disseized*, when he is not so.

DISSEIZED, *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DISSEIZEE, *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DISSEIZIN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DISSEIZING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DISSEIZOR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DISSEMBLANCE, *n.* [*dis* and *semblance*.] Want of resemblance.

DISSEMBLE, *v. t.* [*L. dissimulo*; *dis* and *simulo*, from *similis*, like; *Fr. dissimuler*; *It. dissimulare*; *Sp. disimular*; *Arm. digzumula*.]

1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I will not *dissemble* the truth; I cannot *dissemble* my real sentiments. [*This is the proper sense of this word.*]
2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. This is the sense of *simulate*.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.

DISSEMBLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DISSEMBLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DISSEMBLING, *ppr.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

DISSEMINATE, *v. t.* [*L. dissemino*; *dis* and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.]

1. Literally, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. But hence,
2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. Thus, principles, opinions and errors are *disseminated*, when they are spread and propagated. To *disseminate* truth or the gospel is highly laudable.
3. To spread; to diffuse.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth.

DISSEMINATED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.

DISSEMINATING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world.

The second is the most proper application of the word, as it should always include the idea of growth or taking root. The fourth sense is hardly vindicable.

DISSEMINATED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.

DISSEMINATING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

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DISSEMINATED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.

DISSEMINATING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DISSEMINA'TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the dissemination of evangelical doctrines.

DISSEMINATOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DISSEN'SION, *n.* [*L. dissensio; dis and sentio*, to think; *Fr. dissension*.]

Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, *dissensiones*, uproars are thy joy.
Dryden.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* with them. *Acts xv.*

We see *dissensions* in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families, and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as the *dissensions* between the houses of York and Lancaster in England.

DISSENSIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Ascham.*

DISSENT, *v. i.* [*L. dissensio; dis and sentio*, to think.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with from. There are many opinions in which men dissent from us, as they dissent from each other.

2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites or government.

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. [*Less proper.*] *Hooker.*

DISSENT, *n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement.

2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their dissent on the journals of the house.

3. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DISSENTANY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

DISSENTER, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.

DISSENTIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DISSENTIENT, *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

DISSENTING, *ppr.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as a dissenting minister or congregation.

DISSENTIOUS, *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DISSEPI'MENT, *n.* [*L. dissepimentum; dissepio*, to separate; *dis* and *sepio*, to inclose or guard.]

In *botany*, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit into cells. *Encyc.*

DISSERT, *v. i.* [*L. dissero, diserto*.] To discourse or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DISSERTA'TION, *n.* [*L. dissertatio*, from *diserto*, to discourse, from *dissero*, id.; *dis* and *sero*, to sow, that is, to throw. *Dissero* is to throw out, to cast abroad.]

1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.

2. A written essay, treatise or disquisition; as Plutarch's *dissertation* on the poets; Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

DIS/SERTATOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. *Boyle.*

DISSERVE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *serve*.] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him. *Clarendon.*

Too much zeal often *disserves* a good cause. *Anon.*

DISSERVED, *pp.* Injured.

DISSERVICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a *disservice*.

DISSERVICEABLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm. *Norris.*

DISSETTLE, *v. t.* To unsettle. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DISSEVER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sever*. In this word, *dis*, as in *dispart*, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as *dis* and *sever* both denote separation.]

To *dissever*; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with force, it is equivalent to *rend* and *burst*. It may denote either to *cut* or to *tear* asunder. In beheading, the head is *dissevered* from the body. The lightning may *dissever* a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy *dissevers* the bonds of friendship. The reformation *dissevered* the catholic church; it *dissevered* protestants from catholics.

DISSEVERANCE, *n.* The act of *dissevering*; separation.

DISSEVERED, *pp.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DISSEVERING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DISSEVERING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS/SIDENCE, *n.* [*infra.*] Discord.

DIS/SIDENT, *a.* [*L. dissideo*, to disagree; *dis* and *sedeo*, to sit.] Not agreeing.

DIS/SIDENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion; a word applied to the members of the Lutheran, Calvinistic and Greek churches in Poland. *Encyc.*

DISSIL'ENCE, *n.* [*L. dissilio; dis* and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DISSIL'IENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as a *dissilient* pericarp. *Martyn.*

DISSIL'ATION, *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILAR, *a.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike, either in nature, properties or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates *dissimilar* the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

DISSIMILARITY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms.

DISSIM'ILE, *n.* *dissim'ily*. Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]

DISSIMILITUDE, *n.* [*L. dissimilitudo*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

DISSIMULA'TION, *n.* [*L. dissimulatio; dis* and *simulatio*, from *simulo*, to make like, *similis*, like.]

The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments or purpose; but it includes also the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance which conceals the real opinions or purpose. *Dissimulation* among statesmen is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. *Rom. xii.*

DISSIM'ULE, *v. t.* To dissemble. [*Not in use.*] *Ellyot.*

DIS/SIPABLE, *a.* [See *Dissipate*.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon.*

DIS/SIPATE, *v. t.* [*L. dissipatus, dissipio; dis* and an obsolete verb, *sipo*, to throw. We perhaps see its derivatives in *siphon*, *prosapia* and *sepi*, and *sepio*, to inclose, may be primarily to repel and thus to guard.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. Wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to *dissipate* serious reflections.

Scatter, disperse and *dissipate* are in many cases synonymous; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the dispersion of things that vanish, or are not afterwards collected; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapor or clouds. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated*. Trees are *scattered* or *dispersed* over a field, but not *dissipated*.

2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has *dissipated* his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure.

3. To scatter the attention.

DIS/SIPATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

A fog or cloud gradually *dissipates*, before the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body *dissipates*; the fluids *dissipate*.

DIS/SIPATED, *pp.* Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.

2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

DIS/SIPATING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DISSIPA'TION, *n.* The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as the *dissipation* of vapor or heat.

2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off,

by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject.

Swift.

4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditures of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money?

P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.

DISSOCIABLE, *a.* [See *Dissociate*.] Not well associated, united or assorted.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner.

Spectator. No. 4.

DISSOCIAL, *a.* [*dis* and *social*.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as a *dissocial* passion.

Kames.

DISSOCIATE, *v. t.* [*L. dissociatus, dissoci-* *cio; dis* and *socio*, to unite, *socius*, a companion.]

To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance.

Boyle.

DISSOCIATED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DISSOCIATING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISSOCIATION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the *dissociation*, distraction and confusion of these confederate republics.

Burke.

DISSOLUBILITY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DISSOLUBLE, *a.* [*L. dissolubilis. See Dissolve.*]

2. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid.

Woodward.

2. That may be disunited.

DISSOLUTE, *a.* [*L. dissolutus, from dissolvo.*]

1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.

2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as a *dissolute* life.

DISSOLUTELY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live *dissolutely*.

DISSOLUTENESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

DISSOLUTION, *n.* [*L. dissolutio, from dissolvo.*]

In a general sense, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the *dissolution* of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which ca-

ses, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak also of the *dissolution* of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. *Dissolution* then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water.

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a solvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.

3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.

4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a *solution*.]

Bacon.

5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.

Milton.

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as the *dissolution* of the world, or of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolution is the civil death of parliament.

Blackstone.

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation.

Taylor. South.

In this latter sense the word is obsolete, *dissoluteness* being substituted.

9. *Dissolution of the blood*, in medicine, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

Cyc.

DISSOLVABLE, *a.* *dissolv'able*. [See *Dissolve*.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies.

DISSOLVE, *v. t.* *dissolv'*. [*L. dissolvo; dis* and *solve*, to loose, to free.]

1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture.

To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by dissolution.

To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus water *dissolves* salt and sugar.

2. To disunite; to break; to separate.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii.

3. To loose; to disunite.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved*.

Fairfax.

4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system; as, to *dissolve* a government; to *dissolve* a corporation.

5. To loose; to break; as, to *dissolve* a league; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* the parliament; to *dissolve* an assembly.

7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain; as, to *dissolve* doubts.

We usually say, to *solve* doubts and difficulties.

8. To break; to destroy; as, to *dissolve* a charm, spell or enchantment.

Milton.

9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as *dissolved* in pleasure.

10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish.

Thou *dissolvest* my substance. Job xxx.

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

Johnson's Rep.

DISSOLVE, *v. i.* *dissolv'*. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness.

Shak.

3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.

4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may *dissolve* by its own weight or extent.

5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. Flesh *dissolves* by putrefaction.

6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.

DISSOLVED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended.

Dissolved blood, is that which does not readily coagulate.

DISSOLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach.

Ray.

DISSOLV'ENT, *n.* Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a *dissolvent* of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a *menstruum*.

2. In medicine, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.

Parr.

DISSOLV'ER, *n.* That which dissolves or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful *dissolver* of substances.

DISSOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DISSONANCE, *n.* [*Fr. dissonance, from L. dissonans, dissono*, to be discordant; *dis* and *sono*, to sound.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasant to the ear; as the *dissonance* of notes, sounds or numbers.

2. Disagreement.

DISSONANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as *dissonant* notes or intervals.

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; usually with *from*; as, he advanced propositions very *dissonant from* truth.

DISSUADE, *v. t.* [*L. dissuadeo; dis* and *suadeo*, to advise or incite to any thing.]

1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to; as, the minister *dissuaded* the prince from adopting the measure; he *dissuaded* him from his purpose.

2. To represent as unfit, improper or dangerous.

War therefore, open or concealed, alike

My voice *dissuades*.

Milton.

This phraseology is probably elliptical.

and merely poetical; *from* being understood.

DISSUA'DED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DISSUA'DER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

DISSUA'DING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DISSUA'SION, *n.* *disua'zhun.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DISSUA'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful *dissuasives* from indulging in that vice.

DISSUN'DER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sunder*] To separate; to rend. *Chapman.*

DISSWEE'TEN, *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

DISSYLLAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

DISSYLL'ABLE, *n.* [*Gr.* *δισσλλαβος*; *dis*, two or twice, and *συλλαβος*, a syllable.]

A word consisting of two syllables only; as, *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

DISTAFF, *n.* [The English books refer this word to the Saxon *distaf*; but I have not found the word in the Saxon Dictionary.]

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the *distaff*. *Prov. xxxi.*

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex. His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE, *n.* A species of thistle; a name of the *Atractylis*, and of the *Carthamus*, or false saffron.

DISTAIN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *stain*.] This seems to be from the French *deindre*, from the *L. tingo*; but see *Stain*.

1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. We speak of a sword *distained* with blood; a garment *distained* with gore. It has precisely the signification of *stain*, but is used chiefly or appropriately in poetry and the higher kinds of prose.

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

She *distained* her honorable blood. *Spenser.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

DISTAINED, *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.

DISTAINING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.

DISTANCE, *n.* [*Fr.* *distance*; *Sp.* *distancia*; *It.* *distanza*; *L.* *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart; *dis* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as a great or small *distance*. *Dis-*

tance may be a line, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as the *distance* between the sun and saturn.

2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place. He waits *at distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

3. Preceded by *thy*, *his*, *your*, *her*, *their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance*; keep *your distance*. [See No. 8.]

4. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This horse ran the whole field out of *distance*. *L'Estrange.*

5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as the *distance* of an hour, of a year, of an age.

6. Ideal space or separation. Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

7. Contrariety; opposition. Banquo was your enemy, So he is mine, and in such bloody *distance*— *Shak.*

8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect. I hope your modesty Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

[See No. 3.]

9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart. On the part of heaven Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

10. Remoteness in succession or relation; as the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.

11. In *music*, the interval between two notes; as the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.

DISTANCE, *v. t.* To place remote; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority.

3. To leave at a great distance behind. He *distanced* the most skilful of his contemporaries. *Milner.*

DISTANCED, *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DISTANT, *a.* [*L.* *distans*, standing apart.]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. One point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth *distant* from another. Saturn is supposed to be nearly nine hundred million miles *distant* from the sun.

2. Remote in place; as, a *distant* object appears under a small angle.

3. Remote in time, past or future; as a *distant* age or period of the world.

4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as a *distant* descendant; a *distant* ancestor; *distant* posterity.

5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as a *distant* relation; *distant* kindred; a *distant* collateral line.

6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as practice very *distant* from principles or profession.

7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized; as, we have a *distant* hope or prospect of seeing better times.

8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood; as a *distant* hint or allusion to a person or subject. So also we say, a *distant* idea; a *distant* thought; a *distant* resemblance.

9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; as, the manners of a person are *distant*.

DISTANTLY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DISTA'STE, *n.* [*dis* and *taste*.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. *Dis-*

taste for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a diseased stomach.

2. Dislike; uneasiness. Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection. *Milton. Pope.*

DISTA'STE, *v. t.* To disrelish; to dislike; to lothe; as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

2. To offend; to disgust. He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

3. To vex; to displease; to sour. *Pope.* [The two latter significations are rare.]

DISTA'STED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased.

DISTA'STEFUL, *a.* Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.

2. Offensive; displeasing; as a *distasteful* truth. *Dryden.*

3. Malevolent; as *distasteful* looks. *Shak.*

DISTA'STEFULNESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike. *Whitlock.*

DISTA'STING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DISTA'STIVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

DISTEM'PER, *n.* [*dis* and *temper*.] Literally, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence,

2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on. [See *Disease*.] It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with *disease*, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes.

3. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; the *literal sense of the word*, but not now used.

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. *Shak.*

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temper and *distemper* of an empire consist of contraries. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*

8. Uneasiness; ill humor or bad temper. There is a sickness, Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, whites of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and

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8. Uneasiness; ill humor or bad temper. There is a sickness, Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, whites of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and

not with oil, it is said to be done in *distemper*. *Encyc.*

DISTEMPER, *v. t.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. *Shak. Boyle.*

2. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*

3. To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden.*

4. To make disaffected, ill humored or malignant. *Shak.*

This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.

DISTEMPERANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Lit. le used.*] *Raleigh.*

DISTEMPERATURE, *n.* Bad tempera-
ture; intemperateness; excess of heat or
cold, or of other qualities; a noxious
state; as the *distemperature* of the air or
climate.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. *Johnson.*

3. Perturbation of mind. *Shak.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties;
loss of regularity; disorder. *Shak.*

5. Slight illness; indisposition. *Brewer.*

DISTEMPERED, *pp. or a.* Diseased in
body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a
distempered body, a *distempered* limb, a *dis-*
tempered head or brain.

2. Disturbed; ruffled; as *distempered* pas-
sions.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; im-
moderate; as *distempered* zeal. *Dryden.*

4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; pervers-
ed; as minds *distempered* by interest or
passion.

The imagination, when completely *distem-*
pered, is the most incurable of all disordered
faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

Distempered lords. *Shak.*

DISTEMPERING, *ppr.* Affecting with dis-
ease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of
moderation.

DISTEND, *v. t.* [*L. distendo; dis and tendo,*
to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo,*
to hold, *Gr. teuo,* to stretch. *Class Du.*]

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to
dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell;
as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the bow-
els; to *distend* the lungs. [*This is the*
appropriate sense of the word.]

2. To spread apart; to divaricate; as, to *dis-*
tend the legs. We seldom say, to *distend*
a plate of metal, and never, I believe, to
distend a line; *extend* being used in both
cases. We use *distend* chiefly to denote
the stretching, spreading or expansion of
any thing, by means of a substance inclos-
ed within it, or by the elastic force of
something inclosed. In this case the body
distended swells or spreads in all direc-
tions, and usually in a spherical form. A
bladder is *distended* by inflation, or by the
expansion of rarefied air within it. The
skin is *distended* in boils and abscesses, by
matter generated within them. This ap-
propriation of the word has not always
been observed.

DISTENDED, *pp.* Spread; expanded; di-
lated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTENDING, *ppr.* Stretching in all direc-
tions; dilating; expanding.

DISTENSIBILITY, *n.* The quality or ca-
pacity of being distensible.

DISTENSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being dis-
tended or dilated.

DISTENT, *a.* Spread. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

DISTENT, *n.* Breadth. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

DISTENTION, *n.* [*L. distentio.*] The act
of distending; the act of stretching in
breadth or in all directions; the state of
being distended; as the *distention* of the
lungs or bowels.

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the
thing distended.

3. An opening, spreading or divarication; as
the *distention* of the legs.

DISTERMINATE, *a.* [*L. determinatus.*]

Separated by bounds. *Obs. Hale.*

DISTERMINATION, *n.* Separation. *Obs. Hammond.*

DIS'THENE, *n.* [*Gr. dis, two, and sthenos,*
force.]

A mineral so called by Hady, because its
crystals have the property of being elec-
trified both positively and negatively. It
is the sapphire of Saussure, and the cya-
nite or kyanite of Werner.

Lunier. Cleaveland.

DISTHRO'NIZE, *v. t.* To dethrone. [*Not*
used.] *Spenser.*

DISTICH, *n.* [*L. distichon; Gr. dis and*
stichos, a verse.]

A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic
lines, making complete sense; an epigram
of two verses. *Johnson. Encyc.*

DISTICHOUS, } *a.* Having two rows, or

DISTICH, } disposed in two rows. *Lee.*

A *distichous* spike has all the flowers point-
ing two ways. *Martyn.*

DISTILL, *v. i.* [*L. distillo; dis and stillo, to*
drop, *stilla, a drop; Fr. distiller; It. dis-*
tillare; Sp. destilar; Gr. stazaw.] To drop;
to fall in drops.

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm
in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the moun-
tains of Armenia. *Raleigh.*

3. To use a still; to practice distillation. *Shak.*

DISTILL, *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to
throw down in drops. The clouds *distill*
water on the earth.

The dew, which on the tender grass

The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or
essential oils from liquor by heat or evap-
oration, and convert that vapor into a li-
quid by condensation in a refrigeratory;
to separate the volatile parts of a sub-
stance by heat; to rectify; as, to *distill*
brandy from wine, or spirit from melasses.

3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation
and condensation; as, to *distill* cyder or
melasses; to *distill* wine.

4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to
distill water.

5. To dissolve or melt. [*Unusual.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *dis-*
till'd. *Addison.*

DISTILLABLE, *a.* That may be distilled;
fit for distillation. *Sherwood.*

DISTILLA'TION, *n.* The act of falling in
drops, or the act of pouring or throwing

down in drops.

2. The vaporization and subsequent con-
densation of a liquid by means of an alembic,
or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort
and receiver; the operation of extract-
ing spirit from a substance by evaporation
and condensation; rectification.

3. The substance extracted by distilling. *Shak.*

4. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

DISTIL'LATORY, *a.* Belonging to distilla-
tion; used for distilling; as *distillatory*
vessels. *Hooper.*

DISTIL'LED, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down

in drops; subjected to the process of dis-
tillation; extracted by evaporation.

DISTIL'LER, *n.* One who distills; one
whose occupation is to extract spirit by
evaporation and condensation.

DISTIL'LERY, *n.* The act or art of dis-
tilling.

2. The building and works where distilling
is carried on.

DISTIL'LING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall

in drops; extracting by distillation.

DISTILL'MENT, *n.* That which is drawn
by distillation. *Shak.*

DISTIN'CT, *a.* [*L. distinctus, from distin-*
guo. See Distinguish.]

1. Literally, having the difference marked;
separated by a visible sign, or by a note or
mark; as a place *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Different; separate; not the same in num-
ber or kind; as, he holds two *distinct* offi-
ces; he is known by *distinct* titles.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the
two regiments marched together, but had
distinct encampments.

4. So separated as not to be confounded
with any other thing; clear; not confus-
ed. To reason correctly we must have
distinct ideas. We have a *distinct* or in-
distinct view of a prospect.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell

His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton.*

DISTIN'CT, *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in*
use.] *Chaucer.*

DISTIN'CTION, *n.* [*L. distinctio.*] The act
of separating or distinguishing.

2. A note or mark of difference. [*Seldom*
used.]

3. Difference made; a separation or dis-
agreement in kind or qualities, by which
one thing is known from another. We
observe a *distinction* between matter and
spirit; a *distinction* between the animal
and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* be-
tween good and evil, right and wrong;
between sound reasoning and sophistry.

3. Difference regarded; separation; prefer-
ence; as in the phrase, *without distinction*,
which denotes promiscuously, all together,
alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction* fall.

Dryden.

4. Separation; division; as the *distinction*
of tragedy into acts.

[In this sense, *division* would be pref-
erable.] *Dryden.*

5. Notation of difference; discrimination;
as a *distinction* between real and apparent
good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is ne-
cessary to make accurate *distinctions*. *Johnson.*

6. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services or worth, are called men of *distinction*, as being raised above others by positive institutions or by reputation. So we say, a man of *note*.
7. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank or public favor.
8. Discernment; judgment. *Johnson*.

DISTINCTIVE, *a.* That marks distinction or difference; as *distinctive* names or titles.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern. [*Less proper*.] *Brown*.

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DISTINCTLY, *adv.* Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined. Hence,

2. Clearly; plainly; as, to view an object *distinctly*.

DISTINCTNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as the *distinctness* of two ideas, or of distant objects.

2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*.

DISTINGUISH, *v. t.* [*L. distinguo*; *dis* and *stingo* or *stinguo*, *n* not radical. This seems to be Gr. *σίζω, σίζω*, for the second future is *σίζω*, and the derivatives prove the primary elements to be *stg*, as in *σίζω*, *σίζω*, *σίζω*. Hence also *L. stigo*, whence *instigo*, to instigate. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb, to *stick*, which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to *distinguish* them. See *Extinguish*, and Class Dg. No. 31.]

1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer *distinguishes* his sheep by marking their ears. The manufacturer *distinguishes* pieces of cloth by some mark or impression.

2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.

First, by sight; as, to *distinguish* one's own children from others by their features.

Secondly, by feeling. A blind man *distinguishes* an egg from an orange, but rarely *distinguishes* colors.

Thirdly, by smell; as, it is easy to *distinguish* the smell of a peach from that of an apple.

Fourthly, by taste; as, to *distinguish* a plum from a pear.

Fifthly, by hearing; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum from that of a violin.

Sixthly, by the understanding; as, to *distinguish* vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.

3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We *distinguish* sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We *distin-*

guish causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.

4. To discern critically; to judge. Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man, Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. Homer and Virgil are *distinguished* as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero, as orators.

6. To make eminent or known. *Johnson*.

DISTINGUISH, *v. t.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub. A simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.

2. Worthy of note or special regard. *Swift*.

DISTINGUISHED, *pp.* Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.

2. *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire *distinguished* men, *distinguished* talents or virtues, and *distinguished* services.

DISTINGUISHER, *n.* He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer. *Dryden*.

DISTINGUISHING, *ppr.* Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.

2. Ascertaining, knowing or perceiving a difference.

3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; as the *distinguishing* doctrines of christianity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference. *Pope*.

DISTINGUISHMENT, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Graunt*.

DISTITUTE, *v. t.* To deprive of right. *B. Jonson*.

DISTORT, *v. t.* [*L. distortus, distorto*; *dis* and *torqueo*, to twist, Fr. *lordre*, Sp. *torcer*.]

1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to *distort* the neck, the limbs or the body; to *distort* the features.

2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge *distort* the understanding. *Tillotson*.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of scripture, or their meaning.

DISTORT, *a.* Distorted. *Spenser*.

DISTORTED, *pp.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DISTORTING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DISTORTION, *n.* [*L. distortio*.] The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing

motion; as the *distortions* of the face or body.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace.

3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DISTRACT, *v. t.* [*L. distractus, distraho*; *dis* and *traho*, to draw. See *Draw* and *Drag*. The old participle *distract* is obsolete.]

1. Literally, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may *distract* an army.

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, towards another point or toward various other objects; as, to *distract* the eye or the attention.

If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South*.

3. To draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to *distract* the mind with cares; you *distract* me with your clamor.

While I suffer thy terrors, I am *distracted*. Ps. lxxxviii.

4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; most frequently used in the participle *distracted*.

DISTRACT, *a.* Mad. [*Not in use*.]

DISTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded.

2. *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic. *Locke*.

DISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly. *Shak.*

DISTRACTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness. *Bp. Hall*.

DISTRACTER, *n.* One who distracts. *More*.

DISTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DISTRACTION, *n.* [*L. distractio*.] The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.

2. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of *distractio*. [See I Cor. vii.]

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as political *distractio*.

Never was known a night of such *distractio*. *Dryden*.

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; franticness; furiousness. [*We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient*.]

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than *distractio*. *Buckminster*.

DISTRACTIVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; as *distractive* cares. *Dryden*.

DISTRAIN, *v. t.* [*L. distringo*; *dis* and

- stringo*. See *Strain*. Blackstone writes [*distrein*.]
1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement.
 2. To rend; to tear. *Obs.* *Spenser*.
- DISTRA'IN**, *v. i.* To make seizure of goods.
- On whom I cannot *distrain* for debt. *Camden*.
- For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*.
- [In this phrase however some word seems to be understood; as, to *distrain* goods.]
- DISTRA'INABLE**, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress. *Blackstone*.
- DISTRA'INED**, *pp.* Seized for debt or to compel the performance of duty.
- DISTRA'INING**, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.
- DISTRA'INOR**, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service. *Blackstone*.
- DISTRAUGHT'**. *Obs.* [See *Distract*.]
- DISTRE'AM**, *v. i.* [*dis* and *stregm*.] To spread or flow over.
- Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone*.
- DISTRESS'**, *n.* [*Fr. detresse*; *Norm. id.*; from the Celtic, *W. trais*, violence, *treis-iaw*, to strain or force. See *Stress*.]
1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. *Blackstone*.
 2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction. A *distress* of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient *distress* on the premises, &c. *Blackstone*.
 3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.
 4. Affliction; calamity; misery. On earth *distress* of nations. *Luke xxi*.
 5. A state of danger; as a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.
- DISTRESS'**, *v. t.* To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; applied to the body or the mind. [Literally, to press or strain.]
2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable. *Distress* not the Moabites. *Deut. ii*. We are troubled on every side, but not *distressed*. *2 Cor. iv*.
 3. To compel by pain or suffering. There are men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *Federalist, Hamilton*.
- DISTRESS'ED**, *pp.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.
- DISTRESS'EDNESS**, *n.* A state of being greatly pained. *Scott*.
- DISTRESS'FUL**, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; as a *distressful* stroke. *Shak*.
2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as *distressful* cries. *Pope*.
 3. Calamitous; as a *distressful* event. *Watts*.
4. Attended with poverty; as *distressful* bread. *Shak*.
- DISTRESS'ING**, *ppr.* Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction.
2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as a *distressing* sickness.
- DISTRIB'UTABLE**, *a.* [See *Distribute*.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions. *Ramsay*.
- DISTRIB'UTE**, *v. t.* [*L. distribuo*; *dis* and *tribuo*, to give or divide.]
1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel. Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples.
 2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice.
 3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds or species.
 4. To give in charity. *Distributing* to the necessities of the saints. *Rom. xii*.
 5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.
- DISTRIB'UTED**, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.
- DISTRIB'UTER**, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.
- DISTRIB'UTING**, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.
- DISTRIBU'TION**, *n.* [*L. distributio*.] The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions; as the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.
2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts. *Bacon. Altherbury*.
 3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as the *distribution* of justice.
 4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; as the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.
 5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.
 6. In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.
 7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.
 8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.
- DISTRIB'UTIVE**, *a.* That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as *distributive* justice.
2. That assigns the various species of a general term.
 3. That separates or divides; as a *distributive* adjective.
- DISTRIB'UTIVE**, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.
- DISTRIB'UTIVELY**, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively. *Hooker. Watts*.
- DISTRIB'UTIVENESS**, *n.* Desire of distributing. [*Little used*.] *Fell*.
- DISTRICT**, *n.* [*L. districtus*, from *distringo*, to press hard, to bind; *It. distretto*. See *Distrain*.]
1. Properly, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. A governor, a prefect, or a judge may have his *district*. Some of the states are divided into *districts* for the choice of senators, representatives or electors. Cities and towns are divided into *districts* for various purposes, as for schools, &c. The United States are divided into *districts* for the collection of the revenue.
 2. A region; a territory within given lines; as the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.
 3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.
- DISTRICT**, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. Legislatures *district* states for the choice of senators. In New England, towns are *districted* for the purpose of establishing and managing schools.
- DISTRICT-COURT**, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law. The district-courts of the United States are courts of subordinate jurisdiction.
- DISTRICT-JUDGE**, *n.* The judge of a district-court. *U. States*.
- DISTRICT-SCHOOL**, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. *N. England*.
- DISTRICTED**, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.
- DISTRICTING**, *ppr.* Dividing into limited or definite portions.
- DISTRICT'ION**, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual*.] *Collier*.
- DISTRIN'GAS**, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.
- DISTRUST'**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *trust*. The Danes have *miströster*; the Swedes, *miströsta*. See *Mistrust*.]
1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. We *distrust* a man, when we question his veracity, &c. We may often *distrust* our own firmness.
 2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere or firm. We *distrust* a man's courage, friendship, veracity, declarations, intentions or promises, when we question their reality or sincerity. We cannot *distrust* the declarations of God. We often have reason to *distrust* our own resolutions.
- DISTRUST'**, *n.* Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith or reliance. Sycophants should be heard with *distrust*. *Distrust* mars the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse. *Milton*.
2. Discredit; loss of confidence. *Distrust'*, *pp.* Doubted; suspected. *Distrust'FUL, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle*.*
 2. Not confident; diffident; as *distrustful* of ourselves. *Pope*.
 3. Diffident; modest.

DISTRUSTFULLY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTRUSTING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DISTRUSTLESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

DISTUNE, *v. t.* To put out of tune. [Not used.]

DISTURB, *v. t.* [Sp *disturbar*; It. *disturbare*; L. *disturbo*; *dis* and *turbo*, to trouble, disorder, discompose; *turba*, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. *τὸν* or *οὐδὲν*, a tumult; *δυστός*, id. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word *trouble* is probably from the L. *turbo*, by transposition. If *tr* are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with *tour* and *turn*. If *t* is a prefix, the word belongs to Class Rb, coinciding with the Swedish *rubba*, to remove, to trouble. See Class Rb. No. 3. 4. 34. and Class Dr. No. 3. 25. 27.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. We say, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him. Let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment. *Disturb* not the public peace.
2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be *disturbed* by an offense given, by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.
3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets in their orbits. An unexpected cause may *disturb* a chemical operation, or the operation of medicine.
4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care *disturbs* study. Let no person *disturb* my franchise.
5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*. [Unusual.]

— And *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destin'd aim.

DISTURB, *n.* Confusion; disorder. [Not used.]

DISTURBANCE, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making *disturbance*.

2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We have read much at times of *disturbances* in Spain, England and Ireland.
3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.
4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion. They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue or *disturbance*.
5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as the *disturbance* of a franchise,

of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage.

DISTURBED, *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

DISTURBER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.

2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.

3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DISTURBING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DISTURN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn aside. [Not in use.]

DISUNIFORM, *a.* *disyu'niform*. Not uniform. [Not in use.]

DISUNION, *n.* *disyu'nion*. [*dis* and *union*.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DISUNITE, *v. t.* *disyuni'te*. [*dis* and *unite*.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* two allied countries; to *disunite* particles of matter; to *disunite* friends.

DISUNITE, *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously *disunite*.

DISUNITED, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.

DISUNITER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DISUNITING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DISUNITY, *n.* *disyu'nity*. A state of separation.

DISUSAGE, *n.* *disyu'zage*. [*dis* and *usage*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice. We lose words by *disusage*.

DISUSE, *n.* *disyu'se*. [*dis* and *use*.] Cessation of use, practice or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse*; language is altered by the *disuse* of words.

2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DISUSE, *v. t.* *disyu'ze*. [*dis* and *use*.] To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice.

2. To disaccustom; with *from*, *in* or *to*; as, *disused* to toils; *disused* from pain.

DISUSED, *pp.* *disyu'zed*. No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Priam in arms *disused*.

2. Disaccustomed.

DISUSING, *ppr.* *disyu'zing*. Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DISVALUATION, *n.* [See *Disvalue*.] Disesteem; disreputation.

DISVALUE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to disesteem.

DISVALUE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard.

DISVOUCH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To discredit; to contradict.

DISWARN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn*.] To direct by previous notice. [Not used.]

DISWITTED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding.

DISWONT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.

DISWORSHIP, *n.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace.

DIT, *n.* A ditty. [Not used.]

DIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan*.] To close up. [Not used.]

DITATION, *n.* [L. *ditatus*.] The act of making rich. [Not used.]

DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic*, a ditch; D. *dyk*, a dike; G. *deich*, a dike; *deicher*, a ditcher; D. *dige*, a ditch, a dike; Sw. *dike*; Fr.

digue; Eth. *ῥῆρ* dachi, to dig. Class Dg. No 14. The primary sense is a digging or place dug. After the practice of embanking commenced, the word was used for the bank made by digging, the dike.]

1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.
2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To surround with a ditch.

DITCH-DELIVERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCHER, *n.* One who digs ditches.

DITCHING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as *ditching* a swamp.

DITETRAHEDRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *tetrahedra*.] In crystallography, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

DITHYRAMB, } [*Gr.* *διδυραμβος*, a title of Bacchus, the signification of which is not settled. See Heder. Lex. and Bochart De Phœn. Col. Lib. 1. Ca. 18.]

In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains.

DITHYRAMBIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated.

2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.

DITHYRAMBIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.

DITATION, *n.* [L. *ditio*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

DITONE, *n.* [Gr. *dis* and *τὸν*, tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semiditone, 5:6.

DITRIHEDRIA, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, *τρεῖς* and *εἶδος*, twice three sides.]

In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars with six sides or planes; being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

DITTAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*, a genus of plants of many species. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DITTANY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus*; Gr. *dictamnus*, or *dictamnus*.]
The *white dittany* is a plant of the genus *Dictamnus*. Its leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil.

The *dittany of Crete* is a species of *Origanum*, and the *bastard dittany* is a species of *Marrubium*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

DIT'TIED, *a.* [See *Ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.
He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song. *Milton.*

DIT'TO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *dello*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DIT'TY, *n.* [supposed to be from the D. *dicht*, a poem, Sax. *dihl*, *dihlan*. If so, it coincides in origin with the L. *dico*, *dictum*.]
A song; a sonnet or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune. *Herbert.*

DIURETIC, *a.* [Gr. *διουρητικός*, from *διουρεω*, *dia* and *ουρεω*, *urinam reddo*, *ουρον*, urine.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine. *Core.*

DIURETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges.

DIURNAL, *a.* [L. *diurnus*, daily; W. *diurnod*, a day. The word is a compound of *diu*, *dies*, day, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the day-time; as *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours.

2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as a *diurnal* task.

3. Performed in 24 hours; as the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

4. In medicine, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day time; as a *diurnal* fever. *Parr.*

DIURNAL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. [See *Journal*, which is mostly used.]

DIURNALIST, *n.* A journalist. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

DIURNALLY, *adv.* Daily; every day.

DIUTURNAL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance. *Milton.*

DIUTURNITY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus*, of long continuance, from *diu*, *dies*.] Length of time; long duration. *Brown.*

DIVAN, *n.* [Ar. Pers. *ديوان* *diwan*. The

Arabic verb *دان* is rendered, to be low, mean, vile, contemptible, [qu. *down*,] and also, to write on a white table. Hence *divan* is a register or table of names or accounts, and hence it came to signify a court or council assembled, as we use *board* and *exchequer*.]

1. Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice, or a council.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court.

3. Any council assembled. *Pope. Milton.*

DIVARICATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus*, *divarico*; *di*, *dis*, and *varico*, to straddle.]

To open; to fork; to part into two branches. *Woodward.*

DIVARICATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches. *Grew.*

DIVARICATE, *a.* In botany, standing out wide. A *divaricate* branch forms an obtuse angle with the stem. It is applied also to panicles, peduncles and petioles. *Martyn.*

DIVARICATED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DIVARICATING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.

DIVARICATION, *n.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches.

2. A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. *Core.*

DIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dyfan*, *ge-dyfan*; Gr. *δύω*; It. *uffare*; coinciding with *dis*, Heb. Ch. *פָּנָה*. The same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp, strike, print, impress. Class Db. No 28. The sense then is, to thrust or drive.]

1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or if already in water, to plunge deeper. In the pearl fishery men are employed to *dive* for shells.

2. To go deep into any subject; as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. *Shak.*

4. To sink; to penetrate. *Shak.*

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shak.*

DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

DIVEL, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout; the sea *duvfil* of Nieuhoff. *Pennant.*

DIVEL/LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens*, *divello*; *dis* and *vello*, to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating.

DIVEL/LICATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.

DIVER, *n.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as a *diver* in the pearl fishery.

2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study.

3. A fowl, so called from diving. The name is given to several species of the genus *Colymbus*.

DIVERB, *n.* A proverb. [Not in use.] *Burton.*

DIVERGE, *v. i.* *diverj*. [L. *divergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *vergo*, to incline.]

To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of light proceed from the sun and continually *diverge*. It is opposed to *converge*.

DIVERGENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence*. *Gregory.*

DIVERGENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*.

DIVERGING, *ppr.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.

DIVERGINGLY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DIVERS, *a. s. as z.* [Fr. *divers*; L. *diversus*, from *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn.]

1. Different; various.

Thou shalt not sow thy fields with *divers* seeds. Deut. xxii.

Nor let thy cattle gender with *divers* kinds. Lev. xix.

[This is now generally written *diverse*.]

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. We have *divers* examples of this kind.

[This word is not obsolete even in common discourse, and is much used in law-proceedings.]

DIVERS-COLORED, *a.* Having various colors. *Shak.*

DIVERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus*.] Different; differing.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform. Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

3. In different directions. *Philips.*

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

DIVERSE, *v. i.* *divers*. To turn aside. *Spenser.*

[Not used.]

DIVERSIFICATION, *n.* [See *Diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation. *Hale.*

3. Variety of forms.

4. Change; alteration.

DIVERSIFIED, *pp.* Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.

2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape.

DIVERSIFORM, *a.* [*diversus* and *forma*.] Of a different form; of various forms. *Dict.*

DIVERSIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*; Sp. *diversificar*; L. *diversus* and *facio*.]

1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; as, to *diversify* the colors of a robe; to *diversify* a landscape with mountains, plains, trees and lakes.

2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things; as a council *diversified* by different characters.

3. In oratory, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DIVERSIFYING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DIVERSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *diverto*, to divert.]

1. The act of turning aside from any course; as the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of a purpose to another object; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study.

2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as the *diversions* of youth. Works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

3. In war, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army, when the other wing or center

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is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.

DIVERSITY, *n.* [L. *diversitas*; Fr. *diversité*; from L. *diversus*, *diverto*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be *diversity* without contrariety. There is a great *diversity* in human constitutions.
2. Variety; as a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.
3. Distinct being, as opposed to identity.

Locke.

4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY, *adv.* [from *diverse*.] In different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of scripture *diversly* interpreted or understood.

2. In different directions; to different points. On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail. *Pope.*

DIVERT, *v. t.* [L. *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *déserter*; Sp. *id.*; It. *divertire*.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose.
2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor; low minds are *diverted* with buffoonery in stage-playing.
3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point.

Davies.

4. To subvert. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

DIVERTED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DIVERTER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DIVERTICLE, *n.* [L. *diverticulum*.] A turning; a by-way. [Not used.] *Hale.*

DIVERTING, *ppr.* Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as a *diverting* scene or sport.

DIVERTISE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*.] To divert; to please. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT, *n.* Diversion. [Little used.] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition.

DIVERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

Rogers.

DIVEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *dévestir*; *de* and *vestir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*.] It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.]

1. To strip of clothes, arms or equipage; opposed to *invest*.
2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.
3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory; to *divest* a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.

DIVESTED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

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DIVEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DIVESTITURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

DIVESTURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving. *Boyle. Encyc.*

DIVIDABLE, *a.* [See *Divide*.] That may be divided.

2. Separate; parted. [Not used nor proper.] *Shak.*

DIVIDE, *v. t.* [L. *divido*; *di* or *dis* and *duo*, that is, *viduo*, to part. The Greek, *diuo*, *diuuo*, *diuuo*, are from the same root, as is the L. *individuum*, *viduus*, *vidua*, Eng. *widow*, and *wide* and *void*. See the latter words.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Kings iii.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall *divides* two houses. The equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let the firmament *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. i.

3. To make partition of, among a number. Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. Num. xxxiii.

4. To open; to cleave. Thou didst *divide* the sea. Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two— Luke xii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he *divided* to them his living. Luke xv.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house, in voting.

DIVIDE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to cleave.

2. To break friendship; as, brothers *divide*.

Shak.

3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

The emperors sat, voted and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

DIVIDED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*

DIVIDEND, *n.* A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DIVIDER, *n.* He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. Luke xii.

3. He or that which disunites. *Swift.*
4. A kind of compasses.

DIVIDING, *ppr.* Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share.

2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as a *dividing* line.

DIVIDING, *n.* Separation.

DIVIDUAL, *a.* [L. *dividuus*, from *divido*.] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [Little used.] *Milton.*

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DIVINATION, *n.* [L. *divinatio*, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*. See *Divine*.]

1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided divination into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* divination was effected by certain rites, experiments or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c.

Encyc.

2. Conjectural presage; prediction. *Shak.*

DIVINATOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DIVINATORY, *a.* Professing divination.

DIVINE, *g.* [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, a god, coinciding in origin with *deus*, *θεός*.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.
2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.

3. Partaking of the nature of God. Half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from God; as *divine* judgments.

5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application the word admits of comparison; as a *divine* invention; a *divine* genius; the *divinest* mind.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king. Prov. xvi.

6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [Not used.] *Milton.*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as *divine* service; *divine* songs; *divine* worship.

DIVINE, *n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Swift.*

The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition, personal sanctity, and diligence in the pastoral office. *J. Woodbridge.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as a great *divine*.

DIVINE, *v. t.* [L. *divino*.] To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.

Dar'st thou *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

2. To deify. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DIVINE, *v. i.* To use or practice divination.

2. To utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii.

3. To have presages or forebodings. Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts— *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture. Could you *divine* what lovers bear. *Grannville.*

DIVINELY, *adv.* In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

2. By the agency or influence of God; as a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

DIVINENESS, *n.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as the *divineness* of the scriptures. [Little used.]

2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shak.*

DIVINER, n. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means. These nations hearkened to *diviners*. Deut. xviii.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. *Locke.*
DIVINERESS, n. A female diviner; a woman professing divination. *Dryden.*

DIVING, ppr. [See *Dive*.] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals only.

2. Going deep into a subject.

DIVING-BELL, n. A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water and remain, till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DIVINITY, n. [L. *divinitas*; Fr. *divinité*; It. *divinità*; Sp. *divinidad*; from *divinus*, *divus*.]

1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being. 'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A false God; a pretended deity of pagans. *Beastly divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior *divinities*.

5. Something supernatural. They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as the study of *divinity*; a system of *divinity*.

DIVISIBILITY, n. [Fr. *divisibilité*, from L. *divisibilis*. See *Divide*.]

The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. *Locke.*

DIVISIBLE, a. *s as z*. [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. See *Divide*.]

Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

DIVISIBleness, n. Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DIVISION, n. *s as z*. [L. *divisio*, from *divido*, *divisi*. See *Divide*.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body.

2. The state of being divided.

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as the *divisions* of a field.

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and *divisions* of men. *Addison.*

6. A part or distinct portion; as the *divisions* of a discourse.

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades,

usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron or a platoon.

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.

9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference. There was a *division* among the people. John vii.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. *Johnson. Bailey.*

11. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.

13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVISIONAL, a. Pertaining to division; as a *divisional* line.

DIVISIONARY, a. ion; noting or making division; as a *divisionary* line.

DIVISIONER, n. One who divides. [Not used.] *Sheldon.*

DIVISIVE, a. Forming division or distribution. *Mede.*

2. Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DIVISOR, n. In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, n. [Fr. *divorce*; Sp. *divorcio*; It. *divorzio*; L. *divortium*, from *divorto*, a different orthography of *diverto*, to turn away. See *Divert*.]

1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. This is properly a divorce, and called technically, *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*.

2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, *a mensa et thoro*.

3. Separation; disunion of things closely united.

4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

5. The cause of any penal separation. The long *divorce* of steel falls on me. *Shak.*

DIVORCE, v. t. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.

3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. *Hooker. Shak.*

4. To take away; to put away. *Blackmore.*

DIVORCED, pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DIVORCEMENT, n. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv.

DIVORCER, n. The person or cause that produces divorce. *Drummond.*

2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DIVORCING, ppr. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DIVORCIVE, a. Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

DIVULGATE, a. Published. [Little used.]

DIVULGATION, n. The act of divulging or publishing.

DIVULGE, v. t. *divulgi*. [L. *divulgo*; *di* or *dis* and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish*, *public*, from L. *populus*, people.]

1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet. *Divulge* is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and *publish* to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may *publish* by words, and *divulge* by the press.

2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

DIVULGED, pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DIVULGER, n. One who divulges or reveals.

DIVULGING, ppr. Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DIVULSION, n. [L. *divulsio*, from *divellor*; *di*, *dis*, and *vellor*, to pull.]

The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire *divulsions* shook the changing world. *J. Barlow.*

DIVULSIVE, a. That pulls asunder; that rends. *Kirwan.*

DIZ'EN, v. t. *diz'n*. To dress gayly; to deck. *Swift.*

This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound *bedizen* is used in burlesque.

DIZZ, v. t. [See *Dizzy*.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. [Not used.] *Gayton.*

DIZ'ZARD, n. [See *Dizzy*.] A blockhead. [Not used.]

DIZ'ZINESS, n. [See *Dizzy*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, a. [Sax. *dysi* or *dysig*, foolish; *dysignes*, folly; *dysian*, to be foolish; *gedsigan*, to err; G. *dusel*, dizziness; *dusig*, dizzy; D. *deuzig*, stupid; *dysig*, misty; hazy; Dan. *taasse*, a foolish person; qu. *düser*, to make sleepy.]

1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

2. Causing giddiness; as a *dizzy* height.

3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as the *dizzy* multitude. *Milton.*

DIZ'ZY, v. t. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. *Shak.*

DÖ, v. t. or auxiliary; pret. *did*; pp. *done*, pronounced *dun*. This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou dost. [Sax. *don*; D. *doen*; G. *thun*; Goth. *tauyan*; Russ. *deyu* or *dayu*. This is probably a contracted word, for in Sax. *dohite* signifies made or did, as if the pret. of this verb. If the elements are *dg*, it coincides in elements with Sax. *dugan*, to be able, and with *teagan*, to taw, as leather.]

1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labor or power for bringing any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man *does* his work well; he

does more in one day than some men will do in two days.

In six days thou shalt *do* all thy work. Ex. xx.

I will teach you what ye shall *do*. Ex. iv.
I the Lord *do* all these things. Is. xlv.

2. To practice; to perform; as, to *do* good or evil.

3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to*; *for*, when the thing is beneficial; *to*, in either case.

Till I know what God will *do* for me. 1 Sam. xxii.

Do to him neither good nor evil. But *to* is more generally omitted. *Do* him neither good nor harm.

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, *do* a message to the king.

5. To perform; to practice; to observe.
We lie and *do* not the truth. 1 John i.

6. To exert.

Do thy diligence to come shortly to me. 2 Tim. iv.

7. To transact; as, to *do* business with another.

8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. The sense of completion is often implied in this verb; as, we will *do* the business and adjourn; we *did* the business and dined.

9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis, we knew not what to *do*.

What will ye *do* in the day of visitation. Is. x.

10. To make or cause.

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. Obs. Spenser.

11. To put. Obs.

Who should *do* the duke to death? Shak.

12. To answer the purpose.

I'll make the songs of Dufey *do*.

To have to do, to have concern with.

What have I to *do* with you? 2 Sam. xvi.

What have I to *do* any more with idols? Hos. xiv.

To do with, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. Commerce is dull; we know not what to *do with* our ships. Idle men know not what to *do with* their time or *with* themselves.

Also, to gain; to effect by influence.

A jest with a sad brow will *do with* a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders. Shak.
I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow. Anon.

Also, to have concern with; to have business; to deal. [See No. 12.]

To do away, to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections; to *do away* prejudices.

DO, *v. i.* To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment. 2 Kings xvii.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health.

How dost thou? Shak.

We asked him how he *did*. How do you *do*, or how do you?

3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. We shall *do* without him. Will this plan *do*? Addison.

Also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; with *for*; as, this piece of tim-

ber will *do for* the corner post; this tenon will *do for* the mortise; the road is repaired and will *do for* the present.

To have to do with, to have concern or business with; to deal with. *Have* little to *do with* jealous men.

Also, to have carnal commerce with.

Do is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait; that is, if I *do* not come, if I come not.

Do is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do*; make haste, *do*. In this case, *do* is uttered with emphasis.

As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions. *Do* you intend to go? *Does* he wish me to come?

Do is also used to express emphasis. She is coquetish, but still I *do* love her.

Do is sometimes a mere expletive.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. Dryden.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. Pope.

[The latter use of *do* is nearly obsolete.]

Do is sometimes used by way of opposition; as, I *did* love him, but he has lost my affections.

DOAT. [See Dote.]

DO'CIBLE, *a.* [See Docile.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. Milton.

DOCIBILITY, } Teachableness; do-
DOCIBLNESS, } cility; readiness to learn. Walton.

DO'CILE, *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach. *Doceo* and *teach* are the same word. See Teach.]

Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more *docile* than others. Dogs are more *docile* than many other animals.

DOCILITY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The *docility* of elephants is remarkable.

DO'CIMACY, *n.* [Gr. *δοκιμασια*. See the next word.]

The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy. Med. Repos.

DOCIMASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *δοκιμαστικός*, from *δοκιμαζω*, to try, essay, examine, from *δοκιμος*, proved, from *δοξεω*, to prove. Ch. Gr. Class Dg. No. 9.]

Properly, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals. The *docimastic* art is otherwise called metallurgy. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substance contained in any ore or mineral. Lavoisier.

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *doce*; L. *daucus*; Gr. *δαυκος*; from Ar. Syr. Class Dg. No. 9.]

A genus of plants, the Rumex, of several species. Its root resembles a carrot.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *lociau*, and *tuciaiu*, to clip, to cut off; whence *docket* and *ticket*. Class Dg. No. 19. 47.]

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* an account.

3. To cut off, destroy or defeat; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

4. To bring, draw or place a ship in a dock. DOCK, *n.* The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.

2. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock. Encyc.

DOCK, *n.* A broad deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired. A *dry dock* has flood-gates to admit the tide, and to prevent the influx, as occasion may require. *Wet docks* have no flood-gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide. *Wet docks* are also constructed with gates to keep the water in at ebb tide, so that vessels may lie constantly afloat in them. Mar. Dict. Cyc.

In America, the spaces between wharves are called docks.

DOCK-YARD, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCK/ET, *n.* [W. *lociau*, to cut off, to clip, to dock; hence *docket* is a piece.]

1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. Bailey.

2. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent. [See Ticket.] Bailey.

3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the states, this is the principal or only use of the word.

DOCK/ET, *v. t.* To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed*. Blackstone.

2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

3. To mark with a docket. Chesterfield.

DOCK/ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK/ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock. Mar. Dict.

DOCT'OR, *n.* [L. from *doceo*, to teach.] A teacher.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v.

2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it, as a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or according to modern usage, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of *doctor* is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians, as a professional degree.

3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. Dryden. Digby.

4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

5. The title, *doctor*, is given to certain fathers of the church whose opinions are received as authorities, and in the Greek church, it is given to a particular officer who interprets the scriptures. Encyc.

DOC

Doctors' Commons, the college of civilians in London.

DOCTOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOCTOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOCTORAL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Johnson.*

DOCTORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DOCTORATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

DOCTORATE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Warton.*

DOCTORLY, *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOCTORSHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*
[*Doctorate is now generally used.*]

DOCTRESS, *n.* A female physician.

DOCTRESS, *n.* A female physician.

DOCTRINAL, *a.* [See *Doctrine*.] Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as a *doctrinal* observation; a *doctrinal* proposition.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.
The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

DOCTRINAL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine. *South.*

DOCTRINALLY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction. *Ray.*

DOCTRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. In a general sense, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The *doctrines* of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The *doctrines* of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a *doctrine* may be true or false; it may be a mere tenet or opinion.

2. The act of teaching.
He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his *doctrine*. Mark iv.

3. Learning; knowledge.
Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? Is. xxviii.

4. The truths of the gospel in general.
That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Savior in all things. Tit. ii.

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel. 2 Tim. iii.

DOCUMENT, *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *doceo*, to teach.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.

3. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the *documents*.

DOCUMENT, *v. t.* To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

DOD

2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOCUMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as *documental* testimony.

Court Martial on Gen. Wilkinson.

DOCUMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DODDER, *n.* [G. *dotter*.] A plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, one species of which is called bell-weed. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or pupillae, which attach themselves to the stalk. *Hill. Encyc.*

DODDERED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererectant plants. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DODECAGON, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνια*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. *Encyc.*

DODECAGYN, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γυνη*, a female.] In *botany*, a plant having twelve pistils.

DODECAGYNIAN, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DODECAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *εδρα*, a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. *Chambers.*

DODECANDER, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ανδρ*, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class dodecandria. But this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive. *Linne.*

DODECANDRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen. *Lee.*

DODECATEMORION, *n.* [Gr. composed of *δωδεκα*, twelfth, and *μοριον*, part.] A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

DODECATEMORY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Burton.*

DODGE, *v. i.* *doj*. [from some root signifying to shoot, dart or start.]

1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. *Milton.*

2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. *Hale. Addison.*

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed; to *dodge* a cannon ball.

[*This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.*]

DODGER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODGING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DODKIN, *n.* [*doit*, *D duil*, and *kin*.] A little doit; a small coin.

DODMAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab. *Bacon.*

DOG

DO'DO, *n.* The *Didus*, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order. The hooded *do-do* is larger than a swan, with a strong hooked bill. The general color of the plumage is cinereous; the belly and thighs whitish. The head is large, and seems as if covered with a hood. The solitary *do-do* is a large fowl, and is said to weigh sometimes forty five pounds. The plumage is gray and brown mixed. *Encyc.*

DOE, *n. do.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa*.] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck*.

DOE, *n.* A feat. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

DOER, *n.* [from *do*.] One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.

2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice. The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii.

DOES, the third person of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense, contracted from *doeth*.

DOFF, *v. t.* [Qu. *do-off*. Rather *D. doffen*, to push, to thrust. Class Db. No 17. 18.]

1. To put off, as dress.
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip or divest; as, he *doffs* himself. *Crashaw.*

3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shak.*

4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.
Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device. *Shak.*

[*This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete in discourse, at least in the U. States, but is retained in poetry.*]

DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue*, a bull dog or mastiff; se *doguer*, to butt; Arm. *dog* or *dogues*; D. *dog*; probably, the runner or starter.]

1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus *Canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.

2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as a *dog-fox*; a *dog-otter*; *dog-ape*. *Dryden.*

It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate or worthless; as *dog-rose*. *Johnson.*

3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. [Russ. *tagan*.]

4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man.

5. A constellation called *Sirius* or *Canicula*. [See *Dog-day*.]

6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by seamen. *Mar. Dict.*

7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.

8. A gay young man; a buck. [*Not in use.*] *Johnson.*

To give or throw to the dogs, is to throw away, as useless.

To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.

DOG, *v. t.* To hunt: to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.
I have been pursued, *dogged* and way-laid. *Pope.*

DO'GATE, *n.* [See *Doge*.] The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*

DOG

DOG/BERRY, *n.* The berry of the dog-wood.

DOG/BERRY-TREE, *n.* The dogwood.

DOG/BRIER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton. *Johnson.*

DOG/CABBAGE, *n.* A plant growing in the south of Europe, the cynocrambe, constituting the genus *Theligonum*. *Encyc.*

DOG/CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap. *Johnson.*

DOG/DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

DOG/DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehesion of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. *Eng. Law. Cowell.*

DOGE, *n.* [It. *L. dur*; Eng. *duke*; from *L. duco*, to lead; Sax. *toga*, teoche.] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOG/FIGHT, *n.* A battle between two dogs.

DOG/FISH, *n.* A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dogfish, the piked dogfish, &c. *Encyc. Cyc.*

DOG/FLY, *n.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*

DOG/GED, *pp.* Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.

2. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe. *Shak. Hudibras.*

DOG/GEDLY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.

DOG/GEDNESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

DOG/GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch. *Encyc.*

DOG/GEREL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of *Hudibras*; as *doggerel* verse or rhyme. *Dryden. Addison.*

DOG/GEREL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; used in burlesque. *Dryden. Swift.*

DOG/GERMAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

DOG/GERS, *n.* In *English alum works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum. *Encyc.*

DOG/GING, *ppr.* [from *dog*.] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.

DOG/GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

DOG/HEARTED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shak.*

DOG/HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation. *Dryden. Pope.*

DOG/HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs. *Overbury.*

DOG/KENNEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs. *Dryden.*

DOG/LEACH, *n.* A dog-doctor. *Beaum.*

DOG/LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.

DOG/LY, *a.* Like a dog. [Not in use.]

DOG/MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.

DOG

DOG/MA, *n.* [Gr. *δογμα*, from *δοξω*, to think; *L. dogma*.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as the *dogmas* of the church; the *dogmas* of Plato.

Compliment my *dogma*, and I will compliment yours. *J. M. Mason.*

DOGMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, or to settled opinion.

DOGMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, or to settled opinion.

2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; applied to persons; as a *dogmatic* schoolman or philosopher. *Boyle.*

3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative; as a *dogmatical* opinion.

4. Arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.

DOGMAT/ICALLY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOGMAT/ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOGMATISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.

DOGMATIST, *n.* A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles. *Watts.*

DOGMATIZE, *v. t.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

Men often *dogmatize* most, when they are least supported by reason. *Anon.*

DOGMATIZER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DOGMATIZING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOG/ROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DOG/S-BANE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκισνον*.] A genus of plants, the *Apocynum*, of several species; also, the *Asclepias*.

DOG/S-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear. *Gray.*

DOG/SICK, *a.* Sick as a dog.

DOG/SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*

DOG/SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

DOG/S-MEAT, *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs. *Dryden.*

DOG/S-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of *Scrophularia*.

DOG/STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.

DOG/STONES, *n.* A plant, the *Orchis* or fool-stones.

DOG/TOOTH, *n.* plu. *dogteeth*. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also an eye tooth.

DOG/TOOTH-VIOLET, *n.* A plant, the *Erythronium*.

DOG/TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DOG/TROT, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOG/VANE, *n.* Among seamen, a small vane composed of thread, cork and feathers, fastened to a half pike and placed on

DOL

the weather gun-wale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

DOG/WATCH, *n.* Among seamen, a watch of two hours. The dogwatches are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

DOG/WEARY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOG/WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the *Cornus* or cornelian cherry.

DOG/WOOD-TREE, *n.* The *Piscidia erythrina*, a tree growing in Jamaica. *Encyc.*

DOI/LY, *n.* A species of woolen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker. *Congreve.*

2. Linen made into a small napkin. *Mason.*

DOING, *ppr.* [See *Do*.] Performing; executing.

DOINGS, *n. plu.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad.

2. Behavior; conduct.

3. Stir; bustle.

DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit*; G. *deut*. Qu. Fr. *doigt*, a finger, a point, *L. digitus*.] 1. A small piece of money. *Pope.*

2. A trifle. Hence our vulgar phrase, I care not a *doit*. It is used adverbially and commonly pronounced *dile*.

DOLAB/RIFORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra*, an ax, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Martyn.*

DOLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia*, a part or portion; Ir. *dail*; from the root of *deal*. See *Deal*.] 1. The act of dealing or distributing; as the power of *dole* and donative. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share or portion. *Shak.*

3. That which is given in charity; gratuity. *Dryden. Milton.*

4. Blows dealt out.

5. Boundary. [Not in use.]

6. A void space left in tillage. [Local.]

DOLE, *n.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.] Grief; sorrow. *Obs. Milton.*

DOLE, *v. t.* To deal; to distribute. [Not used.]

DO/LEFUL, *a.* [dole and full.] Sorrowful; expressing grief; as a *doleful* whine; as a *doleful* cry.

2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as a *doleful* sire. *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as *doleful* shades. *Milton.*

DO/LEFULLY, *adv.* In a *doleful* manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

DO/LEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

DO/LENT, *a.* [L. *dolens*.] Sorrowful. [Not in use.]

DO/LESOME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; *doleful*.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*

DO/LESOMENESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

DOLL, *n.* [W. *delu*, form, image, resemblance, an idol, a false god; *dull*, form, figure; Arm. *dailh*, or *taulh*, which seems to be the *L. talis*. Also Ir. *dealbh*, an image. But qu. Gr. *ειδωλον*, an idol, from *ειδω*, to see.]

A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.

DOL/LAR, *n.* [*G. thaler*; *D. daalder*; *Dan. and Sw. daler*; *Sp. damera*; *Russ. taler*; said to be from *Dale*, the town where it was first coined.]

A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or four shillings and sixpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values.

DOL/OMITE, *n.* A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. Its structure is granular. *Cyc.*

DOL/LOR, *n.* [*L.*] Pain; grief; lamentation. *Sidney. Shak.*

DOLORIF/EROUS, *a.* [*L. dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pain. *Whitaker.*

DOLORIF/IC, *a.* [*L. dolorificus*; *dolor* and *facio*.]

1. That causes pain or grief.

2. Expressing pain or grief.

DOL/OROUS, *a.* [*L. dolor*, pain, grief.] Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief; as a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region. *Hooker. Milton.*

2. Painful; giving pain.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *More.*

3. Expressing pain or grief; as *dolorous* sighs.

DOL/OROUSLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

DOL/PHIN, *n.* [*L. delphin* or *delphinus*; *Gr. δελφιν*; *Ir. deilf*; *Fr. dauphin*; *Sp. delfin*; *It. delfino*; *Arm. dafin*, *dofin*; *W. dofyn*, from *dolf*, a curve or winding.]

1. A genus of cetaceous fish, with teeth in both jaws, and a pipe in the head, comprehending the dolphin, the porpoise, the grampus and the beluga. But the fish to which seamen give this name, is the *Coryphæna hippuris* of *Linnæ*. It has a flat roundish snout and a tapering body, with a fin running along the back from the head to the tail, consisting of a coriaceous membrane with soft spines. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

2. In ancient Greece, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it. *Mitford.*

DOL/PHINET, *n.* A female dolphin. *Spenser.*

DOLT, *n.* [*G. töpel*; *Sax. dol*; *W. dol*. *Qu. dull*. The Gothic has *dwala*, foolish, stupid; *Sax. dwolian*, to wander. The Sw. has *dvala*, to sleep or be drowsy; *Dan. dvala*, sound sleep; *D. doolen*, and *dwaalen*, to wander.]

A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull. *Sidney. Swift.*

DOLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DOLTISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as a *doltish* clown. *Sidney.*

DOLTISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity.

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, *doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom*, *earldom*. Hence it is used to denote state,

condition or quality, as in *wisdom*, *freedom*.

DOMA/IN, *n.* [*Fr. domaine*; *Arm. domany*. This would seem to be from *L. dominium*. *Qu.* is it the same word as *demain*, which is from the Old French *demesne*. The latter cannot be regularly deduced from *dominium*, *domino*. The Norman French has *demesner*, to rule, to *demean*; and the phrase, "de son demainer," in his demain, would seem to be from a different source. *Mainor*, in Norman, is tenancy or occupation, from *main*, the hand. *Domain* seems to be the *L. dominium*, and to have been confounded with *demain*, *demesne*.]

1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; as the vast *domains* of the Russian emperor; the *domains* of the British king.

2. Possession; estate; as a portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden.*

3. The land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*. *Shenstone.*

DOM/MAL, *a.* [*L. domus*.] Pertaining to house in astrology. *Addison.*

DOM/E, *n.* [*Fr. dôme*; *Arm. dom*; *L. domus*; *Gr. δῶμος*; *Ir. dom*; *Russ. dom*; supposed to be from *δῆμα*, to build. The Greek has also *δῶμα*, a house, a plain roof. *Qu. Sax. timbrian*, Goth. *timbryan*, to build.]

1. A building; a house; a fabric; used in poetry. *Pope.*

2. A cathedral. *Burnet.*

3. In architecture, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola. *Encyc.*

4. In chemistry, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called *reverberating furnaces*. *Encyc.*

DOMESDAY. [See *Doomsday*.]

DOM/ESMAN, *n.* [See *Doom*.] A judge; an umpire. *Obs.*

DOM/ES/TIC, *a.* [*L. domesticus*, from *domus*, a house.]

1. Belonging to the house, or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family; as *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* affairs; *domestic* contentions; *domestic* happiness; *domestic* worship.

2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; as a *domestic* man or woman.

3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; as *domestic* animals.

4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine: not foreign; as *domestic* troubles; *domestic* dissensions.

5. Made in one's own house, nation or country; as *domestic* manufactures.

DOM/ES/TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired laborer, residing with a family.

DOM/ES/TICALLY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DOM/ES/TICATE, *v. t.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to *domesticate* one's self.

2. To make familiar, as if at home.

3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to *domesticate* wild animals. *Chesterfield.*

DOM/ESTICA/TION, *n.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home.

2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DOM/ICIL, *n.* [*L. domicilium*, a mansion.] An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family; a residence, *animus manendi*. *Story. Hopkinson.*

DOM/ICIL, *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy. *Kent.*

DOM/ICILED, *pp.* Having gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DOM/ICIL/IATED, *pp.* permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DOM/ICIL/IARY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A *domiciliary* visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.

DOM/ICIL/IATION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOM/ICILING, *pp.* Gaining or taming a permanent residence.

DOM/ICIL/IATING, *pp.* king a permanent residence.

DOM/IFY, *v. t.* [*L. domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

1. In astrology, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called circles of position. *Obs. Encyc.*

2. To tame. [Not in use and improper.]

DOM/INANT, *a.* [*L. dominans*, from *dominor*, to rule; *dominus*, lord, master; either from *domus*, a house, or from *domo*, *domus*, to overcome, to tame, to subdue, *W. domi*. Both roots unite in the sense, to set, to press, to fix. See Class Dm. No. 1.3.]

1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as the *dominant* party, or faction. *Reid. Tooke.*

2. In music, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it. *Rousseau. Encyc.*

DOM/INANT, *n.* In music, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic. *Ibm.*

DOM/INATE, *v. t.* [*L. dominatus*, *dominor*. See *Dominant*.]

To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

We every where meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated. *Tooke, Russ.*

DOM/INATE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Lille used*.]

DOM/INATED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOM/INATING, *pp.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating.

DOM/INATION, *n.* [*L. dominatio*.] The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government. *Shak.*

2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny.

3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.

D O N

D O N

D O O

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DOMINATIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious. *Sandys.*

DOMINATOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this northwest part of the world. *Camden.*

2. An absolute governor.

DOMINEE, *v. t.* [*L. dominor*; *Fr. dominer*; *Sp. dominar*; *It. dominare*. See *Dominant*.]

1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.

To domineer over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind. *Anon.*

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority, or haughtiness. Go to the feast, revel and domineer. *Shak.*

DOMINEE/RING, *ppr.* Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.

2. *a.* Overbearing.

DOMINICAL, *a.* [*Low L. dominicalis*, from *dominicus*, from *dominus*, lord.]

1. That notes the Lord's day or Sabbath. The *Dominical* letter is the letter which, in almanacks, denotes the sabbath, or *dies domini*, the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord. *Howell.*

DOMINICAL, *n.* [*infra.*] The Lord's day. *Hammond.*

DOMINICAN, *a. or n.* [*from Dominicus*, the founder.]

The *Dominicans*, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also *Jacobins*, or *Predicants*, preaching friars; an order founded about the year 1215. *Encyc.*

DOMINION, *n.* [*L. dominium*. See *Dominant*.]

1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

The dominion of the Most High is an everlasting dominion. *Dan. iv.*

2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as the private dominion of individuals. *Locke.*

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as the British dominions.

4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the dominion of Great Britain.

5. Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*

6. An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. *Col. i.*

7. Persons governed.

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his dominion. *Pa. cxiv.*

DOMINO, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress.

DOMITE, *n.* A mineral named from Dome in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white color, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk. *Phillips.*

DON. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from *dominus*, *dom*, and the Portuguese *dono*, the master

or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with the Heb. *רַב*, and *רֹמֶם*, a judge, ruler, or lord. It was formerly used in England, and written by Chaucer *Dan*. [See *Spelman*.]

Dona, or *dueña*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.

DON, *v. t.* [*To do on*; opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest with. *Obs.*

Shak. Fairfax.

DONACITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Donax*. *Jameson.*

DONARY, *n.* [*L. donarium*, from *dono*, to give.]

A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

DONATION, *n.* [*L. donatio*, from *dono*, to give, *Fr. donner*.]

1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant. That right we hold by his donation. *Milton.*

2. In law, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take, and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.

3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.

Mr. Boudinot made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

DONATIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus. They held that theirs was the only pure church, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were invalid. *Encyc.*

DONATISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DONATIVE, *n.* [*Sp. Ital. donativo*; *L. donativum*, from *dono*, to give.]

1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Romans were entertained with shows and donatives. *Dryden.*

2. In the canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary. *Encyc.*

DONATIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as a donative advowson. *Blackstone.*

DONE, *pp. dun.* [See *Do*.] Performed; executed; finished.

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.

DONEE, *n.* [*from L. dono*, to give.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made.

2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as a donee in fee-simple, or fee-tail. *Blackstone.*

DONJON or **DONGEON**. [See *Dungeon*.]

DONNAT, *n.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Granger.*

DONOR, *n.* [*from L. dono*, to give.] One

who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.

2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the donor, if the donee has no heirs of his body.

DONSHIP, *n.* [See *Don*.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*

DONZEL, *n.* [*It.*] A young attendant; a page. *Butler.*

DOODLE, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [*Qu. dote*, *Fr. radoter*; *Port. doudo*, mad, foolish.]

DOOLE, [See *Dole*.]

DOOM, *v. t.* [*Sax. dom*, judgment; *deman*, to deem; *gedeman*, to judge; *D. doemen*, to doom, to condemn; *Dan. dömmen*; *Sw. döma*. Doom is from the root of *deem*, which seems to coincide also with *L. estimare*, to esteem, and perhaps with the root of *condemn*. See *Deem*.]

1. To judge. [*Unusual*.] Thou didst not doom so strictly. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is doomed to chains.

3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

4. To command authoritatively. Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death. *Shak.*

5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are doomed to suffer for our sins and errors.

6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *n.* [*Sax. dom*; *D. doem*; *Dan. Sw. dom*.] Judgment; judicial sentence. To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied. *Milton.*

Hence the final doom is the last judgment.

2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.

Revoke that doom of mercy. *Shak.*

3. The state to which one is doomed, or destined. To suffer misery is the doom of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the doom of most men.

4. Ruin; destruction. From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom. *Pope.*

5. Discrimination. [*Not used.*]

DOOMAGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *N. Hampshire.*

DOOMED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOMFUL, *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*

DOOMING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMSDAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shak.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, } *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 352 double

pages of vellum, written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character. *Encyc.*

DOOR, *n.* [Sax. *dora*, *dur*, *dure*; G. *thür*; D. *deur*; Sw. *dör*; Dan. *dör*; Gr. *θύρα*; W. *dör*; Ir. *doras*; Arm. *dor*; Basque, *dorrea*; Russ. *dver*; Persic *دَر* *dar*; Sans. *dura*; Armenian, *turu*; Ch. *דֶּר* or *דֶּרָה*;

Syr. *ܕܪܐܝܠ*; Ar. *دَر*, *دَرَج*. It is also in the Slavonic languages, Polish, Bohemian, Carinthian, &c. The verb *דֶּרַךְ*, *דֶּרַךְ*, in Ch. and Syr. signifies to *tear* or *cut open*, to *open* or *break open*; in Syr. also, to *pray*, to *supplicate*, to *burst*, to *crack*; in Ar. to *rush headlong*, to *drive*, to *crowd*, to *fill*. In Dutch, *door* is *through*, G. *durch*. In Tartar, *thurne* is a door. Class Dr. No. 42. The Hebrew *דֶּרַךְ*, a gate, seems to be the same word dialectically varied, and the verb coincides in sense with the Arabic, *supra*, to *rush*. The primary sense of the verb is to *pass*, to *drive*, to *rush*. Hence a door is a passage, or break.]

1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment or closet, by which persons enter. Such a passage is seldom or never called a gate.

2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.

3. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, *doors*. My house is the first door from the corner. We have also the phrases, *within doors*, in the house; *without doors*, out of the house, abroad.

4. Entrance; as the door of life. *Dryden*.

5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access. An unforgiving temper shuts the door against reconciliation, or the door of reconciliation.

I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. John x.

A door was opened to me of the Lord. 2 Cor. ii.

To lie at the door, in a figurative sense, is to be imputable or chargeable to one. If the thing is wrong, the fault lies at my door.

Next door to, near to; bordering on.

A riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult. *L'Estrange*.

Out of door or doors, quite gone; no more to be found. [Not now used.] *Dryden*.

In doors, within the house; at home.

DOOR-CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DOORING, *n.* A door-case. [Not used.] *Milton*.

DOOR-KEEPER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DOOR-NAIL, *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.

DOOR-POST, *n.* The post of a door.

DOOR-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door. *Warburton*.

DOQUET, *n.* *dok'et*. A warrant; a paper granting license. [See *Docket*.] *Bacon*.

DOR, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *dord*, humming, buzzing, also rough.]

DORR, *n.* [See *Doric*.]

The name of the black-beetle, or the hedge-chaffer, a species of *Scarabæus*. We usually say, the *door-beetle*.

DORA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.]

1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *zephias*; not visible in our latitude. *Encyc.*

2. A large fish resembling the dolphin. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DOREE, *n.* A fish of the genus *Zeus*. It is called also *faber*, and *gallus marinus*. The body is oval and greatly compressed on the sides; the head is large and the snout long.

DORIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece. [See *Doric*.]

DORIC, *a.* [from *Doris* in Greece.] In general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus. In architecture, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength. It is used in the gates of cities and citadels, on the outside of churches, &c.

The Doric dialect of the Greek language was the dialect of the Dorians, and little different from that of Lacedæmon. *Encyc.*

The Doric mode, in music, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is to be severe, tempered with gravity and joy. *Encyc.*

DORICISM, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

DORISM, *n.* dialect.

DOR-MANCY, *n.* [infra.] Quiescence. *Horsley*.

DOR-MANT, *a.* [Fr. from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.]

1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as *dormant* passions.

2. Being in a sleeping posture; as the lion *dormant*, in heraldry.

3. Neglected; not used; as a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [Unusual.] *Bacon*.

5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as a *dormant* window, supposed to be so called from a beam of that name. This is now written *dormer* or *dormar*.

DOR-MANT, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DORMAR, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR-MAR, *n.* A window in the roof of a house, or above the entablature, being raised upon the rafters. *Encyc.*

DOR-MAR-WINDOW, *n.* A window in the roof of a house, or above the entablature, being raised upon the rafters.

DOR-MITIVE, *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate. *Arbuthnot*.

DORMITORY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, from *dormio*, to sleep.]

1. A place, building or room to sleep in.

2. A gallery in convents divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. *Encyc.*

3. A burial place. *Ayliffe*.

DOR-MOUSE, *n.* plu. *dormice*. [L. *dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.]

An animal of the mouse kind, which makes a bed of moss or dry leaves, in a hollow tree or under shrubs, lays in a store of nuts or other food, and on the approach of cold weather, rolls itself in a ball and sleeps the greatest part of the winter. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn*, a thorn.] A fish. *Carex*.

DO'RON, *n.* [Gr. *δωρον*, a gift; *δωρεω*, Russ. *dariyu*, to give.] A gift; a present. [Not in use.]

2. A measure of three inches. *Ash.*

DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp*; Sw. Dan. *torp*; W. *trév*. See *Tribe*.] A small village.

DORR. [See *Dor*.]

DORR, *v. t.* To deafen with noise. [Not in use.]

DOR'RER, *n.* A drone. [Not in use.]

DOR'SAL, *a.* [from L. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; *dorsal* awn, in botany.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy. *Sutton*.

DOR'SEL, *n.* [See *Dossier*.]

DORSIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *fero* or *pario*, to bear.]

In botany, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns or plants of the capillary kind without stalks. *Encyc.*

DOR'SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a bill. *Walton*.

DOR'TURE, *n.* [contraction of *dormiture*.] A dormitory. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

DOSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose*; It. *dosa*; Gr. *δοσις*, that which is given, from *δοειν*, to give; W. *dodi*, to give.]

1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. *Quincy*.

2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous, that one is obliged to take. *South*.

3. A quantity; a portion. *Granville*.

4. As much as a man can swallow. *Johnson*.

DOSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser*.] To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. *Derham*.

2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic.

3. To give any thing nauseous.

DOS'SER, *n.* [Fr. *dos*, the back; *dossier*, a bundle.]

A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men. *Encyc.*

DOS'SIL, *n.* In surgery, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date. *Encyc.*

DOST, the second person of *do*, used in the solemn style; thou dost.

DOT, *n.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like *punctum*, *point*. It coincides in elements with *tatoo*, and with W. *dodi*, to give, that is, to thrust or cause to pass.]

A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing.

DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as a landscape dotted with cottages, or clumps of trees.

DOT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE, *n.* [from *dote*.] Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as a venerable man now in his *dotage*.

2. A doting; excessive fondness. *Dryden*.
 3. Deliriousness. [See the verb, to dote.]
DO'TAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. dotalis*, from *dos*, dower.]
 Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it; as a *dotal town*. *Garth*.
DO'TARD, *n.* [*dote* and *ard*, kind.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.
The sickly dotard wants a wife. Prior.
 2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.
DO'TARDLY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak. *More*.
DOTA'TION, *n.* [*L. dotatio*, from *dos*, dower, *doto*, to endow.]
 1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.
 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation. *Blackstone*.
DO'TE, *v. t.* [*D. dutten*, to dote, to doze; *W. dotiao*, to put out, to cause to mistake, to err, to dote; *dotian*, to be confused; *Fr. radoter*, to rave, to talk idly or extravagantly. The French word is rendered in *Armoric*, *rambreal*, which seems to be our *ramble*.]
 1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly.
Time has made you dote, and vainly tell Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. Dryden.
 2. To be excessively in love; usually with *on* or *upon*: to dote *on*, is to love to excess or extravagance.
What dute we dote on, when 'tis man we love. Pope.
Aholah doted on her lovers, the Assyrians. Ezek. xliii.
 3. To decay. *Howson*.
DO'TER, *n.* One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton*.
 2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love. *Boyle*.
DO'TING, *ppr.* Regarding with excessive fondness.
DO'TINGLY, *adv.* By excessive fondness. *Dryden*.
DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon*.
DOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.
 2. In botany, sprinkled with hollow dots or points. *Martyn*.
DOT'TEREL, *n.* The name of different species of fowls, of the genus *Charadrius* and the grallie order; as the Alexandrine dotterel, the ringed dotterel, and the Morinellus; also, the turnstone or sea dotterel, a species of the genus *Tringa*. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*
DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.
DO'UANIER, *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the customs. *Gray*.
DOUB'LE, *a. dub'l.* [Fr. *double*; Arm. *doub'l*; Sp. *doble*; Port. *dobre*; It. *doppio*; W. *dyblyg*; D. *dubbel*; G. *doppelt*; Dan. *dobbel*; Sw. *dubbel*; L. *duplus*, *duplex*; Gr. *διπλος*; compounded of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold, *plerus*, a fold. See *Two*.]
 1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; as *double chickens* in the same egg; *double leaves* connected by one petiole.
 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated.
Take double money in your hand. Gen. xliii.
Let a double portion of thy spirit be on me. 2 Kings ii.
With to; as, the amount is double to what I expected.
 3. Having one added to another; as a *double chin*.
 4. Twofold; also, of two kinds.
Darkness and tempest make a double night. Dryden.
 5. Two in number; as *double sight* or sound. [See No. 1.] *Davies*.
 6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.
And with a double heart do they speak. Ps. xii.
DOUB'LE, *adv. dub'l.* Twice.
I was double their age. Swift.
DOUBLE, in composition, denotes, two ways, or twice the number or quantity.
DOUBLE-BANKED, *a.* In seamanship, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar. *Mar. Dict.*
DOUBLE-BITING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as a *double-biting ax*. *Dryden*.
DOUBLE-BUTTONED, *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay*.
DOUBLE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion. *Shak.*
DOUBLE-DEALER, *n.* One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity. *L'Estrange*.
DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. *Shak. Broome*.
DOUBLE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over. *Dryden*.
DOUBLE-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.
DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.
DOUBLE-EYED, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance. *Spenser*.
DOUBLE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.
DOUBLE-FACED, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. *Milton*.
DOUBLE-FORMED, *a.* Of a mixed form. *Milton*.
DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.
DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *a.* Having two sources. *Milton*.
DOUBLE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring. *Shak.*
DOUBLE-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful. *Glanville*.
DOUBLE-HEADED, *a.* Having two heads.
 2. Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer*.
DOUBLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.
DOUBLE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security. *Tatler*.
DOUBLE-MANNED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.
DOUBLE-MEANING, *a.* Having two meanings.
DOUBLE-MINDED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined. *James i.*
DOUBLE-MOUTHED, *a.* Having two mouths. *Milton*.
DOUBLE-NATURED, *a.* Having a twofold nature. *Young*.
DOUBLE-OCTAVE, *n.* In music, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth. *Encyc.*
DOUBLE-PLEA, *n.* In law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action. *Covel*.
DOUBLE-QUARREL, *n.* A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice. *Covel*.
DOUBLE-SHADE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place. *Milton*.
DOUBLE-SHINING, *a.* Shining with double luster. *Sidney*.
DOUBLE-THREADED, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.
DOUBLE-TONGUED, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.
The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued. 1 Tim. iii.
DOUB'LE, *v. t. dub'l.* [Fr. *doubler*; Arm. *doubla*; Sp. *doblar*; Port. *dobrar*; It. *doppiare*; D. *dubbelen*; G. *doppeln*; Dan. *doblerer*; Sw. *dublera*; Ir. *dublaighim*; W. *dyblygu*; L. *duplico*; Gr. *διπλασιάζω*.]
 1. To fold; as, to *double* the leaf of a book; to *double down* a corner. *Prior*.
 2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity or length; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the amount; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* the length; to *double* dishonor.
 3. To contain twice the sum, quantity or length, or twice as much; as, the enemy *doubles* our army in numbers.
 4. To repeat; to add; as, to *double* blow on blow. *Dryden*.
 5. To add one to another in the same order.
Thou shalt double the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi.
 6. In navigation, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation. *Mar. Dict.*
 7. In military affairs, to unite two ranks or files in one.
To double and twist, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.
To double upon, in tactics, is to inclose between two fires.
DOUB'LE, *v. i.* To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. A sum of money *doubles* by compound interest in a little more than eleven years. The inhabitants of the United States *double* in about twenty five years.
 2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.
I am resolved to double till I win. Dryden.
 3. To turn back or wind in running.
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden.
 4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Johnson*.

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DOUBLE, *n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length. If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii.

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers.

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

DOUBLED, *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUB'LENESS, *n.* The state of being doubled.

2. Duplicity.

DOUB'LER, *n.* He that doubles.

2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

DOUB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *doublet*; Fr. *doublet*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest.

2. Two; a pair.

3. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were colored.

DOUB'LETS, *n.* A game on dice within tables.

2. The same number on both dice.

3. A double meaning.

DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.

DOUBLOON, *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon*; It. *dobblone*.]

A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.

DOUB'LY, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as *doubly* wise or good; to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

DOUBT, *v. i.* *dout.* [Fr. *douter*; L. *dubito*;

It. *dubitare*; Sp. *dudar*; Arm. *douteti*. According to Ainsworth, this is composed of *duo* and *bito*, to go. It is evidently from the root of *dubius*, and of *two*; but the manner of formation is not clear. So D. *twoufelen*, to doubt, G. *zweifeln*, Sw. *tvista*, D. *twivler*, are from *two*.]

1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty, respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment.

So we say, I *doubt* whether it is proper; I *doubt* whether I shall go; sometimes with *of*, as we *doubt of* a fact.

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect. I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind.

DOUBT, *v. t.* *dout.* To question, or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.

2. To fear; to suspect.

If they turn not back perverse;

But that I *doubt*.

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own.

DOUBT, *n.* *dout.* A fluctuation of mind

respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

Joseph is without *doubt* rent in pieces.

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.

I stand in *doubt* of you.

4. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same.

5. Dread; horror and danger.

DOUBTABLE, *a.* That may be doubted.

DOUBTED, *pp.* Scrupled; questioned;

not certain or settled.

DOUBTER, *n.* One who doubts; one

whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBTFUL, *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; applied to persons; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.

2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its

meaning; as a *doubtful* expression.

3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear or certain; questionable; not decided; as a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.

4. Of uncertain issue.

We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight.

5. Not secure; suspicious; as, we cast a

doubtful eye.

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution.

7. Not certain or defined; as a *doubtful* hue.

DOUBTFULLY, *adv.* In a doubtful manner;

dubiously.

2. With doubt; irresolutely.

3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare.

4. In a state of dread.

DOUBTFULNESS, *n.* A state of doubt or

uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

DOUBTING, *ppr.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.

DOUBTINGLY, *adv.* In a doubting manner;

dubiously; without confidence.

DOUBTLESS, *a.* Free from fear of danger;

secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure.

DOUBTLESS, *adv.* Without doubt or

question; unquestionably.

The histories of Christ by the evangelists are

doubtless authentic.

DOUBTLESSLY, *adv.* Unquestionably.

DOUCED, *n.* [from Fr. *douce*.] A musical

instrument. [Not in use.]

DOUCET, *n.* [Fr.] A custard. [Not in use.]

DOUCEUR, *n.* [Fr. from *doux*, sweet, L.

dulcis.] A present or gift; a bribe.

DOUCINE, *n.* [Fr.] A molding concave

above and convex below, serving as a

cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

DOUCK'ER, *n.* [See *Duck*.] A fowl that

dips or dives in water.

DOUGH, *n.* *do.* [Sax. *dah*; D. *deeg*; Sw.

deg; Dan. *dej*; G. *teig*. Probably a soft

mass, and perhaps allied to *thick*. See

Class Dg. No. 8. 17. 21. 22. 36.]

Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or

meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.

My cake is *dough*, that is, my undertaking

has not come to maturity.

DOUGH-BAKED, *a.* Unfinished; not hardened

to perfection; soft.

DOUGH-KNEADED, *a.* Soft; like *dough*.

DOUGH-NUT, *n.* [*dough* and *nut*.] A small

roundish cake, made of flour, eggs and

sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in

lard.

DOUGHTINESS, *n.* *dou'tiness*. [See *Dough-*

ty.] Valor; bravery.

DOUGHTY, *a.* *dou'ty*. [Sax. *doh'tig*, brave,

noble; Dan. *dygtig*, able, fit; Sax. *dugan*,

to be able or strong, to be good; D. *deu-*

gen; G. *taugen*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *duer*;

hence Sax. *dugoth*, valor, strength or virtue;

Ir. *deagh*, *diagh*, good; allied probably

to L. *deco*. See *Decent*.]

Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious;

as a *doughty* hero.

It is now seldom used except in irony

or burlesque.

DOUGHY, *a.* *doy*. Like *dough*; soft; yielding

to pressure; pale.

DOUSE, *v. t.* [This word seems to accord

with *douse*, or rather with the Gr. *δουω*,

dousai.]

1. To thrust or plunge into water.

2. In seamen's language, to strike or lower

in haste; to slacken suddenly.

3. To fall suddenly into water.

DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water.

DOUT, *v. t.* [Qu. *do out*.] To put out; to

extinguish.

DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.

DOUZEAVE, *n.* *doo'zeve*. [Fr. *douze*,

twelve.] In music, a scale of twelve degrees.

DOVE, *n.* [Sax. *duva*; Goth. *dubo*; D. *duif*;

G. *taube*; Dan. *due*; Sw. *dufva*; Ice. *du-*

fu; Gypsey, *touadei*; Hindoo, *tubbeter*;

Scot., *dow*; probably from cooing, Heb.

דבב to murmur, or Ar. هتاف hatafa, to

coo, as a dove.]

1. The *cenas*, or domestic pigeon, a species

of *Columba*. Its color is a deep bluish

ash color; the breast is dashed with a fine

changeable green and purple; the sides of

the neck, with a copper color. In a wild

state, it builds its nest in holes of rocks or

in hollow trees, but it is easily domesti-

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cated, and forms one of the luxuries of the table.

2. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. *Cant. ii. 14.*

DÖVE-COT, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.

DÖVE'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of Geranium.

DÖVE-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.

DÖVELIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove.

DÖVESHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove. *Milton.*

DÖVE-TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings. *Hall.*

DÖVE-TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.

DÖVE-TAILED, *pp.* United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.

DÖVE-TAILING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dove-tail.

DÖVISH, *a.* Like a dove; innocent. [*Not in use.*]

DOW/ABLE, *a.* [See *Dower.*] That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

DOW/AGER, *n.* [Fr. *douairiere*, from *douaire*, dower.] *Blackstone.*

A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager*.

DOW/CETS, *n.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

DOW/DY, *n.* [Scot. *dauidie*, perhaps from *daw*, a sluggard, or its root. *Jamieson.*]

An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shak. Dryden.*

DOW/DY, *a.* Awkward. *Gay.*

DOW/ER, *n.* [W. *dawd*, a gift; *dawni*, to endow; Fr. *douaire*, from *douer*, to endow. Supposed to be from L. *dos*, *dotis*, *dotatio*; Gr. *δως*, a gift, from *δίδωμι*, to give, W. *do*, *di*, L. *do*. It is written in the Latin of the middle ages, *dodarium*, *dotarium*, *douarium*. *Spelman.* In Ir. *diobhadh* is dower.]

1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. [*This is the usual present signification of the word.*]

2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. *Blackstone. Dryden.*

3. The gift of a husband for a wife. Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. *Gen. xxxiv.*

4. Endowment; gift. How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*. *Davies.*

DOW/ERED, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion. *Shak.*

DOW/ERLESS, *a.* Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune. *Shak.*

DOW/ERY. } A different spelling of *dower*,

DOW/RV. } but little used, and they may well be neglected.

DOW/LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth. *Shak.*

DOWLE, *n.* A feather. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun*; D. *dons*; Dan. *duun*; Ice. *id.* In Sw. *dyna* is a feather-bed, or cushion; Dan. *dyne*. Arm. *dum*, down. Qu. Class Dn. No. 25. But the primitive orthography and signification are uncertain.]

1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as the *down* of the chin.

2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance.

3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; as in dandelion and thistle.

4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies. Thou bosom softness; *down* of all my cares. *Southern.*

DOWN, *n.* [Sax. *dun*; D. *duin*, a sandy hill; G. *düne*; Fr. *dune*, plu. *dunes*; Arm. *dunenn*, or *tunenn*. In French *dunette* is the highest part of the poop of a ship, and as this appears to be a diminutive of *dune*, it proves that the primary sense is a hill or elevation.]

1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea. *Encyc.*

2. A large open plain, primarily on elevated land. Sheep feeding on the *downs*. *Milton.*

DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun*, *adun*. In W. *duwyn* is deep, Corn. *doun*, Arm. *doun*, Ir. *domhain*; and in Welsh, *dan* is under, beneath. In Russ. *tonu* is to sink.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run *down* a hill; to fall *down* a precipice; to go *down* the stairs.

2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. We sail or swim *down* a stream; we sail *down* the sound from New York to New London. Hence figuratively, we pass *down* the current of life or of time.

Down the sound, in the direction of the ebb-tide towards the sea.

Down the country, towards the sea, or towards the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

DOWN, *adv.* In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, he is going *down*.

2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is *down*; hold him *down*.

3. Below the horizon; as, the sun is *down*.

4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition; as, his reputation is going *down*.

5. Into disrepute or disgrace. A man may sometimes preach *down* error; he may write *down* himself or his character, or run *down* his rival; but he can neither preach nor write *down* folly, vice or fashion.

6. Into subjection; into a due consistence; as, to boil *down*, in decoctions and culinary processes.

7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie *down*; he is lying *down*.

Up and down, here and there; in a rambling course.

It is sometimes used without a verb, as *down, down*; in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.

Down with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.

Down with him, signifies, throw him.

Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower.

It is often used by seamen, *down with the fore sail*, &c.

Locke uses it for *go down*, or be received; as, any kind of food will *down*: but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate.

Sidney uses it as a verb, "To *down* proud hearts," to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.

DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWN'/CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; as a *downcast* eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty or dejection of mind.

DOWN'/CAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look. *Obs. Beaum.*

DOWN'/ED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. *Young.*

DOWN'/FALL, *n.* A falling, or body of things falling; as the *downfall* of a flood. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as the *downfall* of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the *downfall* of a city.

3. The sudden fall, depression or ruin of reputation or estate. We speak of the *downfall* of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.

DOWN'/FALLEN, *a.* Fallen; ruined. *Carew.*

DOWN'/GYVED, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters. *Stevens.*

DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seaman's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down. *Mar. Dict.*

DOWN'/HEARTED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWN'/HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. And though 'tis *downhill* all. *Dryden.*

DOWN'/HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

A *downhill* greensward. *Congreve.*

DOWN'/LOOKED, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as jealousy *downlooked*. *Dryden.*

DOWN'/LYING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. *Cavendish.*

DOWN'/LYING, *a.* About to be in travel of childbirth. *Johnson.*

DOWN'/RIGHT, *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A giant cleft *downright*. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution. We shall chide *downright*. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWN'/RIGHT, *a.* Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; as *downright* madness; *downright* nonsense; *downright* wisdom; *downright* falsehood; *downright* atheism.

2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his *downright* way.

DOWN'/RIGHTLY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly. *Barrow.*

DOWN'-SITTING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and my up-
rising. Ps. cxxxix.

DOWN/TROD,
DOWN/TRODDEN, } *a.* Trodden down;
 } trampled down.

DOWN/WARD,
DOWN/WARDS, } *adv.* [Sax. *duneward*.
 } See *Ward*.]

1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the center of the earth, or not; as, to tend *downward*; to move or roll *downwards*; to look *downward*; to take root *downwards*.

2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin or source. Water flows *downward* toward the sea; we sailed *downward* on the stream.

3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; as, to trace successive generations *downward* from Adam or Abraham.

4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWN/WARD, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending towards the earth or its center; as a *downward* course; he took his way with *downward* force.

2. Declivous; bending; as the *downward* heaven.

3. Descending from a head, origin or source.

4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected; as *downward* thoughts.

DOWN/WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.

DOWN/Y, *a.* [See *Down*.] Covered with down or nap; as a *downy* feather; *downy* wings.

2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant.

3. Made of down or soft feathers; as a *downy* pillow.

4. Soft, calm, soothing; as *downy* sleep.

5. Resembling down.

DOW/RY, *n.* [See *Dower*. This word differs not from *dower*. It is the same word differently written, and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.]

1. The money, goods or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife.

2. The reward paid for a wife.

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOW/SE, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska*.] To strike on the face. [Not in use.]

DOW/ST, *n.* A stroke. [Not in use.]

DOXOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

DOXOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *δοξολογια*; *doxa*, praise, glory, and *logos*, to speak.]

In *christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOX/Y, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *docka*, a baby, doll or plaything.] A prostitute.

DOZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *døser*, to stifle, suppress or quiet; to make heavy, sleepy or drowsy; *dysser*, to lull to sleep. The Saxon has *dozes*, *dues*, dull, stupid, foolish, D. *duas*. The Saxon *dysig* is rendered foolish or dizzy. See *Dote*, and Class Ds. No. 1. 3.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

If he happened to *dose* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to *dose* away the time; to *dose* over a work.

DOZE, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupify. Dryden uses the participle *dozed*, "Dozed with his fumes;" but the transitive verb is seldom or never used.

DÖZEN, *a.* *duz'n.* [Fr. *douzaine*; Arm. *douczenn*; from Fr. *douze*, twelve; Norm. Fr. *dudzime*, a dozen; Sp. *doce*, twelve; *docena*, a dozen; Port. *duzia*, dozen; It. *dozzina*, id.; D. *dozyn*; G. *duzend*, or *dutzend*; Sw. *dussin*; Dan. *duzin*. Qu. *two* and *ten*, G. *zehn*. The composition of the word is not obvious.]

Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a *dozen* men; a *dozen* pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style.

DOZEN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind; as a *dozen* of eggs; twelve dozen of gloves; a *dozen* of wine.

DOZER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DOZINESS, *n.* [from *dozy*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

DOZING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DOZING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness.

DOZY, *a.* [See *Doze*.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as a *dozy* head.

DRA/B, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe*, lees, dregs; D. *drabbe*, dregs. This seems to be the Dan. *draabe*, a drop.]

1. A strumpet; a prostitute.

2. A low, sluttish woman. [This seems to be the sense in which it is generally used in New England.]

3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining that the water may drain off.

DRA/B, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; It. *drappo*; Sp. *trapo*, and without the prefix *t*, *ropa*, cloth, Port. *roupa*, whence *robe*. From the French we have *draper*, *drapery*, as the Spanish have *ropage*, for *drapery*. This word seems allied to the L. *trabea*.] A kind of thick woolen cloth.

DRA/B, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

DRA/B, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets.

DRA/B/BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRA/B/BING, *n.* An associating with strumpets.

DRA/B/LE, *v. t.* To drabble; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloke.

In Scottish, this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to *dribble*, *drivel*, from the root of *drip*, which coincides with *drop*.

DRA/B/LE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

DRA/B/LING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRA/B/LING, *n.* A method of angling for

barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

DRA/B/LER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course.

DRA/CH/MA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *δραχμη*; Fr. *dragme*; It. *dramma*, by contraction, Eng. *dram*.]

1. A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence, three farthings, sterling, or nearly fourteen cents.

2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written *dram*.

DRA/CO, *n.* [See *Dragon*.] In *astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to Flamsteed, eighty stars.

2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.

3. A genus of animals of two species. [See *Dragon*.]

DRA/CON/TIC, *a.* [L. *draco*.] In *astronomy*, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRA/CON/CULUS, *n.* [from L. *draco*, dragon.] In *botany*, a plant, a species of *Arum*, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly.

2. In *medicine*, a long slender worm, bred in the muscular parts of the arms and legs, called *Guinea worm*. These are troublesome in tropical climates, and are usually extirpated by the point of a needle.

DRA/D, *a.* Terrible. [See *Dread*.] This was also the old pret. of *dread*.

DR/AFF, *n.* [D. *draef*, *draef*, dregs, grains. Shakespear wrote *draugh*, and the French have *drague*, grains. The latter coincides in elements with *draw*, *drag*.]

Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.

DR/AFFISH, *a.* Worthless.

DR/AFFY, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DR/AFT, *n.* [corrupted from *draught*, from *drag*, *draw*, but authorized by respectable use.] A drawing; as, this horse is good for *draft*. In this sense, *draught* is perhaps most common.

2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year.

These important posts, in consequence of heavy *drafts*, were left weakly defended.

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts*, till advice was received of the progress of the loan.

4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. [See *Draught*.]

5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See *Draught*.]

6. A writing composed.

DRAFT, *v. t.* To draw the outline; to delineate.

2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach.

4. To draw men from any company, collection or society.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples.

Holwell's Dict.

DRAFT-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads or in plowing.

DRAFT-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAFTED, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAFTING, *pp.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAFTS, *n.* A game played on checkers.

DRA, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan*; W. *dragiau*; D. *draagen*; Sw. *draga*; Dan. *drager*; G. *tragen*; also Dan. *trekker*; D. *trekken*; Sax. *draegan*; L. *traho*; Fr. *traire*; Malayan, *tarek*; It. *treggia*, a sled or drag; Sp. *trago*, a draught; *tragar*, to swallow, Eng. to drink. See *Drink* and *Drench*. The Russ. has *dergayu*, and *torgayu*, to draw, as *truck* is written *torgayu*. See Class Rg. No. 27. 37. 56.]

1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to drag stone or timber; to drag a net in fishing. John xxi. 8.

2. To break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; a common use of this word in New England.

3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome; as, to drag a lingering life. *Dryden*.

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.

He drags me at his chariot-wheels.

Stillington.

To drag one in chains.

Milton.

5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly.

Dryden.

In seamen's language, to drag an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

DRA, *v. i.* To hang so low as to trail on the ground.

2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been dragging for fish all day, with little success.

3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor drags.

4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, this business drags.

5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRA, *n.* Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.

2. A particular kind of harrow.

3. A car; a low cart.

4. In sea-language, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to take the wheel off from the platform or bottom of the decks.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

Encyc.

DRA, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRA, *pp.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRA, *v. t.* [dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. *Gray*.

DRA, *v. t.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRA, *n.* A slut. *Sherwood*.

DRA, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRA, *pp.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRA, *n.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet. *Hale*.

DRA, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. *Dryden. Watts*.

DRA, *n.* [It. *dragomanno*; Fr. *trucheman*; Sp. *trujaman*; Ch. Ar. Syr. Eth. to interpret.]

An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRA, *n.* [L. *draco*; Gr. *δρακων*; It. *dragone*; Fr. *dragon*; D. *draak*; G. *drache*; Ir. *draic* or *draig*; W. *draig*; Sw. *drake*; Dan. *drage*. The origin of this word is not obvious. In Ir. *draic* is fire; in W. *dragon* is a leader, chief or sovereign, from *dragiau*, to draw. In Scotch, the word signifies a paper kite, as also in Danish; probably from the notion of flying or shooting along, like a fiery meteor. In Welsh, *drag* is rendered by Owen a procreator or generating principle, a fiery serpent, a dragon, and the Supreme; and the plural *dreigiau*, silent lightnings, *dreigiau*, to lighten silently. Hence I infer that the word originally signified a shooting meteor in the atmosphere, a fiery meteor, and hence a fiery or flying serpent, from a root which signified to shoot or draw out.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. *Johnson*.

2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

Swift, swift, ye dragons of the night! that dawn

May bear the raven's eye. *Shak.*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, this man or woman is a dragon.

4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [See *Draco*.]

In scripture, dragon seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, Is. xxvii. where the leviathan is also mentioned; also Ps. lxxiv.

Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent. Ps. xci. The dragon shalt thou trample under foot.

It is often used for the devil, who is called the old serpent. Rev. xx. 2.

DRA, *n.* A genus of animals, the Draco. They have four legs, a cylindrical

tail, and membranaceous wings, radiated like the fins of a flying-fish. *Encyc.*

DRA, *n.* A little dragon. *Spenser*.

2. A fish with a slender round body, colored with yellow, blue and white; the head is large and depressed at the top and has two orifices, through which it breathes and ejects water, like the cetaceous tribe.

DRA, *n.* A species of Trachinus, called the weaver. This fish is about twelve inches in length; it has two or three longitudinal lines of a dirty yellow on the sides, and the belly of a silvery hue. The wounds of its spines occasion inflammation. It buries itself in the sand, except its nose. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DRA, *n.* A genus of insects, the Libella or Libellula, having four extended wings; they are furnished with jaws; the antennae are shorter than the thorax; and the tail of the male is terminated by a kind of hooked forceps. There are many species, with a great diversity of colors. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

DRA, *n.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike. *Shak.*

DRA, *n.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious. *Shak.*

DRA, *n.* A genus of plants, the Dracunculus, of several species, natives of the Indies.

DRA, *n.* [Sax. *dracanblod*.] A resinous substance, or red juice, extracted from the *Dracena draco*, and other trees of a similar nature. It comes from the East Indies, in small flat cakes or round balls, or in oval drops, wrapped in leaves, and knotted like a chaplet. It has no sensible smell or taste. It has been considered as an astringent medicine, but is now little used for medicinal purposes. A solution of it in spirit of wine is used for staining marble, to which it gives a red tinge. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

DRA, *n.* A genus of plants, the Dracocephalum, of many species, most of them herbaceous, annual or perennial plants. *Encyc.*

DRA, in astronomy, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

DRA, *n.* A species of concamerated patella or limpet. The top is much curved, and of an ash-color on the outside, but internally, of a bright flesh color. It is found adhering to larger shells, or to the back of the tortoise, as common limpets do to the sides of rocks.

DRA, *n.* A plant, the Calla or African Arum. *Fam. of Plants.*

DRA, *n.* A plant, a species of Artemisia. *Fam. of Plants.*

DRA, *n.* A species of palm. *Johnson*.

DRA, *n.* [Fr. *dragon*; Sp. *id.*; Port. *dragam*, a dragon and dragoon; It. *dragone*; G. *dragoner*; D. *dragonder*; Dan. *dragon*; Sw. *id.*; L. *draconarius*, an ensign bearer, from *draco*, dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.]

A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket and a bayonet. *Encyc.*

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DRAGOON, *v. t.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

Johnson.

2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.

3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [*This is the more usual sense.*]

The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

DRAGOONADE, *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

DRAGOONED, *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRAGOONING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

DRAIL, *v. i.* To draggle. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

DRAIN, *v. t.* [*Sax. drehnigan, to drain, to strain.* This may be a derivative from the root of *draw*. *Qu. Sax. drygan, to dry.*]

1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to *drain* a vessel or its contents.

3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.

4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

DRAIN, *v. i.* To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.

2. To be emptied of liquor, by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

DRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRAINAGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRAINED, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAINING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [*G. enterich; Dan. andrik; Sw. andrak.* It is compounded of *ente*, and, *Sax. ened*, *L. anas*, a duck, and a word which I do not understand.]

1. The male of the duck kind.

2. [*L. draco, dragon.*] A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

3. The drake-fly.

DRAM, *n.* [*contracted from drachma, which see.*]

1. Among druggists and physicians, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce.

2. A small quantity; as no *drum* of judgment. *Dryden.*

3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as a *drum* of brandy. *Drams* are the slow poison of life. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor. *Pope.*

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DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word expressing a low practice.*]

DRAM-DRINKER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRAMA, *n.* [*Gr. δραμα, from δραω, to make.*]

A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are *tragi-comedy*, *opera*, &c.

Encyc.

DRAMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the drama. **DRAMATICAL**, *a.* *ma*; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

Bentley.

DRAMATICALLY, *a.* By representation; in the manner of the drama. *Dryden.*

DRAMATIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays. *Burnet.*

DRAMATIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

At Riga in 1204 was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke's Russia.*

DRANK, *pret. and pp. of drink.*

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats. *Encyc.*

DRAPE, *v. t.* [*Fr. draper.*] To make cloth; also, to banter. *Obs.*

DRAPER, *n.* [*Fr. drapier; draper, to make cloth; from drap, cloth.*]

One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as a *linen-draper* or *woolen-draper*.

DRAPERY, *n.* [*Fr. draperie; It. drapperia; from drap, drappo; Sp. ropage, from ropa, cloth.*]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

DRA'PET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet. [*Not in use.*]

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [*Gr. δραστικός, from δραω, to make.*]

Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as a *drastic* cathartic.

DRAUGH. [*See Draught.*]

DRAUGHT, *n.* *draught*. [*from draw, drag.*]

1. The act of drawing; as a horse or ox fit for *draught*.

2. The quality of being drawn; as a cart or plow of easy *draught*.

3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

4. The quantity of liquor drank at once.

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. [*Qu. Ir. dreach, W. dryc.*] *Encyc.*

6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil. *Dryden.*

7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.

8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as a *draught* of fishes. *Luke v.*

9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow. *Camden.*

10. The act of drawing men from a military

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band, army or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [*See Draft, which is more generally used.*]

11. A sink or drain. *Matt. xv.*

12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [*See Draft.*]

13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as a ship of twelve feet *draught*.

14. In *England*, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. *Encyc.*

15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [*Query.*] *Spenser.*

16. A writing composed.

17. *Draughts*, a kind of game resembling chess.

DRAUGHT, *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. [*See Draft.*] *Addison.*

DRAUGHT-HOOKS, *n.* Large books of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole, and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backwards and forwards by means of draught ropes. *Encyc.*

DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle horse.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTSMAN, *n.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.

2. One who drinks drams; a tippler. *Taller.*

DRAVE, the old participle of *drive*. We now use *drove*.

DRAW, *v. t.* *pret. drew; pp. drawn.* [*Sax. dragan; L. traho.* It is only a dialectical spelling of *drag*, which see.]

1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force. *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag*, more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.

2. To pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheathe. Hence, to *draw the sword*, is to wage war.

3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seat? *James ii.*

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to *draw* water from a well.

5. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.

6. To attract; to cause to move or tend towards itself; as a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw* it.

7. To attract; to cause to turn towards itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention.

D R A

D R A

D R A

8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs; as, there I first *drew* air; I *draw* the sultry air. *Milton. Addison.*
9. To pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat. *Dryden.*
10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; as, to *draw* wine or cider.
11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out; as, to *draw* blood or water.
12. To take from an oven; as, to *draw* bread.
13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or uncloset and discover, or to close and conceal. To *draw the curtain* is used in both senses. *Dryden. Sidney.*
14. To extract; as, to *draw* spirit from grain or juice.
15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, piety *draws down* blessings; crimes *draw down* vengeance; vice *draws on* us many temporal evils; war *draws after* it a train of calamities.
16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend. They *drew* themselves more westerly. *Raleigh.*
17. To lengthen; to extend in length. How long her face is *drawn*. *Shak.*
In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*
18. To utter in a lingering manner; as, to *draw* a groan. *Dryden.*
19. To run or extend, by marking or forming; as, to *draw* a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation. Hence,
20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; as, to *draw* the figure of a man; to *draw* the face. Hence,
21. To describe; to represent by words; as, the orator *drew* an admirable picture of human misery.
22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. *Shak.*
23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause or donor; as, to *draw* the rudiments of science from a civilized nation; to *draw* consolation from divine promises.
24. To deduce; as, to *draw* arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.
25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.
Draw me; we will run after thee. *Cant. i.*
Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to *draw away* disciples after them. *Acts xx.*
26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move. My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*
27. To induce; to persuade; to attract towards; in a very general sense.
28. To win; to gain; a metaphor from gaming. *Shak.*
29. To receive or take, as from a fund; as, to *draw* money from a bank or from stock in trade.
30. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note *draws* interest from its date.
31. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence *drew* tears from the audience; to *draw* sighs or groans.
32. To wrest; to distort; as, to *draw* the scriptures to one's fancy. *Whitgift.*
33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange; to *draw* a deed or will.
34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. We say, to *draw* a lottery, or to *draw* a number in the lottery.
35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to *draw* a prize. We say also, a number *draws* a prize or a blank, when it is drawn at the same time.
36. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a piece of metal by beating, &c.
37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship *draws* fifteen feet of water.
38. To bend; as, to *draw* the bow. *Is. lxvi.*
39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to *draw* poultry. *King.*
40. To withdraw. [Not used.] *Shak.*
To *draw back*, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.
To *draw in*, to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence.
A dispute, in which every thing is *drawn in*, to give color to the argument. *Locke.*
2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to *draw in* the reins. *Gay.*
3. To entice, allure or inveigle; as, to *draw* in others to support a measure.
To *draw off*, to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements.
2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel.
3. To extract by distillation. *Addison.*
To *draw on*, to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow.
The reluctant may be *drawn on* by kindness or caresses.
2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.
Under color of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*
- To *draw over*, to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.
2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. Some men may be *drawn over* by interest; others by fear.
- To *draw out*, to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend.
2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal.
3. To lengthen in time: to protract; to cause to continue.
Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out* to lingering sufferance. *Shak.*
Wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? *Ps. lxxiv.*
4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask.
5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance.
6. To bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light; as, to *draw out* facts from a witness.
7. To induce by motive; to call forth.
This was an artifice to *draw out* from us an accusation. *Anon.*
8. To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.
9. To range in battle; to array in a line. To *draw together*, to collect or be collected. To *draw up*, to raise; to lift; to elevate.
2. To form in order of battle; to array. *Dryden.*
3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper.
In this use, it is often more elegant to omit the modifying word. [See No. 33.]
DRAW, v. i. To pull; to exert strength in drawing. We say, a horse or an ox *draws* well.
2. To act as a weight.
Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*
3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. *Bacon.*
4. To move; to advance. The day *draws* towards evening.
5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw*.
6. To unsheathe a sword. His love *drew* to defend him. In this phrase, *sword* is understood.
7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness.
8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.
To *draw back*, to retire; to move back; to withdraw.
2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize. *Heb. x.*
To *draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.
- To *draw off*, to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.
- To *draw on*, to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on*. *Dryden.*
2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the chase.
3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draught*.
He *drew on* his factor for the amount of the shipment.
You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*
- To *draw up*, to form in regular order; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.
- Draw*, in most of its uses, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length. And Johnson justly observes, that it expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution, and regard to a precise form. We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating.
- DRAW, n. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRAW'ABLE, a. That may be drawn. *More.*
- DRAW'BACK, n. Money or an amount paid back. Usually, a certain amount of duties or customs, paid or bonded by an importer, paid back or remitted to him on the exportation of the goods; or a certain

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- amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.
2. In a popular sense, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.
- DRAW-BRIDGE**, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.
- DRAW-NET**, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.
- DRAW-WELL**, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole. *Grev.*
- DRAW-EE**, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.
- DRAW-ER**, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask.
2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.
4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.
5. *Drawers*, in the plural, a close under garment worn on the lower limbs.
- DRAWING**, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.
- DRAWING**, *n.* The act of pulling, hauling or attracting.
2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.
- DRAWING-MASTER**, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.
- DRAWING-ROOM**, *n.* A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. It is written by Coxe, *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.
2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.
- DRAWL**, *v. t.* [*D. draalen*, to linger.] To utter words in a slow lengthened tone.
- DRAWL**, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.
- DRAWL**, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.
- DRAWLING**, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.
- DRAWN**, *pp.* [See *Draw*.] Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.
2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as a *drawn* game.
3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as a *drawn* battle.
4. With a sword drawn. *Shak.*
5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed.
6. Eviscerated; as a *drawn* fox. *Shak.*
7. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are *drawn* together by similar views, or by motives of interest.
- Drawn and quartered*, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

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- DRAY**, *n.* [*Sax. draege*, *L. trachea*, from *draw*, *traho*.]
1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. *Addison.*
2. A sled. *Encyc.*
- DRAY-CART**, *n.* A dray.
- DRAY-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray. *Tutler.*
- DRAY-MAN**, *n.* A man who attends a dray. *South.*
- DRAY-PLOW**, *n.* A particular kind of plow. *Mortimer.*
- DRAZ'EL**, *n.* *draz'l*. A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New-England pronounced *droz'l*, and I believe always applied to a female.]
- DREAD**, *n.* *dred*. [*Sax. dread*. Qu. from the root of the *L. terreo*, or that of *Sw. r dd*, fearful, *r ddas*, to dread, *Dan. r d*, fearful, *Sp. arredrar*, to terrify, or *Ir. cratham*, to tremble. If *d* is a prefix, see Class Rd. No. 14. 19. 22. 25. 60. 78. The primary sense is probably to tremble, or to shrink.]
1. Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss or other evil. We speak of the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure. It differs from terror also in being less sudden or more continued.
2. Awe; fear united with respect.
3. Terror.
- Shall not his *dread* fall on you. *Job xiii.*
4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.
- Let him be your *dread*. *Is. viii.*
- DREAD**, *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension. *Shak.*
2. Terrible; frightful. *Shak.*
3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.
- DREAD**, *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to *dread* the approach of a storm.
- DREAD**, *v. i.* To be in great fear.
- Dread* not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut. i.*
- DREAD'ABLE**, *a.* That is to be dreaded. [*Not used.*]
- DREADED**, *pp.* Feared.
- DREAD'ER**, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear. *Swift.*
- DREAD'FUL**, *a.* Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as a *dreadful* storm, or *dreadful* night.
- The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. *Mal. iv.*
2. Awful; venerable.
- How *dreadful* is this place. *Gen. xlviii.*
- DREAD'FULLY**, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded. *Dryden.*
- DREAD'FULNESS**, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.
- DREAD'LESS**, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. *Milton.*
- DREAD'LESSNESS**, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness. *Sidney.*
- DREAM**, *n.* [*D. droom*; *G. traum*; *Sw. dr m*; *Dan. dr m*. In *Russ. dremlyu* is to sleep. But I take the primary sense to be, to rove, and the word to be allied to *Gr.  ρουν*, a running, which seems to be from the root of *ream*, *ramble*. If not, it may

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- signify to form images and be allied to *frame*.]
1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply *dream*, in the singular, to a series of thoughts, which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A *dream* is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular. *Stewart.*
2. In scripture, *dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech in a *dream*. Joseph was warned by God in a *dream*. *Gen. xx. Math. ii.*
3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.
- DREAM**, *v. i.* pret. *dreamed* or *dreamt*. [*D. droomen*; *G. tr umen*; *Sw. dr mana*; *Dan. dr mmer*.]
1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with *of* before a noun; as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.
2. To think; to imagine; as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.
3. To think idly.
- They *dream* on in a course of reading, without digesting. *Locke.*
4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts; as, to *dream away* life.
- DREAM**, *v. i.* To see in a dream.
- And *dreamt* the future fight. *Dryden.*
- It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to *dream a dream*.
- DREAMER**, *n.* One who dreams.
2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as a political *dreamer*. *Marshall.*
3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.
- DREAMFUL**, *a.* Full of dreams. *Johnson.*
- DREAMING**, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.
- DREAMLESS**, *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*
- DREAMT**, *pp.* *dreamt*. From *dream*.
- DREAR**, *n.* Dread; dismalness. *Obs.*
- DREAR**, *a.* [*Sax. dreorig*, dreary.] Dismal; gloomy with solitude. *Spenser.*
- A *drear* and dying sound. *Milton.*
- DREARIHEAD**, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- DREARILY**, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally. *Spenser.*
- DREARIMENT**, *n.* Dismalness; terror. *Obs.*
- DREARINESS**, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.
- DREARY**, *a.* [*Sax. dreorig*.] Dismal; gloomy; as a *dreary* waste; *dreary* shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.
2. Sorrowful; distressing; as *dreary* ebriety. *Spenser.*
- DREDGE**, *n.* [*Fr. drege*; *Arm. drag*, as in English.]
1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. *Carew.*
2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

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DREDGE, *v. t.* To take, catch or gather with a dredge. *Carew.*

DREDGE, *v. t.* [This seems to be connected with the Fr. *draguer*, grains, *dragée*, sugar plums, small shot, meslin.] To sprinkle flour on roast meat.

DREDG'ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.

DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.

DREDG'ING-MACHINE, *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. *Cyc.*

DREE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreak*.] To suffer. [Not used.] *Ray.*

DREG/GINESS, *n.* [from *dreggy*.] Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence. *Harvey.*

DREG/GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREG/GY, *a.* [See *Dregs*.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS, *n. plu.* [Sw. *drugg*; Dan. *drank*; Gr. *ρρεῖ*, *ρρυα*.] That which is drained or thrown off, or that which subsides. See Class Rg. No. 8. 28. 58.]

1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part of men; as the *dregs* of society.

Dreg, in the singular, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.

DREIN. [See *Drain*.]

DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean*, to drench, to soak, to inebriate, and *drencan*, to drink, to give drink; *drenc*, drench, and drink; D. *drenken*; G. *tränken*, to water, to soak; Sw. *dränckia*, to plunge, to soak; Scot. *drouk*; W. *troci*. *Drench*, *drink*, *drown*, and probably *drag*, are from the same root. See *Drink* and *Drag*.]

1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.

2. To saturate with drink. *Shak.*

3. To purge violently. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse. Hence, a violent dose of physic to be forced down the throat.

DRENCH'ED, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

DRENT, *pp.* Drenched. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DRESS, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to set up, to erect; Arm. *drecza*, *dreczein*; It. *rizzare*, to erect, to make straight; *dirizzare*, to direct, to address; Sp. *enderezar*, Port. *endereçar*, to direct; Norm. *adrescer*, to redress. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain or stretch to straightness. The It. *rizzare* is supposed to be formed from *ritto*, straight, upright, L. *erectus*, *rectus*, from *erigo*, *rego*.]

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1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.

2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. Gen. ii. Deut. xxviii.

3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon *dresses* the limb or the wound.

4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp: but we, in the latter case, generally use *trim*. To *dress* hemp or flax, is to break and clean it.

5. To curry, rub and comb; as, to *dress* a horse: or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; but this is unusual.

6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast.

7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.

To *dress up*, is to clothe pompously or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel.

The sense of *dress* depends on its application. To *dress* the body, to *dress* meat, and to *dress* leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

DRESS, *v. i.* To arrange in a line; as, look to the right and *dress*.

2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment. *Bramston.*

DRESS, *n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.

2. A suit of clothes; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress*.

3. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; as a full *dress*.

4. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as men of *dress*. *Pope.*

DRESS'ED, *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.

DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming or adjusting any thing.

2. [Fr. *dressoir*.] A side-board; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.

DRESS'ING, *n.* Raiment; attire. *B. Jonson.*

2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.

3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top-dressing*.

4. In popular language, correction; a flogging, or beating.

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DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESS'-MAKER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

DREST, *pp.* of *dress*.

DREUL, *v. i.* [Qu. *drivel*, or Ar. *دري* to slaver.]

To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, *v. t.* [Qu. from *dribble*, but the word is not elegant, nor much used.] To crop or cut off; to defalcate. *Dryden.*

DRIB, *n.* A drop. [Not used.] *Swift.*

DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [A diminutive from *drip*, and properly *dripple*.]

1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

2. To slaver as a child or an idiot.

3. To fall weakly and slowly; as the *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*

DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhīb*.] A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets*.

DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops.

DRI'ED, *pp.* of *dry*. Free from moisture or sap.

DRI'ER, *n.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and a northwesterly wind are great *driers* of the earth.

DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift*; from *drive*.] That which is driven by wind or water, as *drift* seems to be primarily a participle. Hence,

2. A heap of any matter driven together; as a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift*; a *drift* of sand.

3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as the *drift* of a passion.

4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse. *Dryden.*

5. Any thing driven by force, as a *drift* of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance. *Shak.*

6. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as a *drift* of bullets. *Shak.*

7. In mining, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth. *Encyc. Fourcroy.*

8. In navigation, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line. *Encyc.*

9. The *drift* of a current, is its angle and velocity. *Mar. Dict.*

DRIFT, *v. i.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts*.

2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore.

DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.

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DRIFT'ED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.
DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.
DRIFT'-SAIL, *n.* In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets. *Encyc.*
DRIFT'-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in. *Cowel.*
DRIFT'-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps. *Beaum.*

DRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thritian*; G. and D. *drillen*; Dan. *driller*; Sw. *drilla*; to turn, wind or twist; W. *rhill*, a row or drill; *rhilliau*, to drill, to trench; *truliau*, to drill, as a hole; *troel*, a whirl; *troelli*, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with *roll*. Class Rl. No. 4.]

1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal, or to *drill* a cannon.
2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.
She *drilled* him on to five and fifty. [Not elegant.] *Addison.*
3. To draw on from step to step. [Not elegant.] *South.*
4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum. *Thomson.*

5. In a military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercise; a common and appropriate use of the word.

6. In husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.

DRILL, *v. t.* To sow in drills.

2. To flow gently.

3. To muster, for exercise. *Beaum.*

DRILL, *n.* A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. *Moxon.*

2. An ape or baboon. *Locke.*

3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.

4. A small stream; now called a *rill*. *Sandys.*

[Drill is formed on the root of *rill*, G. *rille*, a channel.]

5. In husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plow.

DRILL'ED, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.

DRILL'-FLOW, *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

DRINK, *v. i.* pret. and *pp.* *drank*. Old pret. and *pp.* *drunk*; *pp.* *drunken*. [Sax. *drincan*, *drican*, *drycian*; Goth. *dragyan*, to give drink; D. *drinken*; G. *trinken*; Sw. *drieka*; Dan. *drikker*, to drink; Sp. *tragar*, Port. *id.*, to swallow; *trago*, a draught. The latter, and probably *drink*, is from *drawing*, or the latter may be more nearly allied to W. *trochi*, or *troci*, to plunge, bathe, immerse. *Drink* and *drench* are radically the same word, and probably *drown*. We observe that *n* is not radical.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to *drink* of the brook.

Ye shall indeed *drink* of my cup. Matt. xx.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. *Pope.*

3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Shak.*

To *drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I *drink to* your grace. *Shak.*

2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup. *Shak.*

DRINK, *v. t.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to *drink* water or wine.

2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.
And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to *drink* words or the voice. *Shak. Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To take in air; to inhale.

To *drink down*, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to *drink down* unkindness. *Shak.*

To *drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

To *drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.

To *drink up*, to drink the whole.

To *drink health*, or to the health, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes; as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c.

DRINK'ABLE, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

DRINK'ABLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drank. *Steele.*

DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.

DRINK'ING, *n.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.

2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to *drinking*.

DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.

DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.

DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink. *Chaucer.*

DRINK'-MONEY, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.

DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan*, *driopan*, *dropian*, to drip, to drop; D. *druipen*; G. *triefen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drypper*. This seems to be of the same family as *drop*. Hence *dribble*, *driple*, *drivel*. The Ar. has the

precise word ذرف *tharafa*, to drop or distil. Qu. ررق Heb. and Ar. to drop.

The Persic has ترابیدن *tirabidan*, to exude. See Class Rb. No. 11. 35.]

1. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from eaves.

2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment *drips*.

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DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

The thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

So we say, roasting flesh *drips* fat.

DRIP, *n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops.

In building, avoid the *drip* of your neighbor's house.

2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice. *Bailey. Chambers.*

DRIP'ING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

DRIP'ING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIP'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

DRIP'PLE, *a.* Weak or rare. [Not in use.]

DRIVE, *v. t.* pret. *drove*, [formerly *drave*]; *pp.* *driven*. [Sax. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*; D. *dryven*; G. *treiben*; Sw. *drifva*; Dan. *driver*; also Sax. *dryfan*, to vex; *adri-fan*, to drive. From the German we have

thrive. See Ar. طرف *tarafa*, to drive, Class Rb. No. 29. and Heb. Syr. Ar. *tr* id. No. 4.]

1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We *drive* a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current *drives* a ship on the ocean.

2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to *drive* cattle to market. A smoke *drives* company from the room. A man may be *driven* by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee. *Franklin.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn. *Cherry Chase.*

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. We say, to *drive* a team, or to *drive* a carriage drawn by a team.

5. To impel to greater speed.

6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

7. To force; to compel; in a general sense.

8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on*. In this sense it is more generally intransitive.

9. To distress; to straighten; as desperate men far *driven*. *Spenser.*

10. To impel by the influence of passion. Anger and lust often *drive* men into gross crimes.

11. To urge; to press; as, to *drive* an argument.

12. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent *drove* him to acknowledge his error.

13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to *drive* a trade; to *drive* business.

14. To make light by motion or agitation; as, to *drive* feathers. *Shak.*

His thrice *driven* bed of down.

D R I

The sense is probably to *beat*; but I do not recollect this application of the word in America.

To *drive away*, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.

To *drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.

To *drive out*, to expel.

DRIVE, *v. i.* To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship *drives* before the wind.

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails.

3. To pass in a carriage; as, he *drove* to London. This phrase is elliptical. He *drove* his horses or carriage to London.

4. To aim at or tend to; to urge towards a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is *driving* at.

5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me.

Drive, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead*. To *drive* a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to *lead* is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.

DRIVE, *n.* Passage in a carriage.

DRIV'EL, *v. i.* *driv'l.* [from the root of *drip*.]

1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot or dotard.

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a *driveling* hero; *driveling* love.

DRIV'EL, *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

2. A driveller; a fool; an idiot. [Not used.]

DRIV'ELER, *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

DRIV'ELING, *ppr.* Slavering; foolish.

DRIV'EN, *pp.* *driv'n.* [from *drive*.] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

DRIVER, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move.

2. The person who drives beasts.

3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.

4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom.

DRIVING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling.

DRIVING, *n.* The act of impelling.

2. Tendency.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *rieseln*. The sense is probably to sprinkle, or to scatter. Qu. L. *ros*, dew, and Fr. *arros*. See Heb.

Ch. דרס, Ar. رَس. Class Rs. No. 16. 28.]

To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles. We say, it *drizzles*; *drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain; *drizzling* tears.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth *drizzle* dew.

DRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's *drizzly* reign.

DROGMAN. [See *Dragoman*.]

DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *drullen*, to mope.] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [Not much used.]

DROLL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. [Little used.]

DROLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*; G. *drollig*; D. *id.*; Sw. *troll*, a satyr; *trolla*, to use magic arts, to enchant. Qu. its alliance to *roll*, *troll*.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as a *droll* fellow.

DRÖLL, *n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

DRÖLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon.

DRÖLL, *v. t.* To cheat.

DRÖLLER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

DRÖLLERY, *n.* Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners or tales adapted to raise mirth.

2. A puppet-show.

DRÖLLING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRÖLLINGLY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRÖLLISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRÖM'EDARY, *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire*; Sp. *dromedario*; Port. *It. id.*; Ir. *droman*; Gr. *δρομος*, perhaps from swiftness, running, Gr. *δρομος*, *δρομων*, *δρομος*. This explanation supposes the word to be of Greek origin.]

A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It has four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind ones. It is a common beast of burden in Egypt, Syria, and the neighboring countries.

DRONE, *n.* [Sax. *drane*, *dræn*; G. *drohne*, whence *dröhnen*, to tinkle, to shake, to tingle. See Ar. No. 4. and 7. Class Rn.]

1. The male of the honey bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive.

Hence,

2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry.

3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming.

4. The largest tube of the bag-pipe, which emits a continued deep note.

DRONE, *v. i.* To live in idleness; as a *droning* king.

2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound; as the cymbal's *droning* sound.

DRO'NE-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRO'NING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRO'NISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drepan*; Ice. *driupa*. This word is probably from the root of the L. *torpeo*, the letters being transposed; or from the root of *drop*, D. *druipen*, to drip, drop or droop. Indeed all may be of one family.]

1. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing. Plants *droop* for want of moisture; the human body *droops* in old age or infirmity.

2. To languish from grief or other cause.

3. To fail or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits *droop*.

4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; as, the soldiers *droop* from fatigue.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa*, a drop; *dropian*, to drop; G. *tropfen*; D. *drop*; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draabe*. Heb. *דָּרַךְ*, Ar. رَعَف and ذَرَق to drop. Class Rb. No. 11. Heb. *דָּרַךְ* id.]

1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as a *drop* of water; a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop.

3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drank a *drop*.

4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

DROPS, *n. plu.* In medicine, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian*; D. *druipen*; G. *träufen* or *tropfen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drypper*; Russ. *krapayu*.]

1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distill.

The heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii.

2. To let fall as any substance; as, to *drop* the anchor; to *drop* a stone.

3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to *drop* an affair; to *drop* a controversy; to *drop* a pursuit.

4. To utter slightly, briefly or casually; as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a word of instruction in a letter.

6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession; as, to *drop* these frail bodies.

7. To leave; as, to *drop* a letter at the post-office.

8. To set down and leave; as, the coach *dropped* a passenger at the inn.

D R O

9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to *drop* an acquaintance.
10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to *drop* a companion.
11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to *drop* a fashion.
12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as a coat *dropped* with gold. *Milton.*
13. To lower; as, to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.
- DROP**, *v. i.* To distill; to fall in small portions, globules or drops, as a liquid. Water *drops* from the clouds or from the eaves.
2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.
The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. *Ps. lxxviii.*
3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly.
4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree.
5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one friend after another *dropping* round us. They *drop* into the grave.
6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair *dropped*.
7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into*; as, my old friend *dropped in*, a moment.
8. To fall short of a mark. [*Not usual.*]
Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*
9. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear *dropped* a little.
10. To be deep in extent.
Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*
- To *drop astern*, in seamen's language, is to pass or move towards the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.
- To *drop down*, in seamen's language, is to sail, row or move down a river, or toward the sea.
- DROP-SERENE**, *n.* [*gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina. *Milton. Core.*
- DROP-STONE**, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops. *Woodward.*
- DROP-WORT**, *n.* The name of a plant, the *Spiraea filipendula*.
The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of *Ceanothe*.
- DROP-LET**, *n.* A little drop. *Shak.*
- DROP-PED**, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.
- DROP-PING**, *ppr.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.
- DROP-PING**, *n.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling.
2. That which drops.
- DROP-SIEAL**, *a.* [*See Dropsy.*] Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; *applied to persons*.
2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; *applied to disease.*
- DROP-SIED**, *a.* Diseased with dropsy. *Shak.*
- DROP-SY**, *n.* [*L. hydrops; Gr. ὑδρῶς, from ὑδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the face.* Formerly written *hydropisy*; whence by contraction, *dropsy*.]

D R O

- In medicine, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as *ascites*, or dropsy of the abdomen; *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head; *anasarca*, or a watery swelling over the whole body; &c. *Encyc.*
- DROSS**, *n.* [*Sax. dros; D. droes, G. druse, strangles, glanders; D. droesem, G. drusen, dregs; perhaps from rejecting or throwing off.*]
1. The recement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting.
2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. *Addison.*
3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.
The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*
- DROSS/INESS**, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy. *Boyle.*
- DROSS/Y**, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross.
2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recementitious matter; as *drossy* gold.
3. Worthless; foul; impure. *Donne.*
- DROTCH'EL**, *n.* An idle wench; a slug-gard. [*Not in use.*]
- DROUGHT**. [*See Drouth.*]
- DROUGHT/INESS**, *n.* Drouthiness.
- DROUGHT/Y**, *a.* Drouthy.
- DROUM/Y**, *a.* Troubled; dirty. *Obs. Bacon.*
Chaucer has *drouy*.
- DROUTH**, *n.* [*contracted from Sax. drugoth, D. droogte, from drigan or drygan, to dry. See Dry.* This is usually written *drought*, after the Belgic dialect; but improperly. The word generally used is now, as it was written by Bacon, *drouth* or *drowth*; its regular termination is *th*.]
1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. *Temple. Bacon.*
2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*
- DROUTH/INESS**, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.
- DROUTH/Y**, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; wanting rain.
2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.
- DROVE**, *pret. of drive.*
- DROVE**, *n.* [*Sax. draf; from drive.*] A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep or swine, driven in a body. We speak of a *herd* of cattle, and a *flock* of sheep, when a number is collected; but properly a *drove* is a herd or flock *driven*. It is applicable to any species of brutes. Hence,
2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as a *finny drove*. *Milton.*
3. A crowd of people in motion.
Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*
4. A road for driving cattle. [*English.*]

D R U

- DRO/VER**, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market. Usually in New England, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle and drive them to market.
2. A boat driven by the tide. *Spenser.*
- DROWN**, *v. t.* [*Dan. dragner; Sw. dränckia; Sax. adrencan, to drown, to drench; from the root of drench and drink.*]
1. Literally, to overwhelm in water; and appropriately, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid; *applied to animals*: also, to suspend animation by submersion.
2. To overwhelm in water; as, to *drown* weeds.
3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, to *drown* land.
4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm; as, to *drown* one's self in sensual pleasure.
5. To overwhelm; to overpower.
My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*
- DROWN**, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.
Methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*
- DROWN'ED**, *pp.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.
- DROWN'ER**, *n.* He or that which drowns.
- DROWN'ING**, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.
- DROWSE**, *v. i.* *drouz*. [*Old Belgic, droosen.*]
1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.
- DROWSE**, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. *Milton.*
- DROW'SIHED**, *n.* Sleepiness. *Obs. Spenser.*
- DROW'SILY**, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; in a dull sleepy manner. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
- DROW'SINESS**, *n.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. *Milton. Locke.*
2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity. *Bacon.*
- DROW/SY**, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. *Atterbury.*
3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as a *drowsy* couch.
- DROW/SY-HEADED**, *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition. *Fotherby.*
- DRUB**, *v. t.* [*Sw. drabba, to touch, hit, beat; tråffa, to hit, touch, reach, find; Dan. dræber, to kill; treffer, to hit; G. D. treffen; Gr. τρῆβω, to beat; Sax. tribulan, triflan; It. trebbiare; L. tribula.* These words seem to be from the same root as the Fr. *trouver*, to find, that is, to hit, to strike on, and *attraper* and *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*. But perhaps there may be two different roots. See Class Rb. No. 4. 28. 29. 37. 39.]
- Drubbing* is a particular form of *driving*.
To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

DRU

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUB/BED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB/BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUB/BING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, *v. i.* *drug.* [Scot. *drug*, to drag, to tug, to pull with force; whence *drug-gare*, *drugging*; *Ice. droogur*, a drawer or carrier; *Ir. drugaire*, a drudge or slave. This seems to be a dialectical form of *drag*, *draw*.]

To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

In merriment did *drudge* and labor.

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave.

DRUDGE/ER, *n.* A drudge.

2. A dredging-box. [See *Dredging-box*.]

DRUDGE/ERY, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss—without *drudgery* or sorrow.

DRUDGE/ING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDGE/ING-BOX. [See *Dredging-box*.]

DRUDGE/INGLY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*; Arm. *droguerezou*; Sp. Port. *droga*. In Dutch, *droogery* is a drug and a drying place, so that *drug* is a dry substance, and from the root of *dry*. Junius supposes it to have signified, originally, spices or aromatic plants. See the verb, to *dry*.]

1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials.

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market.

3. A mortal drug, or a deadly drug, is poison.

4. A drudge. [Scot. *drug*.]

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

DRUG, *v. t.* To season with drugs or ingredients.

2. To tincture with something offensive.

DRUG/GER, *n.* A druggist. [Not used.]

DRUG/GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*; Sp. *droguete*; It. *droghetto*.]

A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

DRUG/GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste*; Sp. *droguero*; It. *droghiere*; from *drug*.]

One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUG/STER, *n.* A druggist. [Not used.]

DRU/ID, *n.* [Ir. *draoi*, formerly *drui*, a ma-

DRU

gician, a druid; plu. *draoithe*; Sax. *dry*, a magician; W. *derwyz*, [*derwyth*], which Owen supposes to be a compound of *dar*, *dero*, an oak, and *gwyz*, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the druids were so called, because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.]

A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany. The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges.

DRUID/IE, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

DRUID/ICAL, *a.* *ids.*

DRU/IDISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom*, *trommel*; G. *trommel*; Sw. *trumma*; Dan. *tromme*; Ir. *druma*; probably from its sound, and the root of *rumble*, Gr. *βρεμα*, L. *fremo*. See Class Rm. No. 10. 11.]

1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.

2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.

3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.

DRUM, *v. i.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to *drum* on the table.

3. To beat as the heart.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum.

DRUM/BLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish.

DRUM/FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of N. America.

DRUM/LY, *a.* [W. *trom*, heavy.] Thick; stagnant; muddy. [Not in use.]

DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM/MAKER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM/MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM/STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *a.* [from *drunken*. See *Drink*.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be drunk.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.

2. Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make my arrows drunk with blood.

[Note. *Drunk* was formerly used as the participle of *drink*; as, he had drunk wine. But in modern usage, *drank* has taken its place; and *drunk* is now used chiefly as an adjective.]

DRUNK/ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

A drunkard and a glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii.

DRUNK/EN, *a.* *drunk'n.* [participle of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to *drunk*.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.

2. Given to drunkenness; as a *drunken* butler.

3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as a *drunken* quarrel.

A drunken slaughter.

DRUNK/ENLY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Little used.]

DRUNK/ENNESS, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.

2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication.

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.

DRUPE, *n.* [L. *drupa*, Gr. *δρυπαις*, olives ready to fall; Gr. *δρυς*, a tree, and *παις*, to fall.]

In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c.

DRUPA/CEOUS, *a.* Producing drupes; as *drupaceous* trees.

2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as *drupaceous* fruit; *drupaceous* follicles.

DRUSE, *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland, glanders.] Among miners, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRU/SY, *a. s* as *z.* Abounding with very minute crystals; as a *drusy* surface.

DRY, *a.* [Sax. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg*; D. *droog*; G. *trocken*. See the Verb.]

1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as *dry* land; *dry* clothes.

2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as *dry* weather; a *dry* March or April.

3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green; as *dry* wood; *dry* stubble; *dry* hay; *dry* leaves.

4. Without tears; as *dry* eyes; *dry* mourning.

5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry*.

DRY

DRY

6. Thirsty; craving drink.
 7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; as a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.
 8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as a *dry* remark or repartee; a *dry* rub. *Goodman.*
 9. Severe; wiping; as a *dry* blow; a *dry* basting. See the Verb, which signifies properly to wipe, rub, scour. *Bacon.*
 10. *Dry goods*, in commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.
- DRY**, *v. t.* [*Sax. drigan, adrigan, or drygan, adrygan, adrugan, gedrigan*; *D. droogen*; *G. trocknen*, to dry, to wipe; *Gr. τρῦνω*; *L. tergo, tergeo*; *Fr. torcher*; *Sw. torcka*. The German has also *dürr*, *Sw. torr*, *Dan. tår*, but these seem to be connected with *L. torreo*, *Russ. oblerayu or oterayu*. Class *Dr.* Whether *drigan* and *dry* are derivatives of that root, or belong to Class *Rg*, the root of *rake*, is not certain. See *Dry*, Class *Rg*. The primary sense is to wipe, rub, scour.]
1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; originally by wiping, as to *dry* the eyes; to exsicate.
 2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; as, the sun *dries* a cloth; wind *dries* the earth.
 3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We *dry* cloth in the sun.
 4. To deprive of natural juice, sap or greenness; as, to *dry* hay or plants.
 5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with *up*. Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. *Isa. v.*
 6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* a meadow. To *dry up*, to deprive wholly of water.
- DRY**, *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road *dries* fast in a clear windy day. Hay will *dry* sufficiently in two days.
2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; sometimes with *up*; as, the stream *dries* or *dries up*.
- DRY'AD**, *n.* [*L. dryades*, plu. from *Gr. δρῦς*, a tree.] In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.
- DRY'ED**, *pp. of dry*. [See *Dried*.]
- DRY'ER**, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.
- DRY'EYED**, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.
- DRY'FAT**, *n.* A dry vat or basket.
- DRY'FOOT**, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot. *Shak.*
- DRY'ING**, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness.
- DRY'ING**, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.
- DRY'ITE**, *n.* [*Gr. δρῦς*, an oak.] Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized. *Dict.*
- DRY'LY**, *adv.* Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Bacon.*
 3. Severely; sarcastically.
 4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich or entertain. *Pope.*

DUB

- DRY'NESS**, *n.* Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccidity; aridity; aridness; as the *dryness* of a soil; *dryness* of the road.
2. Want of rain; as *dryness* of weather.
 3. Want of juice or succulence; as *dryness* of the bones or fibers. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Want of succulence or greenness; as the *dryness* of hay or corn.
 5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; as the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject.
 6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor; as *dryness* of spirit. *Taylor.*
- DRY'NURSE**, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who attends another in sickness.
- DRY'NURSE**, *v. t.* To feed, attend and bring up without the breast. *Hudibras.*
- DRY'RUB**, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting. *Dodsley's Poems.*
- DRY'SALTER**, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. *Fordyce.*
- DRY'SHOD**, *a.* Without wetting the feet. *Is. xi. 15.*
- DU'AL**, *a.* [*L. dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two; as the *dual* number in Greek.
- DUALIS'TIC**, *a.* Consisting of two. The *dualistic* system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive. *Enfield.*
- DUAL'ITY**, *n.* That which expresses two in number. *Hales.*
2. Division; separation. *Davies.*
 3. The state or quality of being two. *Hayley.*
- DUB**, *v. t.* [*Sax. dubban*; coinciding with *Gr. δυνω*, and *Eng. tap*. Class *Db.*] Literally, to strike. Hence,
1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight. *Se cyng—dubbade his sunu Henric to ride.* *The King dubbed his son Henry a knight.* *Sax. Chron. An. 1085.*
 2. To confer any dignity or new character. A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth. *Pope.*
- DUB**, *v. i.* To make a quick noise. *Beaum.*
- DUB**, *n.* A blow. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*
2. In *Irish*, a puddle.
- DUB'BED**, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.
- DUB'BING**, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.
- DUB'ETY**, *n.* [See *Doubt*.] Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*] *Richardson.*
- DU'BIOUS**, *a.* [*L. dubius*. See *Doubt*.] The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.
1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a *dubious* state.
 2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; as a *dubious* question.
 3. Not clear; not plain; as *dubious* light. *Milton.*
 4. Of uncertain event or issue. *In dubious battle.* *Milton.*
- DU'BIOUSLY**, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*
- DU'BIOUSNESS**, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state

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- of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with *dubiousness*.
2. Uncertainty; as the *dubiousness* of the question.
- DU'BITABLE**, *a.* [*L. dubito*. See *Doubt*.] Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used.*] But the derivative *indubitable* is often used.
- DU'BITANCY**, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]
- DUBITATION**, *n.* [*L. dubitatio*, from *dubito*, to doubt.] The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Grev.*
- DU'CAL**, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. Port.* from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as a *ducal* coronet. *Johnson.*
- DUC'AT**, *n.* [from *duke*.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value. *Encyc.*
- DUCATOON**, *n.* [*Fr. ducaton*; *Sp. id.*; from *ducat*.] A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducatoon of Holland is worth twenty florins. *Encyc.*
- DUC'ESS**, *n.* [*Fr. duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.
- DUCH'Y**, *n.* [*Fr. duché*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as the *duchy* of Lancaster. *Blackstone.*
- DUCH'Y-COURT**, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.
- DUCK**, *n.* [*Sw. duk*, a cloth; *Dan. drug*; *G. tuch*; *D. doek*; allied perhaps to *L. toga*, and to *tego*, to cover, or *tezo*, to weave.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.
- DUCK**, *n.* [from the verb, to *duck*.] A water fowl, so called from its plunging. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, others tame.
2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. *Milton.*
 3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound; as in *duck* and *drake*. *Johnson.*
- DUCK**, *n.* [*Dan. dukke*, a baby or puppet.] A word of endearment or fondness. *Shak.*
- DUCK**, *v. t.* [*G. ducken*, and *tauchen*; *D. duiken*, pret. *dook*, to stoop, dive, plunge. *Qu. Sax. theachan*, to wash, and its alliance to *tingo* and *dye*. Class *Dg.*]
1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a seaman. It differs from *dive*, which signifies to plunge one's self, without immediately emerging.
 2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, *duck* the boy.
 3. To bow, stoop or nod.
- DUCK**, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid. *In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day.* *Dryden.*
2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe. *Duck with French nods.* *Shak.*
- DUCK'ED**, *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUE

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing. Ducking is a punishment of offenders in France, and among English seamen, it is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. *Blackstone.*

DUCK'-LEGGED, *a.* Having short legs, like a duck. *Dryden.*

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DUCK'-MEAT, } *n.* A plant, the Lemna,
DUCK'S-MEAT, } growing in ditches
and shallow water, and serving for food
for ducks and geese. *Encyc.*

The starry duck's-meat is the Callitriche. *Fam. of Plants.*

DUCKOY. [See Decoy.]
DUCK'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple. *Fam. of Plants.*

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* The same as duck-meat.

DUET, *n.* [L. *ductus*, from *duco*, to lead. See Duke.]

1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. It is particularly used to denote the vessels of an animal body, by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another, and the vessels of plants in which the sap is conveyed.
2. Guidance; direction. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

DUCTILE, *a.* [L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.]
1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion or instruction; as the ductile minds of youth; a ductile people. *Philips. Addison.*

2. Flexible; pliable.
The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*
3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads. Gold is the most ductile of the metals.
4. That may be extended by beating.

DUCTILENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility. *Donne.*
DUCTILITY, *n.* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; as the ductility of gold, iron or brass.
2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance. *Roscoe.*

DUCTURE, *n.* [L. *duco*.] Guidance. [Not in use.] *South.*

DUDGEON, *n.* [G. *degen*.] A small dagger. *Hudibras.*

DUDGEON, *n.* [W. *dygen*.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill will; discord. *L'Estrange. Hudibras.*

DUDS, *n.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag; *duds*, clothes, or old worn clothes.]
Old clothes; tattered garments. [A vulgar word.]

DUE, *a. du.* [Fr. *dû*, *pp.* of *devoir*, L. *de-*

DUE

beo, Sp. *deber*, It. *dovere*. Qu. Gr. *dein*, to bind. Class Db. It has no connection with *owe*.]

1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. That is *due* from me to another which contract, justice or propriety requires me to pay, and which he may justly claim as his right. Reverence is *due* to the creator; civility is *due* from one man to another. Money is *due* at the expiration of the credit given, or at the period promised.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with *due* solemnities. Men seldom have a *due* sense of their depravity.

3. Seasonable; as, he will come in *due* time.

4. Exact; proper; as, the musicians keep *due* time.

5. Owing to; occasioned by. [Little used.] *Boyle.*

6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now *due*.

DUE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as a *due* east course.

DUE, *n.* That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contract to pay to another is his *due*; the service which I covenant to perform to another is his *due*; reverence to the creator is his *due*.

2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid or done. Respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their *due*.

3. That which law or custom requires; as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites. *Addison.*
4. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*—
I keep. *Milton.*

DUE, *v. t.* To pay as due. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DU'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum*; Fr. *duel*; It. *duello*; Port. *id.*; Sp. *duelo*. In Armoric, the word is *dufell*, or *duvell*, and Gregoire supposes the word to be compounded of *dou*, two, and *bell*, bellum, war, combat. So in Dutch, *twoegevegt*, two-fight; in G. *zweikampf*, *id.*]

1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. A sudden fight, not premeditated, is called a *rencounter*. A duel is fought with deadly weapons and with a purpose to take life.

2. Any contention or contest. *Millon.*

DU'EL, *v. i.* To fight in single combat. *South.*

DU'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly. *Millon.*

DU'ELER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DU'ELING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

DU'ELING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DU'ELIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat. *Dryden.*
The duelist values his honor above the life of his antagonist, his own life, and the happiness of his family.

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2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.

DU'ELLO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DU'ENESS, *n.* *du'ness*. [See *Due*.] Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DUEN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fem. of *dueño*; Fr. *duègne*; the same as *dona*, the feminine of *don*. Qu. W. dyn. Ir. *duine*, man, a person. See *Don*.]

An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess. *Arbutnot.*

DUET', } *n.* [Ital. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.]
DUET'TO, } A song or air in two parts.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia*. This word corresponds with the root of L. *digitus*, Eng. *toe*, Norm. *doy*, a finger, signifying a shoot or point.]

The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt, but seems to have been used formerly of the human breast without reproach.

From tender *dug* of common nurse. *Spenser.*

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig*; as, they *dug* a ditch; a ditch was *dug*.

DUKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp. Port. *duque*; It. *duca*; Arm. *dug* or *doug*; Sax. *teoche*, and in composition, *toga*, *toge*, as in *here-toga*, an army leader, a general; D. *herzog*; G. *herzog*; Dan. *hertug*; Sw. *hertig*; Venetian, *doge*; L. *dux*, from *duco*, to lead, as in Saxon, *tiogan*, *teon*, to draw, to *tug*; Gr. *ταγος*; Thessalian, *tagus*. Class Dg. No. 5. 14.]

1. In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes; as the Duke of Bedford or of Cornwall.

3. In some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; as the Duke of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, &c.

2. A chief; a prince; as the dukes of Edom. Gen. xxxvi.

DU'KEDOM, *n.* The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. *Shak.*

2. The title or quality of a duke. *Ibid.*

DUL'BRAINED, *a.* [dull and brain.] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. [See *Dull-brained*.] *Shak.*

DUL'CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious.

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; as *dulcet* sounds; *dulcet* symphonies. *Milton.*

DULCIFICA'TION, *n.* [See *Dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness or acrimony. *Boyle.*

DUL'CIFIED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from salts.

Dulcified spirits, a term formerly applied to the different ethers; as *dulcified spirits* of niter and vitriol, nitric and sulphuric ethers. *Dispensatory.*

DULCIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.]
To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltiness or acrimony. *Wiseman.*

DUL'CIMER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, sweet. *Skinner*.]

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An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks. Daniel iii. 5. *Johnson.*

DUL'CINESS, *n.* [*L. dulcis.*] Softness; easiness of temper. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DUL'CORATE, *v. t.* [*L. dulcis*, sweet; *Low L. dulco*, to sweeten.] To sweeten. *Bacon.*
2. To make less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening. *Johnson. Wiseman. Bacon.*

DUL'LIA, *n.* [*Gr. δουλεια*, service.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [*Not an English word.*] *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, *a.* [*W. dol*, *dul*; *Sax. dol*, a wandering; also *dull*, foolish, stupid; *D. dol*, mad; *G. toll*, and *töpel*, a dolt; *Sax. duolian*, to wander, to rave. *Qu. Dan. dvæler*, to loiter; *Sw. dvålas*, id., or *dvala*, a trance.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as a lad of *dull* genius.

2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very *dull*.

3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as a *dull* stream.

4. Slow of hearing or seeing; as *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; as a *dull* scholar.

6. Sleepy; drowsy.

7. Sad; melancholy.

8. Gross; cloggy; insensible; as the *dull* earth.

9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work. *Johnson.*

10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is *dull*.

11. Not bright; not briskly burning; as a *dull* fire.

12. Dim; obscure; not vivid; as a *dull* light.

13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as a *dull* knife or ax.

13. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as *dull* weather.

15. With *seamen*, being without wind; as, a ship has a *dull* time.

16. Not lively or animated; as a *dull* eye.

DULL, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupify; as, to *dull* the senses. *Shak.*

2. To blunt; as, to *dull* a sword or an ax.

3. To make sad or melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to *dull* the ears; to *dull* the wits. *Spenser. Ascham.*

5. To damp; to render lifeless; as, to *dull* the attention. *Hooker.*

6. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to *dull* industry. *Bacon.*

7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud; as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL'-BRAINED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL'-BROWED, *a.* Having a gloomy look. *Quarles.*

DULL-DISPO'SED, *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness. *B. Jonson.*

DULL'-EYED, *a.* Having a downcast look. *Shak.*

DULL'-HEAD, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL'-SIGHTED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL'-WITTED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Hall.*

DULL'ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce. *Shak.*

DULL'ED, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL'ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL'ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULL'NESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as the *dullness* of a student. *South.*

2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.

3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.

5. Sluggishness; slowness.

6. Dimness; want of clearness or luster.

7. Bluntness; want of edge.

8. Want of brightness or vividness; as *dullness* of color.

DUL'LY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DUL'Y, *adv.* [*from due.*] Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be *duly* considered.

2. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man *duly* attended church with his family.

DUMB, *a.* *dum.* [*Sax. dumb*; *Goth. dumba*; *G. dum*; *D. dom*; *Sw. dum* or *dumbe*; *Dan. dum*; *Heb. Ch. דם*, to be

silent; *Ar. دَم* to continue or be permanent, to appease, to quiet. *Class Dm. No. 3.* In this word, *b* is improperly added.]

1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. *Ps. xxxix.*

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as the *dumb* brutes. The asylum at Hartford in Connecticut was the first institution in America for teaching the deaf and *dumb* to read and write.

3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

To *strike dumb*, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*

DUMB'LY, *adv.* *dum'ly*. Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB'NESS, *n.* *dum'ness*. Muteness; silence or holding the peace; omission of speech. This is *voluntary dumbness*.

2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. This is *involuntary dumbness*.

DUM'FOUND, *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confound. [*A low word.*] *Spectator.*

DUM'MERER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness. [*Not in use.*]

DUMP, *n.* [*from the root of dumb*; *D. dom*; *G. dum*.]

1. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart. In *doleful dumps*.

2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

3. A melancholy tune or air. *Shak.*

[This is not an elegant word, and in America, I believe, is always used in the plural; as, the woman is in the *dumps*.]

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a *dumpty* life.

DUMP'ISHLY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP'ISHNESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy and moping.

DUMP'LING, *n.* [*from dump.*] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually, a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called *apple-dumpling*.

DUMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick.

DUN, *a.* [*Sax. dun*; *W. dun*; *Ir. donn*; *qu. tan*, *taunhy*. See *Class Dn. No. 3. 24. 28. 35.*]

1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color; swarthy.

2. Dark; gloomy.

In the *dun* air sublime. *Millon.*

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a *dun* color. [*See Dunning.*]

DUN, *v. t.* [*Sax. dynan*, to clamor, to *din*. See *Din*. *Qu. Gr. δυνα*.]

1. Literally, to clamor for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But in common usage, *dun* is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.

2. To urge importunately, in a general sense, but not an elegant word.

DUN, *n.* An importunate creditor who urges for payment. *Philips. Arbuthnot.*

2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.

3. An eminence or mound. [*See Down* and *Town*.]

DUNCE, *n.* *duns*. [*G. duns*. *Qu. Pers. دُنْز* a stupid man.]

A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure. *Swift.*

DUN'CERY, *n.* Dullness; stupidity. *Smith.*

DUN'CIFY, *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

DUN'DER, *n.* [*Sp. redundar*, to overflow; *L. redundo*.]

Lees; dregs; a word used in Jamaica.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

DUNE, *n.* A hill. [*See Down*.]

DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner. [*See Dunning*.]

DUNG, *n.* [*Sax. dung*, or *dincg*, or *dincg*; *G. dung*, *dünger*; *Dan. dynd*; *Sw. dynga*.] The excrement of animals. *Bacon.*

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung. *Dryden.*

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNG'ED, *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN'GEON, *n.* [*Fr. donjon*, or *doujon*, a tower or platform in the midst of a castle, a turret or closet on the top of a house. In one Armoric dialect it is *domjou*, and Gregoire suggests that it is compounded of *dom*, lord or chief, and *jou*, Jupiter, Jove, an elevated or chief tower consecrated to Jupiter. In Scottish, it is written *doungeoun*, and denotes the keep or strongest tower of a fortress, or an inner tower sur-

DUO

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rounded by a ditch. *Jamieson*. It was used for confining prisoners, and hence its application to prisons of eminent strength.

1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.

And in a *dungeon* deep. *Spenser*.

They brought Joseph hastily out of the *dungeon*. Gen. xli.

2. A subterraneous place of close confinement.

Jeremiah.

DUN'GEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Hall.

DUN'GORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

DUN'HILL, *n.* A heap of dung.

Dryden.

2. A mean or vile abode.

3. Any mean situation or condition.

He lifeth the beggar from the *dunghill*. 1

Sam. ii.

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. [Not used.] *Shak.*

DUN'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile. *Shak.*

DUN'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile. *Shak.*

DUN'YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected. *Mortimer*.

DUN'LIN, *n.* A fowl, a species of sandpiper. *Pennant*.

DUN'NAGE, *n.* Faggots, boughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

DUN'NED, *pp.* [from *dun*.] Importuned to pay a debt; urged.

DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts. *Spectator*.

DUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *dun*.] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or for the obtaining any request; importuning.

DUN'NING, *ppr.* or *n.* [from *dun*, a color.] The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split and alack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt-hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use. *J. Haven*.

DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun. *Ray*.

DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local.] *Grose*.

DU'O, *n.* [L. *duo*.] A song in two parts.

DUODECAHE'DRAL. } [See *Dodecahe-*

DUODECAHE'DRON. } *dral*, *Dodecahe-*

DUODECIMFID, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *fido*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

DUODECIMO, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as a book of *duodecimo* form or size.

DUODECIMO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.] Consisting of twelve. *Arbuthnot*.

DUODENUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines.

DUOLITERAL, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral. *Stuart*.

DUPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*. See the Verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as the *dupe* of a party.

DUPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper*; Sw. *tubba*. Qu. Sp. and Port. *estafar*.]

To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.

DU'PION, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms. *Encyc.*

DU'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus*.] Double. *Duple* ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c. *Sub-duple* ratio is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

DUPLICATE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold; *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See *Double*.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate proportion or ratio, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus in 2. 4. 8. 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.

DUPLICATE, *n.* Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind. 2. A copy; a transcript. Thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a *duplicate*.

DUPLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico*.] To double; to fold.

DUPLICATION, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.

2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as the *duplication* of a membrane.

DUPLICATEURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold. In anatomy, the fold of a membrane or vessel. *Encyc.*

DUPLICITY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; Sp. *duplicitad*; It. *duplicità*; from L. *duplex*, double.]

1. Doubleness; the number two. *Watts*.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

3. In law, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas. *Blackstone*.

DURABILITY, *n.* [See *Durable*.] The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing; as the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

DURABLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *duraw*, to harden.]

Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wear-

ing out; as *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

DU'RABLENESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability; as the *durableness* of honest fame.

DU'RABLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

DU'RANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *dur*, *durer*, L. *duro*.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. *Shak.*

2. Continuance; duration. [See *Endurance*.] *Dryden*.

DURANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting*.

DURA'TION, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration*. This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us arbitrarily into certain portions, as minutes, hours and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of *duration*. This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute or a century.

2. Power of continuance. *Rogers*.

DURE, *v. i.* [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer*; Sp. *durar*; It. *durare*. See *Durable*.]

To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; *endure* being substituted.]

DU'REFUL, *a.* Lasting. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

DU'RELESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading. *Raleigh*.

DURESS', *n.* [Norm. *duressse*, *durette*, from *dur*, hard, grievous; L. *durities*, *durus*. See *Durable*.]

1. Literally, hardship; hence, constraint. Technically, *duress*, in law, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* [per minas], when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no *duress*. *Duress* then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offense; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable. *Blackstone*.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

DU'RING, *ppr.* of *dure*. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; *durante vita*, *durante hoc*.

DU'RITY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté*, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *duro*.]

1. Hardness; firmness.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [Little used.]

DU'ROUS, *a.* Hard. [Not used.] *Smith*.

DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in N. Africa.

DURST, *pret.* of *dare*. [D. *dorst*.]

DUSE, *n.* A demon or evil spirit. "Quosdam demones quos *dusios* Galli nuncupant." August. De Civ. Dei, 15. 23. What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [Vulgar.]

DUSK, *a.* [D. *dunster*; G. *düster*; Russ.

DUT

tusk, tarnish; *tusknu*, to tarnish, to become dull or obscure. Qu. Gr. *δαρύς*.]

1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.
2. Tending to a dark or black color; moderately black. *Milton.*

DUSK, *n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as the *dusk* of the evening.

2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color.
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

DUSK, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]

DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Little used.*]

DUSK'ILY, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness. *Sherwood.*

DUSK'INESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as *duskish smoke*. *Spenser.*

Duskish tincture. *Wotton.*

DUSK'ISHLY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DUSK'ISHNESS, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness. *More.*

DUSK'Y, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as a *dusky valley*. *Dryden.*

A dusky torch. *Shak.*

2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as a *dusky brown*. *Bacon.*
3. Gloomy; sad. *Dryden.*
4. Intellectually clouded; as a *dusky sprite*. *Bentley.*

DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust*, *dyst*; Scot. *dust*; Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, *dust*, *fine flour*.]

1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as clouds of *dust* and seas of blood.
2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth. *Pope.*
3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter. *The peacock warneth her eggs in the dust.* Job xxxix.
4. The grave. *Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return.* Gen. iii.
5. A low condition. *God raiseth the poor out of the dust.* 1 Sam. ii.

DUST, *v. t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe or sweep away dust; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.

2. To sprinkle with dust. *Sprat.*
3. To levigate. *Gay.*

DUST-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUSTER, *n.* An utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

DUST'INESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.

DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth. *Dryden.*

DUST'Y, *a.* Filled, covered or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust. *Dryden.*

2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as a *dusty white*; a *dusty red*.

DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.

DUU

DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DU'TEOUS, *a.* [from *duty*.] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as a *duteous* child or subject.

2. Obedient; obsequious; in a good or bad sense. *Duteous to the vices of thy mistress.* *Shak.*
3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as *duteous* ties. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

DU'TIBLE, *a.* [See *Duty*.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as *dutiable* goods. *Supreme Court, U. S.*

DU'TIED, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. *Ames.*

DU'TIFUL, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty; as *dutiful* reverence; *dutiful* attentions.

DU'TIFULLY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS, *n.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as *dutifulness* to parents. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*

DUTY, *n.* [from *due*, Fr. *du*.] That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral or legal obligation, to pay, do or perform. Obedience to princes, magistrates and the laws is the *duty* of every citizen and subject; obedience, respect and kindness to parents are *duties* of children; fidelity to friends is a *duty*; reverence, obedience and prayer to God are indispensable *duties*; the government and religious instruction of children are *duties* of parents which they cannot neglect without guilt.

2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice or propriety. It is our *duty* to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness and injustice.
3. Obedience; submission.
4. Act of reverence or respect. *They both did duty to their lady.* *Spenser.*
5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is *on duty*. It is applied also to other services or labor.
6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.
7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax*. *U. States.*

DU'UMVIR, *n.* [L. *duo*, two and *vir*, man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DUUM'VIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DUUM'VIRATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity or

DWE

government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

DWALE, *n.* In heraldry, a sable or black color.

2. The deadly nightshade, a plant or a sleepy potion. *Chaucer.*

DW'ARF, *n.* [Sax. *dwerg*, *duwerg*; D. *dwerg*; Sw. *id.*; Dan. *dwerg*.]

1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in height, is a *dwarf*. This word when used alone usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as a *dwarf-tree*; *dwarf-elder*.
2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*

DW'ARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small. *Addison.*

DW'ARF'ISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub. *Dryden.*

DW'ARF'ISHLY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DW'ARF'ISHNESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWAUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian*, *dwolian*, to wander.] To be delirious. *Obs. Junius.*

DWELL, *v. i.* pret. *dwelled*, usually contracted into *dwelt*. [Dan. *dweler*, to stay, wait, loiter, delay; Sw. *dwala*, a trance; *dwälias*, to delay, abide, remain or linger. Teut. *dualla*; Ice. *duelia*; Scot. *duel*, *dwelt*. Qu. W. *attal*, *däl*, to hold, stop, stay, and Ir. *tuilim*, to sleep. This word coincides nearly with *dally*, in its primitive signification, and may be of the same family. Its radical sense is probably to *draw out* in time; hence, to hold, rest, remain. We see like senses united in many words, as in *teneo*, *tenere*, *continue*. See *Dally* and Class Dl. No. 3. 5. 6. 21.]

1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence. *God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.* Gen. ix.
- Dwell* imports a residence of some continuance. We use *abide* for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he *dwelt* in a place a day or a night. *Dwell* may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In scripture, it denotes a residence of seven days during the feast of tabernacles. *Ye shall dwell in booths seven days.* Lev. xxiii.
- The word was made flesh, and *dwelt* among us. John i.
2. To be in any state or condition; to continue. *To dwell in doubtful joy.* *Shak.*
3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness. *The attentive queen Dwelt on his accents.* *Smith.*
- They stand at a distance, *dwelling* on his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Duckmister.*
4. To continue long; as, to *dwell* on a subject, in speaking, debate or writing; to *dwell* on a note in music.

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. We who *dwell* this wild, in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.

DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place. *Dryden*.

DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELL'ING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. *Jer. xlix.*

2. Continuance; residence; state of life. Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. *Dan. iv.*

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. dwinan*, to pine, to vanish; *Sw. tvina*; *G. schwinden*. I suppose, formed on the root of *vain*, *vanish*.]

1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size, as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Our drooping days have *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away. Religious societies may *dwindle* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low. *Thomson.*

2. To break; to disperse. *Clarendon.*

DWIN'DLED, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DYE, *v. t.* [*Sax. deagan*; *L. tingo*, for *tigo*; *Gr. teipo*; *Fr. teindre*, whence *tint*, *taint*, *attaint*; *Sp. teñir*; *Port. tingir*; *It. tignere*;

Ar. حطب taicha, to dye and to die. *Class*

Dg. No. 40. The primary sense is to throw down, to dip, to plunge.]

To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk and linen; also to hats, leather, &c. It usually expresses more or a deeper color than *tinge*.

DY'ED, *pp.* Stained; colored.

DY'EING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DY'EING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

DY'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DY'ING, *ppr.* [from *die*.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.

2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as *dying* bodies.

DYNAM'ETER, *n.* [*Gr. δυναμις*, strength, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. *Ramsden.*

DYNAMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMICAL, *a.* [*Gr. δυναμις*, power.] Pertaining to strength or power.

DYNAMOM'ETER, *n.* [See *Dynameter*.] An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

DY'NAST, *n.* [See *Dynasty*.] A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DY'NAST'IC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DY'NASTY, *n.* [*Gr. δυναστεία*, power, sovereignty, from *δυναστος*, a lord or chief, from *δυναμις*, to be able or strong, to prevail; *Ir. tanaiste*. The *W. dyn*, man, is probably from the same root. *Class Dn.*]

Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia. *Encyc.*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of *dynasties*.

E. Everett.

DYS'CRASY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσκρασία*; *δυσ*, evil, and *κράσις*, habit.]

In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices.

Coze. Encyc.

DYSENTER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.

2. Afflicted with dysentery; as a *dysenteric* patient.

DYS'ENTERY, *n.* [*L. dysenteria*; *Gr. δυσεντερία*; *δυσ*, bad, and *εντερων*, intestines.]

A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus. *Encyc.*

DYS'ODILE, *n.* A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor.

Hairy. Cleaveland.

DYS'OREXY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσ, bad, and ορεξις*, appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coze.*

DYSPEP'SY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσπεψία*; *δυσ*, bad, and *πεψισ*, to concoct.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. *Encyc. Coze.*

DYSPEP'TIC, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion; as a *dyspeptic* person.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as a *dyspeptic* complaint.

DYS'PHONY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσφωνία*; *δυσ*, bad, hard, and *φωνη*, voice.]

A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dict.

DYS'PNOEA, *n.* [*Gr. δυσπνοια*.] A difficulty of breathing. *Coze.*

DYS'URY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσουρία*; *δυσ*, and *ουρον*, urine.]

Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat. *Encyc.*

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English Alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phœnician and Hebrew \aleph inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew η . Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of η in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here, mere, me*; a short sound, as in *met, men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there, prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indi-

cate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g*, as *j*. Thus without the final *e*, in *mace* [mase,] this word would be pronounced *mac* [mak,] and *rage* [raj] would be pronounced *rag*. In a numerous class of words, indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, the final *e* is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words, and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words ending in *ive*, as *active*; in *ile*, as *futile*; in *ine*, as in *sanguine, examine*; in *ile* as in *definite*; *e* is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of *e* is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is, beyond measure, absurd.

When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of the single *e* long, as in *deem, esteem, need*; and it occurs often with *a* and *i*, as in *mean, hear, siege, deceive*, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph [double written.] In these combinations, the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes the short sound of *e*, as in *lead*, a metal, *read*, pret. of *read*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *rein, feign*, pronounced *rane, fane*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules.

As a numeral, *E* stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; *E.* by *S.*, *East* by *South*.

EACH, *a.* [*Scot. eik*. This word is either a contraction of the *Sax. ælc, elk*, *D. elk*, or

E A G

the Ir. *ceach*, or *gach*, Basque, *gucia*, Fr. *chaque*, with the loss of the first articulation. With the Celtic corresponds the Russ. *kajdei*, each. I am inclined to believe both the English and Scottish words to be contractions of the Celtic *ceach*.]

Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

To all of them he gave *each* man changes of raiment. Gen. xlv.

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men, *each* one was for the house of his fathers. Num. i.

Simeon and Levi took *each* man his sword. Gen. xxxiv.

The emperor distributed to *each* soldier in his army a liberal donative.

To *each* corresponds *other*. Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself. It is our duty to assist *each other*; that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*.

E'ACHWHERE, *adv.* Every where. *Obs.*

EAD, ED, in names, is a Saxon word signifying happy, fortunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; like *Macarius* and *Eupolemus* in Greek, and *Fausta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, in Latin. *Gibson.*

E'AGER, *a.* [Fr. *aigre*; Arm. *egr*; W. *egyr*; It. *agro*; Sp. *agrio*; L. *acer*, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour. If *r* is radical, this word belongs to Class Gr. Ir. *gear*, *geire*, sharp; Ger. *gier*. Otherwise, it coincides with L. *acus*, Eng. *edge*, Sax. *ecg*.]

1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. The soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy. Men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth. The lover is *eager* to possess the object of his affections.

2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal; *eager* clamors.

3. Sharp; sour; acid; as *eager* droppings into milk. [Little used.] *Shak.*

4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; as *eager* air; *eager* cold. [Little used.] *Shak. Bacon.*

5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; as, the gold is too *eager*. [Local.] *Locke.*

E'AGERLY, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he *eagerly* flew to the assistance of his friend.

2. Hastily; impetuously.

3. Keenly; sharply.

E'AGERNESS, *n.* Ardent desire to do, pursue or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. Men pursue honor with *eagerness*. Detraction is often received with *eagerness*. With *eagerness* the soldier rushes to battle. The lover's *eagerness* often disappoints his hopes.

2. Tartness; sourness. *Obs.*

E'AGLE, *n.* [Fr. *aigle*; Sp. *aguila*; It. *aquila*; L. *aquila*. Qu. from his beak, Ch. Heb. *ppy* to be crooked, [see *Bur-*

torf] or Pers. *اچل*.]

1. A rapacious fowl of the genus *Falco*. The beak is crooked and furnished with a cere at the base, and the tongue is cloven or bifid. There are several species,

E A R

as the bald or white-headed eagle, the sea eagle or ossifrage, the golden eagle, &c.

The eagle is one of the largest species of fowls, has a keen sight, and preys on small animals, fish, &c. He lives to a great age; and it is said that one died at Vienna, after a confinement of a hundred and four years. On account of the elevation and rapidity of his flight, and of his great strength, he is called the king of birds. Hence the figure of an eagle was made the standard of the Romans, and a spread eagle is a principal figure in the arms of the United States of America. Hence also in heraldry, it is one of the most noble bearings in armory.

2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or forty-five shillings sterling.

3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial. *Encyc.*

E'AGLE-EYED, *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. *Dryden.*

2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

E'AGLE-SIGHTED, *a.* Having acute sight. *Shak.*

E'AGLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftmess like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

E'AGLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

E'AGLE-STONE, *n.* *Etite*, a variety of argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of *eagle-stones*, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. *Cleveland.*

E'AGLET, *n.* A young eagle or a diminutive eagle.

E'AGLE-WINGED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle. *Milton.*

EA'GRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn. *Dryden.*

EALDERMAN. [See *Alderman*.]

EAME, *n.* [Sax. *eam*.] Uncle. *Obs.*

EAN, *v. t. or i.* To yearn. [See *Yean*.]

E'ANLING, *n.* A lamb just brought forth. [Not used.]

E'AR, *n.* [Sax. *ear*, *eare*; D. *oor*; Sw. *öra*; Dan. *öre*; G. *ohr* or *öhr*; L. *auris*, whence *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*, Sp. *oreja*, Port. *orelha*, It. *orecchio*. The sense is probably a shoot or limb. It may be connected with *hear*, as the L. *audio* is with the Gr. *ouo*, *ωω*.]

1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The external ear is a cartilaginous funnel, attached, by ligaments and muscles, to the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

2. The sense of hearing, or rather the pow-

E A R

er of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances. She has a delicate ear for music, or a good ear.

3. In the plural, the head or person.

It is better to pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than to draw a herd about one's ears. *L'Estrange.*

4. The top, or highest part.

The cavalier was up to the ears in love.

[Low.] *L'Estrange.*

5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. Give no ear to flattery.

I cried to God—and he gave ear to me. Ps. lxxvii.

He could not gain the prince's ear.

6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer—according to the style and ear of those times. *Derham.*

7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing; as the ears of a vessel used as handles.

8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; as an ear of wheat or maize.

To be by the ears, } to fight or scuffle;
To fall together by the ears, } fle; to quarrel.
To go together by the ears, }

To set by the ears, to make strife; to cause to quarrel.

EAR, *v. i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

EAR, *v. t.* [L. *aro*.] To plow or till. *Obs.*

E'ARABLE, *a.* Used to be tilled. *Obs.*

E'ARACHE, *n.* [See *Ache*.] Pain in the ear.

E'ARAL, *a.* Receiving by the ear. [Not used.] *Haupt.*

E'AR-BORED, *a.* Having the ear perforated. *Hall.*

E'AR-DEAFENING, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shak.*

E'ARED, *pp.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

EAR-ERECT'ING, *a.* Setting up the ears. *Cooper.*

E'ARING, *n.* In seamen's language, a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

E'ARING, *n.* A plowing of land. Gen. xlv.

E'ARLAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

E'ARLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca*.] A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

E'ARMARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

E'ARMARK, *v. t.* To mark, as sheep by cropping or slitting the ear.

E'ARPICK, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

E'AR-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. *Shak.*

E'ARRING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

E'ARSHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard. *Dryden.*

E'ARWAX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick viscid substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage. *Encyc.*

E'ARWIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga*, *ear-wiga*; ear and worm or grub.]

A genus of insects of the order of Coleoptera. The antennae are bristly; the ely-

tra dimidiated; the wings covered; and the tail forked. This animal is called in Latin *forficula*, from the forceps at the end of the abdomen. The English name was given to it from an ill founded notion that the animal creeps into the ear and causes injury.

In New England, this name is vulgarly given to a species of centiped.

EAR-WITNESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EARL, *n. erl.* [Sax. *eorl*; Ir. *iarla*, an earl; *earlamh*, noble. This word is said to have been received from the Danes, although not now used in Denmark. Formerly this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English *alderman*. *Spelman.*]

A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to *count* [compte] in France, and *graaf* in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. *Spelman. Encyc.*

EARLDOM, *n. erl'dom*. The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities. He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. *Encyc.*

EARLES-PENNY, *n.* Money given in part payment. [Qu. L. *arha*.] [Not in use.]

EARLESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EARLINESS, *n. er'liness*. [See *Early* and *Ere*.]

A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning; as the *earliness* of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the morning, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the *earliness* of spring, or the *earliness* of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.

EARLY, *a. er'ly*. [from Sax. *ar*, *er*, before in time, Eng. *ere*, which indicates the root of the word to signify, to advance, to pass along or shoot up. It is probably connected with the D. *eer*, G. *ehre*, Sw. *ädra*, Dan. *äre*, honor, denoting the highest point.]

1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an *early* spring; an *early* harvest.

2. First; being at the beginning; as *early* dawn.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.

EARLY, *adv. er'ly*. Soon; in good season; betimes; as, *rise early*; *come early*; *begin early* to instill into children principles of piety.

Those who seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. viii.

EARN, *v. t. ern*. [Sax. *earnian*, *arnian*, *ge-arnian*, to earn, to merit. It is connected in origin with *earnest* and *yearn*, which see. The primary sense is to strive or urge, implying an effort to advance or stretch forward.]

1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. Men often *earn* money or honor which they never receive.

Earn money before you spend it, and spend less than you *earn*.

2. To gain by labor, service or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honors or laurels.

EARNED, *pp. ern'ed*. Merited by labor or performance; gained.

EARNEST, *a. ern'est*. [Sax. *earnest*, or *geornest*, from *georn*, desirous, studious, diligent, assiduous, whence *geornian*, *gyrnian*, to desire, to *yearn*; Dan. *giærne*, willingly, freely, gladly, cheerfully; *giærning*, a deed, act, exploit; Ger. *ernst*; D. *ernst*; W. *ern*, earnest-money. The radical sense is to strive to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain.]

1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; as *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.

3. Intent; fixed.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

4. Serious; important; that is, really intent or engaged; whence the phrase, *in earnest*. To be *in earnest*, is to be really urging or stretching towards an object; intent on a pursuit. Hence, from fixed attention, comes the sense of *seriousness* in the pursuit, as opposed to trifling or jest. Are you *in earnest* or *in jest*?

EARNEST, *n. ern'est*. Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

And given in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shak.*

2. First fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come. Early fruit may be an *earnest* of fruit to follow. The first success in arms may be an *earnest* of future success. The christian's peace of mind in this life is an *earnest* of future peace and happiness. Hence *earnest* or *earnest-money* is a first payment or deposit giving promise or assurance of full payment. Hence the practice of giving an *earnest* to ratify a bargain.

This sense of the word is primary, denoting that which goes before, or in advance. Thus the *earnest* of the spirit is given to saints, as a pledge or assurance of their future enjoyment of God's presence and favor.

EARNESTLY, *adv. ern'estly*. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*. Luke xxii.

That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

A certain maid looked *earnestly* upon him. Luke xxii.

EARNESTNESS, *n. ern'estness*. Ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire. *Dryden.*

3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness*.

EARNFUL, *a. ern'ful*. Full of anxiety. [Not used.] *Fletcher.*

EARNING, *ppr. ern'ing*. Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

EARNING, *n. ern'ing*. plu. *earnings*. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services or performance; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their *earnings* in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor to invest their *earnings* in a productive fund.

EARSH, *n.* [See *Ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. [Not in use.] *May.*

EARTH, *n. erth*. [Sax. *eard*, *eorth*, *yrth*; D. *aarde*; G. *erde*; Sw. *iord*, *jord*; Dan. *iord*; Scot. *erd*, *yerd*, *yerth*; Turk. *jerdä*; Tartaric, *yirdä*. It coincides with the Heb. *erets*.]

The Ar. أرض *aratza*, from which the Arabic and Hebrew words corresponding to the Teutonic above, are derived, signifies to eat, gnaw or corrode as a worm, or the terebinto. It is obvious then that the primary sense of *earth* is fine particles, like *mold*. The verb may be from *er* to break or bruise. The Ch. and Syr. *er* earth, may be contracted from the same word. See *Corrode*. It is by no means improbable that *aro*, to plow, may be contracted from the same root.]

1. Earth, in its primary sense, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. We throw up *earth* with a spade or plow; we fill a pit or ditch with *earth*; we form a rampart with *earth*. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, *fire*, *air*, *earth* and *water*.

2. In *chemistry*, the term *earth* was, till lately, employed to denote a simple elementary body or substance, tasteless, inodorous, unflammable and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as *lime*. The primitive earths are reckoned ten in number, viz., *silica*, *alumin*, *lime*, *magnesia*, *baryte*, *strontian*, *zircon*, *glucina*, *yttria* and *thoria*. Recent experiments prove that most or all of them are compounds of oxygen with bases, some of which appear to possess the properties of metals. In this case the earths are to be considered as metallic oxyds.

Davy. Silliman. Phillips.

3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. The earth is nearly spherical, but a little flattened at the poles, and hence its figure is called an *oblate spheroid*. It is one of the primary planets, revolving round the sun in an orbit which is between those of Venus and Mars. It is nearly eight thousand miles in diameter, and twenty five thousand miles in circumference. Its distance from the sun is about ninety five millions of miles, and its annual revolution constitutes the year of 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes.

4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shak.*

5. The inhabitants of the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi.

6. Dry land, opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i.

7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *land* or *soil* is more generally used.

In scripture, *earth* is used for a part of the world. Ezra i. 2.

8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the *earth*. The ark was lifted above the *earth*.

In the second month—was the *earth* dried. Gen. viii.

9. In scripture, *things on the earth*, are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual or divine things.

10. Figuratively, a low condition. Rev. xii.

11. [from *ear*, Sax. *erian*, L. *aro*, to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [Not used.] *Tusser.*

EARTH, *v. t.* To hide in the earth.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mold. *Evelyn.*

EARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes *earthed*.

EARTH/BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTH/BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH/BOARD, *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTH/BORN, *a.* Born of the earth; ter-rigenous; springing originally from the earth; as the fabled *earthborn* giants.

2. Earthly; terrestrial.

All *earthborn* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

EARTH/BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shak.*

EARTH/BRED, *a.* Low; abject; groveling.

EARTH-CREA'TED, *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

EARTH'EN, *a. erth'n.* Made of earth; made of clay; as an *earthen* vessel; *earthen* ware.

EARTH/FED, *a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson.*

EARTH/FLAX, *n.* Amianth; a fibrous, flexible, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments. *Encyc.*

EARTH/INESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. *Johnson.*

EARTH/LINESS, *n.* [from *earthly*.] The quality of being earthy; grossness.

2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH/LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. *Drummond.*

EARTH/LY, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v.

2. Not heavenly; vile; mean.

This *earthly* load

Of death called life. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to our present state; as *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

4. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to spiritual or heavenly.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. Phil. iii.

5. Corporeal; not mental. *Spenser.*

EARTHLY-MINDED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects. *Gregory.*

EARTH/NUT, *n.* The groundnut, or root of the Arachis; a small round bulb or knob, like a nut. This root or bulb is formed from the germen, which becomes a pod and is thrust into the ground by a natural motion of the stalk. *Encyc.*

It is properly the fruit of the plant, and differs from other fruit only in the circumstance of ripening in the earth.

EARTH/NUT, *n.* The pignut, or *bunium*; a globular root, somewhat resembling in taste a chesnut, whence it is called *bulbocastanum*. *Encyc.*

EARTH/QUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name, *earth-din*, formerly given to an earthquake.

EARTH/SHAKING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth. *Milton.*

EARTH/WORM, *n.* The dew worm, a species of *Lumbricus*; a worm that lives under ground. *Encyc.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

EARTH/Y, *a.* Consisting of earth; as *earthly* matter.

2. Resembling earth; as an *earthly* taste or smell.

3. Partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*

4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as *earthly* spirits. *Dryden.*

5. Relating to earth; as an *earthly* sign. *Dryden.*

6. Gross; not refined; as an *earthly* conceit. *Shak.*

7. *Earthy fracture*, in mineralogy, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions. *Cleaveland.*

EASE, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. *aise*; Arm. *aez*; W. *hawz*; Corn. *hedh*; Sax. *ath* or *eath*, easy; L. *otium*; It. *agio*; Ir. *easgaidh*.]

1. Rest; an undisturbed state. *Applied to the body*, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement or annoyance. He sits at his *ease*. He takes his *ease*.

2. *Applied to the mind*, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at *ease*. Ps. xxv.

Wo to them that are at *ease* in Zion. Amos vi.

3. Rest from labor.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. One man will perform this service with *ease*. This author writes with *ease*.

5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as the *ease* of style.

6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as *ease* of behavior.

At *ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

EASE, *v. t.* To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as the *body*; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has *eased* the patient.

2. To free from anxiety, care or disturbance, as the *mind*; as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with *of*. *Ease* me of this load; *ease* them of their burdens.

4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety or disturbance.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. 2 Chron. x.

5. To quiet; to allay; to destroy; as, to *ease* pain.

To *ease off* or *ease away*, in seamen's language, is to slacken a rope gradually.

To *ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching, when close hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

E'ASEFUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. *Shak.*

E'ASEFULLY, *adv.* With ease or quiet. *Sherwood.*

E'ASEL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.

Easel-pieces, among painters, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c. *Encyc. Chalmers.*

E'ASEMENT, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives *ease*, relief or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c. *Encyc. Conel.*

E'ASILY, *adv.* [from *easy*.] Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.

2. Without pain, anxiety or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and *easily*. *Temple.*

3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance. Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.

5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves *easily*.

E'ASINESS, *n.* Freedom from difficulty; *ease*.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt

E A S

E A T

E B B

compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your easiness. *South.*

So we say, a man's *easiness* of temper is remarkable.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort or formality; *applied to manners or to the style of writing.* *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain. *Ray.*

5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.

6. Softness; as the *easiness* of a seat.

EAST, *n.* [Sax. *east*; D. *oost*, *oosten*; G. *ost*; Sw. *ost*, *osten*; Dan. *öst*, *östen*; Fr. *est*. If the radical sense coincides with that of the L. *oriens*, this word may belong to the root of *hoise*, *hoist*.]

1. The point in the heavens, where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where the equator intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equinoctial line, that line constitutes east and west.

2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the *east*, the diamonds and pearls of the *east*, the kings of the *east*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

EAST, *a.* Towards the rising sun; or towards the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side. The *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east.

EASTER, *n.* [Sax. *easter*; G. *ostern*; supposed to be from *Eostre*, the goddess of love or Venus of the north, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated by our pagan ancestors, in April; whence this month was called *Eostermonath*. *Eoster* is supposed by Beda and others to be the *Astarte* of the Sidonians. See Beda, Cluver, and the authorities cited by Cluver, and by Jamieson, under *Paysyad*. But query.]

A festival of the christian church observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, *paque*.

EASTERLING, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another. *Spenser.*

2. A species of waterfowl. *Johnson.*

EASTERLY, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as an *easterly* wind.

2. Situated towards the east; as the *easterly* side of a lake or country.

3. Towards the east; as, to move in an *easterly* direction.

4. Looking towards the east; as an *easterly* exposure.

EASTERLY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

EASTERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern*.] Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as *eastern*

kings; *eastern* countries; *eastern* nations.

2. Situated towards the east; on the east part; as the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* gate.

3. Going towards the east, or in the direction of east; as an *eastern* voyage.

EASTWARD, *adv.* [east and ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. New Haven lies *eastward* from New York. Turn your eyes *eastward*.

EASY, *a. s* as *z*. [See *Ease*.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is *easy*.

2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as an *easy* mind.

3. Giving no pain or disturbance; as an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage.

4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as an *easy* task. It is often more *easy* to resolve, than to execute.

Knowledge is *easy* to him that understandeth. *Prov. xiv.*

5. Not causing labor or difficulty. An *easy* ascent or slope, is a slope rising with a small angle.

6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease; as an *easy* road.

7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as a ship under *easy* sail.

8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*

9. Ready; not unwilling; as *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

10. Contented; satisfied. Allow hired men wages that will make them *easy*.

11. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as *easy* manners; an *easy* address; *easy* movements in dancing.

13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as an *easy* style.

14. Not jolting; as, the horse has an *easy* gait.

15. Not heavy or burdensome.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden light. *Matt. xi.*

EAT, *v. t.* pret. *ate*; pp. *eat* or *eaten*. [Sax. *hitan*, *calan*, *ylan* and *elan*; Goth. *itan*; Dan. *ader*; Sw. *äta*; D. *eten*, pp. *gegeten*; G. *essen*, pp. *gegessen*; Russ. *ida*, *iada*, the act of eating; L. *edo*, *esse*, *esum*; Gr. *ēdw*; W. *you*; Ir. *ithim*, *itheadh*; Sans. *adu*. The Dutch and German, with the prefix *ge*, form the pass. part. *gegeten*, *gegessen*, which indicates that the original was *geeten*, *gessen*. Class Gd or Gs, in which there are several roots from which this word may be deduced. *Etch* is from the same root.]

1. To bite or chew and swallow, as food. Men *eat* flesh and vegetables.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. *Dan. iv.*

2. To corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as an animal

by gnawing. We say a cancer *eats* the flesh.

3. To consume; to waste.

When goods increase, they are increased that *eat* them. *Ecc. v.*

4. To enjoy.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall *eat* the good of the land. *Is. i.*

5. To consume; to oppress.

Who *eat* up my people as they eat bread. *Ps. xiv.*

6. To feast.

Let us *eat* and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. *Is. xxii.*

In scripture, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.

To *eat* one's words, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract. *Hudibras.*

EAT, *v. i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. *2 Sam.*

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners. *Matt. ix.*

2. To take food; to be maintained in food.

To *eat*, or to *eat* in or into, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance. A cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. *2 Tim. ii.*

To *eat* out, to consume.

Their word will *eat* out the vitals of religion, corrupt and destroy it. *Anon.*

EATABLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

EATABLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

EATEN, *pp. ce'tn.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

EATER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EATH, *a.* easy, and *adv.* easily. *Obs.*

EATING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

EATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, *n. plu.* [Sax. *efese*. In English the word has a plural ending; but not in Saxon.]

The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

EAVES-DROP, *v. i.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors. *Milton.*

EAVES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. *Shak.*

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba*; G. and D. *ebbe*; Dan. *id.*; Sw. *ebb*.]

The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea; opposed to *flood* or *flowing*.

2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as the *ebb* of life; the *ebb* of prosperity.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban*; D. *ebben*; W. *eb*, to go from.]

E B U

To flow back; to return as the water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to *flow*. The tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty four hours.

2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

Shak. Halifax.

EBBING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBBING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EBB'TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

EB'IONITE, *n.* The Ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the scriptures.

EB'ON, *a.* [See *Ebony*.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'ONIZE, *v. t.* [See *Ebony*.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Walsh.

EB'ONY, *n.* [*L. ebenus*; *Gr. εβενος* or *εβενος*; *Fr. ebene*; *It. and Sp. ebano*; *D. ebenhout*; *G. ebenholz*.]

A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss; said to be brought from Madagascar. The most usual color is black, red or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agreeable perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.

Encyc.

EB'ONY-TREE, *n.* The Ebenus, a small tree constituting a genus, growing in Crete and other isles of the Archipelago.

Encyc.

EBRA'CEATE, *a.* [*e priv.* and *bractea*.]

In *botany*, without a bractea or floral leaf.

Martyn.

EBRI'ETY, *n.* [*L. ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated. It appears by the Spanish *embriagar*, and the *It. imbricarsi*, that *ebrius* is contracted by the loss of a palatal, and hence it is obvious that this word is from the *Gr. βριτω*, to moisten, to drench. So *drunk* is from the root of *drench*.]

Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Brown.

EBRIL'LADE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOS'ITY, *n.* [*L. ebriositas*.] Habitual drunkenness.

Brown.

EBUL'LIENCY, *n.* [See *Ebullition*.] A boiling over.

Cudworth.

EBUL'LIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

Young.

EBULLI'TION, *n.* [*L. ebullitio*, from *ebullio*, *bullio*, *Eng.* to *boil*, which see.]

1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the absorption of water, produces ebullition.

2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid,

as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

EC'AU'DATE, *a.* [*e priv.* and *L. cauda*, a tail.] In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

EC'CENT'RIC, *a.* [*L. eccentricus*; *ex*, from, and *centrum*, center.]

1. Deviating or departing from the center.

2. In *geometry*, not having the same center; a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel; in opposition to *concentric*, having a common center.

Encyc.

3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle.

Bacon.

4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as *eccentric* conduct; *eccentric* virtue; an *eccentric* genius.

EC'CENT'RIC, *n.* A circle not having the same center as another.

Bacon.

2. That which is irregular or anomalous.

Hammond.

EC'CENTRIC'ITY, *n.* Deviation from a center.

2. The state of having a center different from that of another circle.

Johnson.

3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun; that is, the distance between the center of an ellipse and its focus.

Encyc.

4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular or usual; as the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

5. Excursion from the proper sphere.

Wotton.

EC'CHYM'OSIS, *n.* [*Gr. εκχυμωσις*.] In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

Wiseman.

EC'CLESIAS'TES, *a.* [*Gr.*] A canonical book of the old testament.

EC'CLESIAS'TIC, *a.* [*L.*; *Gr. εκκλησιαστικος*, from *εκκλησια*, an assembly or meeting, whence a church, from *εκκαλεω*, to call forth or convoke; *ex* and *καλεω*, to call.]

Pertaining or relating to the church; as *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts.

EC'CLESIAS'TICUS, *n.* A book of the apocrypha.

EC'CO'PROT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. εκ, εξ*, out or from, and *σπορος*, sterco].

Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

Core. Encyc.

EC'CO'PROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic.

Core. Encyc.

EC'HELON, *n.* [*French*, from *echelle*, a ladder, a scale.]

In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

Wellington.

EC'HINATE, *a.* [*L. echinus*, a hedgehog; *hag*.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as an *echinate* pericarp.

EC'HINATED, *a.* [*L. echinus*, a hedgehog; *hag*.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as an *echinate* pericarp.

Martyn.

Echinate pyrites, in mineralogy.

Woodward.

EC'HINITE, *n.* [See *Echinus*.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcareous petrification of the echinus or sea-hedgehog.

Encyc. Ure.

EC'HINUS, *n.* [*L. from Gr. ιχθυος*.] A hedgehog.

2. A shell-fish set with prickles or spines. The Echinus, in natural history, forms a genus of Mollusca. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often beset with movable prickles. There are several species and some of them eatable.

Encyc.

3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinate pericarp.

4. In *architecture*, a member or ornament near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian or Composite capitals, so named from its roughness, resembling, in some measure, the spiny coat of a hedgehog.

Johnson. Encyc.

EC'H'O, *n.* [*L. echo*; *Gr. ηχω*, from *ηχοω*, sound, *ηχωω*, to sound.]

1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as an *echo* from a distant hill.

The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Pope.

2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus.

Lempriere. Johnson.

3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for redoubbling sounds.

Encyc.

EC'H'O, *v. i.* To resound; to reflect sound. The hall *echoed* with acclamations.

2. To be sounded back; as *echoing* noise.

Blackmore.

EC'H'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.

Dryden.

EC'H'OED, *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

EC'H'ING, *ppr.* Sending back sound; as *echoing* hills.

ECHOM'ETER, *n.* [*Gr. ηχος*, sound, and *μετρον*, measure.]

Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

Encyc.

ECHOM'ETRY, *n.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECLA'IRCISE, *v. t.* [*Fr. eclaircir*, from *clair*, clear. See *Clear*.]

To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

ECLA'IRCISSEMENT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.

Clarendon.

ECLAMP'SY, *n.* [*Gr. ελαμψις*, a shining; *ελαμπω*, to shine.]

A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.

Med. Repos.

ECLAT, *n.* *eclat*. [*French*. The word sig-

nifies a bursting forth, a crack, and brightness, splendor; *ecater*, to split, to crack, to break forth, to shine.]

1. Primarily, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.

2. Splendor; show; pomp. *Pope.*

ECLECTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*; *ἐκ* and *λέγω*, to choose.]

Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an *eclectic* philosopher; the *eclectic* sect. *Encyc.*

ECLECTIC, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. *Enfield.*

2. A christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

ECLECTICALLY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers. *Enfield.*

ECLEGM', *n.* [Gr. *ἐκ* and *λεγω*.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE, *n. eclips'*. [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *ἐκλείψις*, defect, from *ἐκλείπω*, to fail; *ἐκ* and *λείπω*, to leave.]

1. Literally, a defect or failure; hence in *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body. An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an *eclipse* of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it.

2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

ECLIPSE, *v. t. eclips'*. To hide a luminous body in whole or in part and intercept its rays; as, to *eclipse* the sun or a star.

2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; as, to *eclipse* the moon.

3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of a hero. Hence,

4. To disgrace. *Milton.*

5. To extinguish.

Born to *eclipse* thy life. *Shak.*

ECLIPSE, *v. i. eclips'*. To suffer an *eclipse*. *Milton.*

ECLIPSED, *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

ECLIPSING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

ECLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, from *ἐκλείπω*, to fail or be defective; L. *eclipticus*, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.]

1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of $23^{\circ} 30'$, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth

in its orbit appears to describe, to an eye placed in the sun. *Harris. Encyc.*

2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic. *Encyc.*

ECLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. *Blackmore.*

2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*

EC'LOGUE, *n. ec'log.* [Gr. *ἐκλογή*, choice; *ἐκλέγω*, to select.]

Literally, a select piece. Hence, in poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the *eclogues* of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An *eclogue* differs from an *idyllion*, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced. *Encyc.*

ECONOM'IC, } *a.* [See *Economy*.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as the *economic art*. *Davies.*

2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as an *economical* housekeeper; an *economical* minister or administration.

3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as an *economical* use of money.

ECONOM'ICALLY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

ECONOMIST, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time or labor judiciously, and without waste.

2. One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

ECONOMIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to *economize*, in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

ECONOMIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

ECONOMIZED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

ECONOMIZING, *ppr.* Using with frugality.

ECONOMY, *n.* [L. *oconomia*; Gr. *οικονομία*; *οίκος*, house, and *νόμος*, law, rule.]

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household. *Taylor.*

2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. Hence,

3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the *economy* of a poem. *Dryden. B. Jonson.*

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies; as the *Jewish economy*.

The Jews already had a sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as animal *economy*; vegetable *economy*.

7. Distribution or due order of things. *Blackmore.*

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as political *economy*.

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

EC'PHRAE'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκ* and *φραττω*.] In medicine, deobstruent; attenuating.

EC'PHRAE'TIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. *Coze. Quincy.*

EC'STASIED, *a.* [See *Ecstasy*.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted. *Norris.*

EC'STASY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκστασις*, from *ἐκστήμι*; *ἐκ* and *στήμι*, to stand.]

1. Primarily, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as a pleasing *ecstasy*; the *ecstasy* of love; joy may rise to *ecstasy*.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight. He on the tender grass

Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. Madness; distraction. [Not used.] *Shak.*

6. In medicine, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. *Encyc.*

EC'STASY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

ECSTAT'IC, } *a.* Arresting the mind; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as *ecstatic* bliss or joy.

3. Tending to external objects. [Not used.] *Norris.*

EC'TYPAL, *a.* [infra.] Taken from the original. *Ellis.*

EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτύπος*.] A copy. [Not used.] *Locke.*

ECUMEN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *οικουμενικός*, from *οἰκουμένη*, the habitable world.]

General; universal; as an *ecumenical* council.

EC'URIE, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

EDA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

EDG

EDAC/ITY, *n.* [*L. edacitas*, from *edar*, *edo*, to eat.]

Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. *Bacon.*

ED/DER, *n.* [*Qu. Sax. eder*, a hedge.] In husbandry, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together. *Mason.*

ED/DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *England.*

ED/DISH, } The latter pasture or grass
E/ADISH, } *n.* that comes after mowing or reaping; called also *eagrass*, *earsh*, *elch*.
[Not used, I believe, in America.] *Encyc.*

ED/DOES, } A name given to a variety
ED/DERS, } *n.* of the *Arum esculentum*, an esculent root. *Mease. Encyc.*

ED/DY, *n.* [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of *Sax. ed*, backward, and *ea*, water.]

1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus a point of land extending into a river, checks the water near the shore, and turns it back or gives it a circular course. The word is applied also to the air or wind moving in a circular direction.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play. *Addison.*

ED/DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

ED/DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

ED/DY-WATER, *n.* Among seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called *dead-water*. *Encyc.*

ED/DY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage. *Encyc.*

ED/ELITE, *n.* A siliceous stone of a light gray color. *Kirwan.*

EDEM/ATOUS, *a.* [*Gr. οιδμα*, a tumor; *οιδμα*, to swell.]

Swelling with a serous humor; dropsical. An *edematous* tumor is white, soft and insensible. *Quincy.*

E/DEN, *n.* [*Heb. Ch. עדן* pleasure, delight.]

The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

E/DENIZED, *a.* Admitted into paradise. *Davies.*

EDEN/TATED, *a.* [*L. edentatus*, *e* and *dens*.] Destitute or deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE, *n.* [*Sax. ege*; *Dan. eg*; *Sw. egg*; *G. ecke*, *ege*; *L. acies*, *acus*; *Fr. aigu*, whence *aiguille*, a needle; *Gr. αχρ*; *W. awg*, *avg*, *edge*.]

1. In a general sense, the extreme border or point of any thing; as the *edge* of the table; the *edge* of a book; the *edge* of cloth. It coincides nearly with border, brink, margin. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument, as the *edge* of an ax, razor, knife or sythe; also, to the point of an instrument, as the *edge* of a sword.

2. Figuratively, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as the *edge* of slander. *Shak.*

EDI

3. A narrow part rising from a broader. Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as the *edge* of appetite or hunger.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* on the genius. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony. Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shak.*

To set the teeth on *edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon.*

EDGE, *v. t.* [*W. hogi*; *Sax. eggian*; *Dan. egger*.]

1. To sharpen. To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an *edge*. A sword *edged* with flint. *Dryden.*

3. To border; to fringe. A long descending train, With rubies *edged*. *Dryden.*

4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border; as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter. By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. Ardor or passion will *edge* a man forward, when arguments fail. [This, by a strange mistake, has been sometimes written *egg*, from the *Sax. eggian*, *Dan. egger*, to incite; the writers not knowing that this verb is from the noun *egg*, *eg*, an *edge*. The verb ought certainly to follow the noun, and the popular use is correct.]

7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, *edge* your chair along.

EDGE, *v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually. *Edge* along this way.

2. To sail close to the wind. *Dryden.*

To *edge away*, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course. *Mar. Dict.*

To *edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing. *Cyc.*

EDG/ED, *pp.* Furnished with an *edge* or border.

2. Incited; instigated.

3. *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGELESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as an *edgeless* sword or weapon. *Shak.*

EDGETOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp *edge*. *Moxon.*

EDGEWISE, *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the *edge* turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the *edge*.

2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG/ING, *ppr.* Giving an *edge*; furnishing with an *edge*.

2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.

3. Moving gradually or sideways.

4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG/ING, *n.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the *edge*; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.

Bordered with a rosy *edging*. *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.

3. In gardening, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed; as an *edging* of box. *Encyc.*

ED/IBLE, *a.* [from *L. edo*, to eat.] Eatable;

ble; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not *edible*. *Bacon.*

E/DICT, *n.* [*L. edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim; *e* and *dico*, to speak.]

That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An edict is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarch.

ED/IFICANT, *a.* [*infra*.] Building. [*Little used*.]

EDIFICATION, *n.* [*L. edificatio*. See *Edify*.]

1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to *edification*. 1 Cor. xiv.

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge. *Addison.*

ED/IFICATORY, *a.* Tending to edification. *Hall.*

ED/IFICE, *n.* [*L. edificium*. See *Edify*.]

A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures. *Milton. Addison.*

EDIFI/CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

ED/IFIED, *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge.

ED/IFIER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED/IFY, *v. t.* [*L. edifico*; *Fr. edifier*; *Sp. edificar*; *It. edificare*; from *L. aed*, a house, and *ficio*, to make.]

1. To build, in a literal sense. [*Not now used*.] *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.

Edify one another. 1 Thess. v.

3. To teach or persuade. [*Not used*.] *Bacon.*

ED/IFYING, *ppr.* Building up in christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

ED/IFYINGLY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

E/DILE, *n.* [*L. edilis*, from *aed*, a building.]

A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c. *Encyc.*

E/DILESHIP, *n.* The office of Edile in ancient Rome. *Gray.*

ED/IT, *v. t.* [from *L. edo*, to publish; *e* and *do*, to give.]

1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter.

EDU

EFF

EFF

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally edited. *Christ. Observer.*

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited. *Enfield.*

EDITED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

EDITING, *pp.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

EDITION, *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edo*, to publish.]

1. The publication of any book or writing; as the first edition of a new work.

2. Republication, sometimes with revision and correction; as the second edition of a work.

3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once; as the tenth edition.

EDITOR, *n.* [L. from *edo*, to publish.] A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication; as Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.

2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

EDITORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor, as editorial labors; written by an editor, as editorial remarks.

EDITORSHIP, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. *Walsh.*

EDUCATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *educator*, from *edes*, a temple or house.]

To defend or govern the house or temple. [Not in use.] *Gregory.*

EDUCATE, *v. t.* [L. *educare*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead; It. *educare*; Sp. *educar*.]

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion and behavior. To educate children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.

EDUCATED, *pp.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

EDUCATING, *pp.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

EDUCATION, *n.* [L. *educatio*.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

EDUCATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as educational habits. *Smith.*

EDUCATOR, *n.* One who educates. *Beddoes.*

EDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *educare*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead.]

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

Th' eternal art educating good from ill. *Pope.*

EDUCED, *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

EDUCING, *pp.* Drawing forth; producing.

EDUCT, *n.* [L. *eductum*, from *educare*.] Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis or decomposition.

We must consider the educts of its analysis by Bergman, &c. *Kirwan.*

EDUCATION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

EDUCTOR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether. *Darwin.*

EDULCORATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulcorare*, from *dulcis*, sweet; Fr. *edulcorer*.]

1. To purify; to sweeten. In chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing. *Encyc.*

2. To sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c. *Encyc.*

EDULCORATED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.

EDULCORATING, *pp.* Sweetening; rendering more mild.

EDULCORATION, *n.* The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities.

2. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.

EDULCORATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

EEK. [See *Eke*.]

EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*; G. *aal*; D. *aal*; Dan. *id*; Sw. *ål*; Gypsy, *alo*; Turk. *dan*. The word, in Saxon, is written precisely like *aal*.]

A species of *Muræna*, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud, being very impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food. *Encyc.*

EE/L-FISHING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EE/LPOT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EE/LPOUT, *n.* A species of *Gadus*, somewhat resembling an eel, but shorter in proportion, seldom exceeding a foot in length. It is a delicate fish. *Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

EE/LSKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EE/LSPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels.

E'EN, contracted from *even*, which see. I have e'en done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EFF, *n.* A lizard.

EF/FABLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis*, from *effor*; *ex* and *for*, to speak.]

Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken. [This word is not used; but *ineffable* is in common use.]

EFFACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer*, from the L. *ex* and *facio* or *facies*.]

1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; as, to efface the letters on a monument.

2. To blot out; to erase, strike or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to efface a writing; to efface a name.

3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to efface the image of a person in the mind; to efface ideas or thoughts; to efface gratitude. *Dryden.*

To deface is to injure or impair a figure; to efface is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EFFACE, *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EFFACING, *pp.* Destroying a figure, character or impression, on any thing.

EFFECT, *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*; *ex* and *facio*, to make; It. *effetto*; Fr. *effet*.]

1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; as the effect of luxury; the effect of intemperance.

Poverty, disease and disgrace are the natural effects of dissipation.

2. Consequence; event.

To say that a composition is imperfect, is in effect to say the author is a man. *Anon.*

3. Purpose; general intent.

They spoke to her to that effect. 2 Chron. xxxiv.

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.

Christ is become of no effect to you. Gal. v.

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of no effect.

6. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical effect by fortune or necessity. *Sidney.*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.

No other in effect than what it seems. *Denham.*

8. In the plural, effects are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their effects.

EFFECT, *v. t.* [from the Noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be.

The revolution in France effected a great change of property.

2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to effect an object or purpose.

EFFECTED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EFFECTIBLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EFFECTING, *pp.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EFFECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not effective of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as an effective cause. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of active operation; able; as effective men in an army; an effective force.

EFFECTIVELY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil. *Taylor.*
[In this sense, *effectually* is generally used.]

EFFECT'LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless. *Shak.*

EFFECT'OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. *Derham.*

EFFECT'UAL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were *effectual*.

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the *effectual* working of his power. Eph. iii.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. *Effectual* assassin, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorized.

EFFECT'UALLY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be *effectually* subdued. The city is *effectually* guarded.

EFFECT'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer*. See *Effect*.]

To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to *effectuate* a purpose or desire. *Sidney.*

EFFECT'UATED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EFFECT'UATING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFEM'INACY, *n.* [from *effeminate*.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. *Milton.*

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness. *Taylor.*

EFFEM'INATE, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *femina*, a woman. See *Woman*.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex; as an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful. *Shak.*

EFFEM'INATE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as, to *effeminate* children. *Locke.*

EFFEM'INATE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EFFEM'INATELY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

2. By means of a woman; as *effeminately* vanquished. *Milton.*

EFFEM'INATENESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EFFEMINA'TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

EFFERVESCE, *v. i.* *efferves'*. [L. *effervesco*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to rage. See *Fervent*.]

To be in natural commotion, like liquor when

gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVES'CENCE, *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place, when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid.

EFFERVES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid. *Encyc.*

EFFERVES'CIBLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

EFFERVES'ING, *ppr.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.

EFFE'TE, *a.* [L. *effetus*, *effetus*; *ex* and *factus*, embryo.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes *effete* by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered *effete*, by drouth, or by exhaustion of fertility. *Ray. Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age; as *effete* sensuality. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *efficax*, from *efficio*. See *Effect*.]

Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

EFFICA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

EFFICACY, *n.* [Sp. It. *efficacia*; Fr. *efficace*; from L. *efficax*.]

Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land.

EFFI'CIENCE, *n.* [L. *efficiens*, from *efficio*. See *Effect*.]

1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* is far above us. *Hooker.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or unstable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.

EFFI'CIENT, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is. The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which it is produced.

EFFI'CIENT, *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.

2. He that makes.

EFFI'CIENTLY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

EFFIERCE, *v. t.* *effers'*. To make fierce or furious. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EFFIGY, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to

fashion; *ex* and *figo*, to form or devise; Sp. It. Fr. *effigie*. See *Feign*.]

1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.

2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.

3. On coins, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.

To burn or hang in *effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced or degraded. In France, when a criminal cannot be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation. *Encyc.*

EFFLA'TE, *v. t.* [L. *efflo*.] To fill with breath or air. [Little used.]

EFFLORESCE, *v. t.* *efflores'*. [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco*, *floreo*, to blossom, *flos*, a flower. See *Flower*.]

1. In chemistry, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances *effloresce* by losing their water of crystallization.

Those salts whose crystals *effloresce*, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as the *efflorescence* of salts on plaster.

EFFLORES'CENCE, *n.* In botany, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms. *Martyn.*

2. Among physicians, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c.

3. In chemistry, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts. This is properly a shooting out of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes a saline vegetation, as that of the sulphate of magnesia on the deserts of Siberia, and of natron in Egypt. In butter much salted, the salt shoots in spicules, and an *efflorescence* is often seen on walls formed with plaster. In some species of salts, as in sulphate and carbonate of soda, the *efflorescence* consists of a fine white dust. This kind of *efflorescence* is the contrary of deliquescence. In the latter, the saline crystals decompose the air, or rather abstract moisture from it; in the former, the atmosphere decomposes the saline crystals, and the water of crystallization is abstracted from the salts. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

EFFLORES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface. *Fourcroy.*

EFFLUENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens*, *effluo*; *ex* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow*.]

A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increase. *Milton.*

EFFLU'VIUM, *n.* plu. *effluvia*. [L. from *effluo*, to flow out. See *Flow*.]

The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from moist, if not all terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of

plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EFFLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. *Harvey.*
2. Effusion; flow; as the first *efflux* of men's piety. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows out; emanation. *Thomson.*

LUX, *v. i.* To run or flow away. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

LUXION, *n.* [L. *effluxum*, from *effluo*.] The act of flowing out. *Brown.*

EFFLUVIUM, *n.* That which flows out; effluvia; emanation. *Bacon.*

EFFORCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *efforce*, from *force*.] To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*

EFFORT, *v. t.* To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*

EFFORT, *v. t.* To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.*

EFFORM, *v. t.* [from *form*.] To fashion; to shape. *Taylor.*

FORMATION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form. *Ray.*

EFFORT, *n.* [Fr. *effort*; It. *sforzo*; from *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. See *Force*.] Training; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued efforts of the mind.

EFFUSION, *n.* [L. *effusus*, from *effodio*, to dig out.] The act of digging out of the earth; as the effusion of coins. *Arbutnot.*

EFFRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten. *Spenser.*

EFFRAYABLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

EFFRANATION, *n.* [L. *effrenatio*, from *frangere*, to break, *frangere*, to break, *frangere*, to break.] Rashness or licence; unruliness. *Spenser.*

EFFRONTERY, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *effronter*, to affront.] Impudence; assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. *Effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding.

EFFULGE, *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo*; ex and shine.] To shine.

EFFULGENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as the effulgent sun.

EFFULGING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light. *Savage.*

EFFUMABILITY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor. *Boyle.*

EFFUME, *v. t.* To breathe out. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EFFUSE, *v. t.* [L. *effusus*, from *effundo*; ex and *fundo*, to pour.] To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed. *Milton.*

EFFUSE, *a.* Dissipated; profuse. [Not in use.] *Richardson.*

EFFUSED, *pp.* *effused*. Poured out; shed.

EFFUSING, *ppr.* *effusing*. Pouring out; shedding.

EFFUSION, *n.* [L. *effusio*.] The act of pouring out as a liquid.

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EGLANDULOUS, *a.* [e neg. and glandulous. See *Gland*.] Destitute of glands.

EG'LANTINE, *n.* [Fr. *eglantier*; D. *eglantier*.] A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.

EGOIST, *n.* [from L. *ego*, I.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence and the operations and ideas of their own minds. *Reid.*

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EFFECTIVELY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil. *Taylor.*
[In this sense, *effectually* is generally used.]

EFFECT/LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless. *Shak.*

EFFECT/OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. *Derham.*

EFFECTUAL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were *effectual*.

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the *effectual* working of his power. Eph. iii.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. *Effectual* assassin, in *Mitford*, is unusual and not well authorized.

EFFECTUALLY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be *effectually* subdued. The city is *effectually* guarded.

EFFECTUATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer*. See *Effect*.]

To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to *effectuate* a purpose or desire. *Sidney.*

EFFECTUATED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EFFECTUATING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFEMINACY, *n.* [from *effeminate*.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. *Milton.*

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness. *Taylor.*

EFFEMINATE, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *femina*, a woman. See *Woman*.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon.*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex; as an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful. *Shak.*

EFFEMINATE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as, to *effeminate* children. *Locke.*

EFFEMINATE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATELY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

2. By means of a woman; as *effeminately* vanquished. *Milton.*

EFFEMINATENESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EFFEMINATION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

EFFERVESCE, *v. i.* *efferves'*. [L. *effervesco*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to rage. See *Fervent*.]

To be in natural commotion, like liquor when

gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVES/CENCE, *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid, which takes place, when some part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid.

EFFERVESCENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid. *Encyc.*

EFFERVES/CIBLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

EFFERVES/CING, *ppr.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.

EFFE/TE, *a.* [L. *effetus*, *effetus*; *ex* and *factus*, embryo.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes *effete* by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered *effete*, by drouth, or by exhaustion of fertility. *Ray. Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age; as *effete* sensuality. *South.*

EFFICA/CIOUS, *a.* [L. *efficax*, from *efficio*. See *Effect*.]

Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

EFFICA/CIOUSLY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

EFFICA/CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

EFFICACY, *n.* [Sp. It. *efficacia*; Fr. *efficace*; from L. *efficax*.]

Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land.

EFFI/CIENCE, { *n.* [L. *efficiens*, from *efficio*. See *Effect*.]

1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* is far above us. *Hooker.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or unstable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.

EFFI/CIENT, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is. The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which it is produced.

EFFI/CIENT, *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.

2. He that makes.

EFFI/CIENTLY, *adv.* With effect; effectually.

EFFIERCE, *v. t.* *effers'*. To make fierce or furious. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EFFIGY, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to

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fashion; *ex* and *figo*, to form or devise; Sp. It. Fr. *effigie*. See *Feign*.]

1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.

2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.

3. On coins, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.

To burn or hang in *effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced or degraded. In France, when a criminal cannot be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation. *Encyc.*

EFFLA/TE, *v. t.* [L. *efflo*.] To fill with breath or air. [Little used.]

EFFLORESCE, *v. t.* *efflores'*. [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco*, *floreo*, to blossom, *flas*, a flower. See *Flower*.]

1. In chemistry, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances *effloresce* by losing their water of crystallization. Those salts whose crystals *effloresce*, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as the *efflorescence* of salts on plaster.

EFFLORES/CENCE, *n.* In botany, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms. *Martyn.*

2. Among physicians, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c.

3. In chemistry, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts. This is properly a shooting out of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes a saline vegetation, as that of the sulphate of magnesia on the deserts of Siberia, and of natron in Egypt. In butter much salted, the salt shoots in spiculæ, and an efflorescence is often seen on walls formed with plaster. In some species of salts, as in sulphate and carbonate of soda, the efflorescence consists of a fine white dust. This kind of efflorescence is the contrary of deliquescence. In the latter, the saline crystals decompose the air, or rather abstract moisture from it; in the former, the atmosphere decomposes the saline crystals, and the water of crystallization is abstracted from the salts. *Fourcroy. Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

EFFLORES/CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface. *Fourcroy.*

EFFLUENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens*, *efflus*; *ex* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow*.]

A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increases. *Milton.*

EFFLU/VIUM, *n.* plu. *effluvia*. [L. from *effluo*, to flow out. See *Flow*.]

The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all terrestrial bodies, such as the odor or smell of

plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EFFLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer.

2. Effusion; flow; as the first *efflux* of men's piety.

3. That which flows out; emanation.

Light—*efflux* divine.

EFFLUX, *v. i.* To run or flow away. [Not used.]

EFFLUXION, *n.* [L. *effluxum*, from *effluo*.]

1. The act of flowing out.

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

EFFORCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *efforce*, from *force*.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

2. To force; to ravish.

3. To strain; to exert with effort.

[This word is now rarely used; perhaps never, except in poetry. We now use *force*.]

EFFORM, *v. t.* [from *form*.] To fashion; to shape.

[For this we now use *form*.]

EFFORMATION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form.

[We now use *formation*.]

EFFORT, *n.* [Fr. *effort*; It. *sforzo*; from *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. See *Force*.]

A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued efforts of the mind.

EFFUSION, *n.* [L. *effusus*, from *effodio*, to dig out.]

The act of digging out of the earth; as the effusion of coins.

EFFRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten.

[Not in use.]

EFFRAYABLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful.

[Not in use.]

EFFRENATION, *n.* [L. *effrenatio*, from *frēnum*, a rein.]

Unbridled rashness or licence; unruliness.

[Not in use.]

EFFRONTERY, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *front*.] Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. *Effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding.

EFFULGE, *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo*; *ex* and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor.

EFFULGENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great luster or brightness; splendor; as the effulgence of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being.

EFFULGENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as the effulgent sun.

EFFULGING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light.

EFFUMABILITY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor.

Vol. I.

EFFUME, *v. i.* To breathe out. [Not used.]

EFFUSE, *v. t.* [L. *effusus*, from *effundo*; *ex* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

With gushing blood effused.

EFFUSE, *a.* Dissipated; profuse. [Not in use.]

EFFUSED, *pp.* effused. Poured out; shed.

EFFUSING, *ppr.* effusing. Pouring out; shedding.

EFFUSION, *n.* [L. *effusio*.] The act of pouring out as a liquid.

2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste; as the effusion of blood.

3. The pouring out of words.

4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as the effusions of the Holy Spirit; effusions of grace.

5. That which is poured out.

Wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow.

6. Liberal donation. [Not used.]

EFFUSIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

The effusive south.

EFT, *n.* [Sax. *efeta*.] A newt; an evet; the common lizard.

EFT, *adv.* [Sax.] After; again; soon; quickly.

EFTSOONS, *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, after, and *sona*, soon, soon.] Soon afterwards; in a short time.

E. G. [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an example; for instance.

EGAD, *exclam.* Qu. Ch. 714 A lucky star, good fortune, as we say, *my stars*!

EGER or **EAGRE**, *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.

EGERAN, *n.* [from *Eger*, in Bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidal garnet, of a reddish brown color. It occurs massive or crystallized.

EGERMINE, [Not used. See *Germine*.]

EGEST, *v. t.* [L. *egestum*, from *egere*.] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.

EGESTION, *n.* [L. *egestio*.] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

EGG, *n.* [Sax. *eg*; G. and D. *ei*; Sw. *ägg*; Dan. *eg*. Qu. L. *ovum*, by a change of *g* into *v*. W. *uy*; Arm. *oy*; Ir. *ugh*; Russ. *ikra*, eggs, and the fat or calf of the leg.]

A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls when laid are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yolk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called spawn. Most insects are oviparous.

Egg, to incite, is a mere blunder. [See *Edge*.]

EGGBIRD, *n.* A fowl, a species of tern.

EGILOPEAL, *a.* Affected with the egilops.

EGILOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αγίλωψ*.] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis.

EGLANDULOUS, *a.* [e neg. and glandulous. See *Gland*.] Destitute of glands.

EG/LANTINE, *n.* [Fr. *eglantier*; D. *eglantier*.] A species of rose; the sweet brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower.

E/GOIST, *n.* [from L. *ego*, I.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence and the operations and ideas of their own minds.

EGO/ITY, *n.* Personality. [Not authorized.]

E/GOTISM, *n.* [Fr. *egoisme*; Sp. *egoismo*; from L. *ego*, I.]

Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I*. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance.

A deplorable egotism of character.

E/GOTIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.

EGOTIST/IC, *a.* Addicted to egotism.

2. Containing egotism.

E/GOTIZE, *v. t.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

EGRE/GIOUS, *a.* [L. *egregius*, supposed to be from *e* or *ex* *grege*, from or out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as *egregious* exploits, an *egregious* prince. But in this sense it is seldom applied to persons.

2. In a bad sense, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. In this sense it is often applied to persons; as an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* murderer.

EGRE/GIOUSLY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; usually in a bad sense; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.

EGRE/GIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.

E/GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior*; *e* and *gradior*, to step, Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser*.]

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*.

EGRES/SION, *n.* [L. *egressio*.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.

E/GRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*.] The lesser white heron, a fowl of the genus *Ardea*; an elegant fowl with a white body and a crest on the head.

2. In botany, the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

E/GRIOT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.

EGYP/TIAN, *a.* [from *Egypt*, Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*; supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos*, a principal town, from *gupta*, guarded, fortified. *Asiat. Res.* iii. 304. 335.]

E I T

So *Mesr*, *Mazor*, Heb. מצור, whence *Misraim*, signifies a fortress, from מר to bind or inclose.] Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.

EGYPTIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gypsey. *Blackstone.*

EIDER, *n.* [G. Sw. *cider*.] A species of duck.

EIDER-DOWN, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.

EIGH, *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, *a. ait.* [Sax. *ahtha*, *eahtha* or *ehtha*; G. *acht*; D. *agt*; Sw. *otta*; Dan. *otte*; Goth. *ahthau*; L. *octo*; Gr. *οκτω*; It. *otto*; Sp. *ocho*; Port. *oito*; Fr. *huit*; Arm. *eh* or *eiz*; Ir. *ocht*; W. *wyth* or *wyth*; Corn. *eath*; Gypsey, *ochto*; Hindoo, *aute*.] Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make eight.

EIGHTEEN, *a. ateem.* Eight and ten united.

EIGHTEENTH, *a. tteenth.* The next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, *a. atefold.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, *a. aith.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.

EIGHTH, *n.* In music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones. *Encyc.*

EIGHTHLY, *adv. aithly.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, *a. atieith.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy ninth; the eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, *a. or n. atescor.* [eight and score; score is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

EIGHTY, *a. aty.* Eight times ten; four-score.

EIGNE, *a.* [Norm. *aisne*.] Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as bastard *eigne*. *Blackstone.*

2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

E'ISEL, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar. [Not in use.] *More.*

EISENRAHM, *n.* [G. iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite. *Cleveland.*

E'ITHER, *a. or pron.* [Sax. *agther*, *egther*; D. *yder*; G. *jeder*; Ir. *ceachtar*.] This word seems to be compound, and the first syllable to be the same as *each*. So Sax. *aghuwer*, *each where*, every where. Sax. Chron. An. 1114. 1118.]

1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take *either* orange of the whole number, or take *either* of them. In the last phrase, *either* stands as a pronoun or substitute.

2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

3. Each; every one separately considered. On *either* side of the river. Rev. xxii.

4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a distributive or a conjunction. It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second, or succeeding alternatives.

E J U

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. 1 Kings xviii.

In this sentence, *either* refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.

EJACULATE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculator*, from *jaculo*, to throw or dart, *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.] To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as rays of light *ejaculated*. *Blackmore.*

It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he *ejaculated* a few words.

EJACULATION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the *ejaculation* of light. *Bacon.*

[This sense is nearly obsolete.]

2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered. *Taylor.*

EJACULATORY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

2. Sudden; hasty; as *ejaculatory* repentance. *L'Estrange.*

3. Casting; throwing out.

EJECT, *v. t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum*; *e* and *jacio*, to throw, Fr. *jeter*, L. *jacto*.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. *Sandys. South.*

2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. *Encyc.*

3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman.

4. To dispossess of land or estate.

5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. *Shak.*

6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to *eject* words from a language. *Swift.*

EJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

EJECT'ING, *pp.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

EJECTION, *n.* [L. *ejectio*.] The act of casting out; expulsion.

2. Dismission from office.

3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.

4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting.

5. Rejection.

EJECTMENT, *n.* Literally, a casting out; a dispossession.

2. In law, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term. *Encyc.*

EJECTOR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land. *Blackstone.*

EJULATION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail. Perhaps *j* represents *g*, and this word may be radically one with yell, Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*.] Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation. *Philips.*

E L A

EKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacum*; Sw. *äka*; Dan. *äger*.] The primary sense is to add, or to stretch, extend, increase. Qu. L. *augeo*. The latter seems to be the Eng. to war.]

1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to *eke* a store of provisions. *Spenser.*

2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with out; as, to *eke* or *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance. *Pope.*

3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke out* the time. *Shak.*

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac*; D. *ook*; G. *auch*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; W. *ac*; L. *ac*, and, also. This seems to be the same word as the verb, and to denote, add, join, or addition. Ch. *ἔως* to join.]

Also; likewise; in addition.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

EKEBERGITE, *n.* [from *Ekeberg*.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite. *Cleveland.*

E'KED, *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

E'KING, *pp.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

E'KING, *n.* Increase or addition.

ELABORATE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro*, from *laboro*, labor. See Labor.]

1. To produce with labor.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants and renders the fruit more perfect.

ELABORATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus*.] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness; as an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

ELABORATED, *pp.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

ELABORATELY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

ELABORATENESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor. *Johnson.*

ELABORATING, *pp.* Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

ELABORATION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*

ELA'IN, *n.* [Gr. *ελαιον*, oily.] The oil or liquid principle of oils and fats. *Chemist.*

ELAMP'ING, *a.* [See Lamp.] Shining. [Not in use.]

ELANCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer*, *lancer*, from *lance* or its root.] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanced*—a dart. *Prior.*

E'LAND, *n.* A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa. *Barrow.*

ELA'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ελαιον*, an olive.] A mineral, called also *fettstein* [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions parallel to the sides of a rhombic prism, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imper-

ELA

fectly conchoidal. Some varieties are slightly chatoyant. It is fusible by the blow-pipe into a white enamel. Its colors are greenish or bluish gray, greenish blue and flesh red, and it is more or less translucent.

Cleveland.

ELAPSE, *v. i.* *elaps'*. [*L. elapsus*, from *elabor*, labor, to slide.]

To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; *applied chiefly or wholly to time.*

[Instead of *elapse*, the noun, we use *lapse*.]

ELAPSED, *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

ELAPSING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

ELASTIC, *a.* [from the Gr. *ελαστικός*, to impel, or *ελασ*, or *ελασμός*, to drive; Fr. *élastique*; It. Sp. *elástico*.]

Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus a bow is *elastic*, and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is *elastic*; vapors are *elastic*; and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state.

ELASTICALLY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

Lec.

ELASTICITY, *n.* The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion. Thus *elastic* gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate and fill its former space.

ELATE, *a.* [*L. elatus*.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as *elate* with victory. [*It is used chiefly in poetry.*]

ELATE, *v. t.* To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

2. To raise; to exalt. [*Unusual.*]

Thomson.

ELATED, *pp.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success or prosperity. We say, *elated* with success; *elated* with pride. [*This is used in prose.*]

ELATEDLY, *adv.* With elation.

ELATERIUM, *n.* A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the Momordica elaterium, wild cucumber. It is in thin cakes of a greenish color and bitter taste, and is a powerful cathartic.

Webster's Manual.

ELATERY, *n.* [*Gr. ελατρία*.] Acting force or elasticity; as the *elater* of the air. [*Unusual.*]

Ray.

ELATIN, *n.* The active principle of the elaterium, from which the latter is supposed to derive its cathartic power.

Webster's Manual.

ELATION, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from

success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

Atterbury.

ELBOW, *n.* [*Sax. elboga*, or *elneboga*; *ulna*, the arm, the ell, and *boga*, bow; contracted into *elboga*, elbow; G. *elbogen*; D. *elleboog*; Scot. *elbock*, *elbuck*.]

1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm.

Encyc.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's elbows.

Cowper.

2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building or road.

Encyc.

To be at the elbow, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.

ELBOW, *v. t.* To push with the elbow.

Dryden.

2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

He'll elbow out his neighbors.

Dryden.

ELBOW, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

ELBOW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

Gay.

ELBOW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

South. Shak.

ELD, *n.* [*Sax. eld*, or *eld*, old age. See *Old*.] Old age; decrepitude.

Obs.

2. Old people; persons worn out with age.

Spenser.

[*This word is entirely obsolete. But its derivative elder is in use.*]

ELDER, *a.* [*Sax. ealdor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*. See *Old*.]

1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced or formed before something else; opposed to younger. The elder shall serve the younger.

Gen. xxv.

His elder son was in the field. Luke xv.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; as an *elder* officer or magistrate. In this sense, we generally use *senior*.

ELDER, *n.* One who is older than another or others.

2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your elders have done before you.

L'Estrange.

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience and wisdom, is selected for office. Among rude nations, elderly men are rulers, judges, magistrates or counselors. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people, were *elders*. In the first christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops or overseers. Peter and John call themselves *elders*. The first councils of christians were called *presbyteria*, councils of *elders*.

In the modern presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who, with the pastors or ministers and deacons, compose the consistories or kirk-sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline.

In the first churches of New England, the pastors or ministers were called *elders* or teaching elders.

ELE

ELD'ER, *n.* [*Sax. ellarn*; Sw. *hyll* or *hyll-trä*; Dan. *hyld* or *hyld-træ*; G. *holder* or *hohlander*. It seems to be named from *holtoness*.]

A tree or genus of trees, the Sambucus, of several species. The common elder of America bears black berries. Some species bear red berries. The stem and branches contain a soft pith.

ELD'ERLY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as *elderly* people.

ELD'ERSHIP, *n.* Seniority; the state of being older.

Dryden.

2. The office of an elder.

Eliot.

3. Presbytery; order of elders.

Hooker.

ELD'EST, *a.* [*Sax. ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.]

Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as the *eldest* son or daughter. It seems to be always applied to persons or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things we use *oldest*.

ELD'ING, *n.* [*Sax. alan*, to burn.] Fuel.

Grose.

ELEAT'IC, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Elea, or Velia, a town of the Lucani; as the *Eleatic* sect or philosophy.

Encyc.

ELECAMPANE, *n.* [*D. alant*; G. *alant* or *alantwurzel*; L. *helenium*, from Gr. *ἑλένιον*, which signifies this plant and a feast in honor of Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen. The last part of the word is from the Latin *campana*; inula campana.]

A genus of plants, the Inula, of many species. The common elecampane has a perennial, thick, branching root, of a strong odor, and is used in medicine. It is sometimes called yellow star-wort. The Germans are said to candy the root, like ginger, calling it German spice.

Encyc. Hill.

ELECT', *v. t.* [*L. electus*, from *eligo*; *e* or *ex* and *lego*, Gr. *λέγω*, to choose; Fr. *élire*, from *éliger*; It. *eleggere*; Sp. *elegir*; Port. *eleger*.]

1. Properly, to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence,

2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to *elect* a representative by ballot or viva voce; to *elect* a president or governor.

3. In *theology*, to designate, choose or select as an object of mercy or favor.

4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

ELECT', *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence,

2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine councils.

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated or invested with office; as *bishop elect*; *emperor elect*; *governor* or *mayor*

elect. But in the scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.
ELECT', *n.* One chosen or set apart; *applied to Christ.*

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. *Is. xlii.*

2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, *the elect.*

Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? *Luke xviii.*

If it were possible, they shall deceive the very *elect.* *Matt. xxiv.*

He shall send his angels—and they shall gather his *elect* from the four winds. *Matt. xxiv.*

3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; *applied to the Israelites.* *Is. xlv.*

ELECTED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

ELECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.

ELECTION, *n.* [*L. electio.*] The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence appropriately,
 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands or viva voce; as the *election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his *election* to accept or refuse.

4. Power of choosing or selecting. *Davies.*

5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction. To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

6. In *theology*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.

There is a remnant according to the *election* of grace. *Rom. xi.*

7. The public choice of officers.
 8. The day of a public choice of officers.
 9. Those who are elected.

The *election* hath obtained it. *Rom. xi.*

ELECTIONEER, *v. i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

ELECTIONEERING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

ELECTIONEERING, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

ELECTIVE, *a.* Dependent on choice, as an *elective* monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to *hereditary*.

2. Bestowed or passing by election; as an office is *elective*.

3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting the power of choice; as an *elective* act.

5. Selecting for combination; as *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

ELECTIVELY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECT'OR, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In free governments, the people or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be *electors* of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly *electors* of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the *elector* of Saxony.

ELECT'ORAL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors. The *electoral college* in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.

ELECTORALITY, for *electorate*, is not used.

ELECTORATE, *n.* The dignity of an elector in the German empire.

2. The territory of an elector in the German empire.

ELECT'RE, *n.* [*L. electrum.*] Amber. [Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.]

ELECT'RESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

Chesterfield.

ELECT'RIC, { *a* [*Fr. electrique*; *It. elet-*
ELECT'RICAL, { *trico*; *Sp. electrico*; *from L. electrum, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.*]

1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as an *electric* body, such as amber and glass; an *electric* substance.

2. In general, pertaining to electricity; as *electric* power or virtue; *electric* attraction or repulsion; *electric* fluid.

3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as *electrical* effects; *electric* vapor; *electric* shock.

4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as the *electric* eel or fish.

ELECT'RIC, *n.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. Hence an *electric* is called a *non-conductor*, an *electric per se*. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.

ELECT'RICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRI'CIAN, *n.* A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, *n.* The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself. As it exists in bodies, it is denominated a property of

those bodies, though it may be a distinct substance, invisible, intangible and imponderable. When an *electric* body is rubbed with a soft dry substance, as with woollen cloth, silk or fur, it attracts or repels light substances, at a greater or less distance, according to the strength of the electric virtue; and the friction may be continued, or increased, till the electric body will emit sparks or flashes resembling fire, accompanied with a sharp sound. When the electric fluid passes from cloud to cloud, from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, it is called *lightning*, and produces thunder. Bodies which, when rubbed, exhibit this property, are called *electrics* or *non-conductors*. Bodies, which, when excited, do not exhibit this property, as water and metals, are called *non-electrics* or *conductors*, as they readily convey electricity from one body to another, at any distance, and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion, that no perceptible space of time is required for its passage to any known distance. *Cavallo. Encyc.*

It is doubted by modern philosophers whether electricity is a fluid or material substance. Electricity, according to Professor Silliman, is a power which causes repulsion and attraction between the masses of bodies under its influence; a power which causes the heterogeneous particles of bodies to separate, thus producing chemical decomposition; one of the causes of magnetism.

ELECTRIFIABLE, *a.* [*from electrify.*] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. *Fourcroy.*

2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.

ELECTRIFICATION, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity. *Encyc. art. Bell.*

ELECTRIFIED, *pp.* Charged with electricity. *Encyc.*

ELECTRIFY, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. *Encyc. Cavallo.*

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was *electrified*.

ELECTRIFY, *v. i.* To become electric.

ELECTRIFYING, *ppr.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

ELECTRIZATION, *n.* The act of electrifying. *Ur.*

ELECTRIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. electrifier.*] To electrify; a word in popular use.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electromagnetic* phenomena. *Henry.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of elec-

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tricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

ELECTROMETER, *n.* [*L. electrum*, *Gr. ηλεκτρον*, amber, and *μετρον*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.

ELECTROMETRIC, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as an *electrometrical* experiment.

ELECTRO-MOTION, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion; as *electro-motive* power.

ELECTROMOTOR, *n.* [*electrum* and *motor*.] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

ELECTRON, *n.* Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

ELECTROPHOR, *n.* [*electrum* and *φορος*, to bear.] An instrument for preserving electricity a long time.

ELECTRO-POSITIVE, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ELECTRUM, *n.* [*L. amber*.] In mineralogy, an argenteous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brassy yellow color.

ELECTUARY, *n.* [*Low L. electarium*, *electuarium*; *Gr. εκλεκταριον*, or *εκλεκτρον*, from *λεγω*, to lick. *Vossius*.] In pharmacy, a form of medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey or sirup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, like boluses.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *a.* [*Gr. ελεημοσυνη*, alms, from *ελεω*, to pity, *ελεος*, compassion; *W. elus*, charitable; *elusen*, alms, benevolence. See *Alms*. It would be well to omit one *e* in this word.]

1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as *eleemosynary* rents or taxes.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning; as an *eleemosynary* corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an *eleemosynary* institution for the support of the poor, sick and impotent; a college founded by donations is an *eleemosynary* institution for the promotion of learning. The corporation entrusted with the care of such institutions is *eleemosynary*.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

ELEGANCE, *n.* [*L. elegantia*; *Fr. elegance*; *It. eleganza*. Probably from *L. eligo*, to choose, though irregularly formed.]

1. The beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says Johnson.

2. Applied to manners or behavior, elegance is that fine polish, politeness or grace, which is acquired by a genteel education, and an association with wellbred company.

3. Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. *Elegance of speaking* is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture; comprehending correct, appropriate and rich expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. *Elegance of composition* consists in correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or well chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as *elegance of dress* or furniture.

4. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the *nicer elegancies of art*.

ELEGANT, *a.* [*L. elegans*.] Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as *elegant manners*.

2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as an *elegant* style or composition.

3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as an *elegant* speaker.

4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions and distribution; as an *elegant* structure.

5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as an *elegant* taste. [This is a loose application of the word; *elegant* being used for *delicate*.]

6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing; as an *elegant* flower.

7. Rich; costly and ornamental; as *elegant* furniture or equipage.

ELEGANTLY, *adv.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as a composition *elegantly* written.

2. With due symmetry; with well formed and duly proportioned parts; as a house *elegantly* built.

3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed; as a room *elegantly* furnished; a woman *elegantly* dressed.

ELEGIAC, *a.* [*Low L. elegiacus*. See *Elegy*.] Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as an *elegiac* lay; *elegiac* strains.

2. Used in elegies. Pentameter verse is *elegiac*.

EL/EGIST, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Goldsmith*.

EL/EGIT, *n.* [*L. eligo*, *elegi*, to choose.] A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are appraised, and delivered to the plaintiff, and if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits.

2. The title to estate by elegit. *Blackstone*.

EL/EGY, *n.* [*L. elegia*; *Gr. elegion*, *elegos*, supposed to be from *λεγω*, to speak or utter. *Qu.* the root of the *L. lugeo*. The verbs may have a common origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.]

1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation. *Shak. Dryden*.

2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies. *Johnson*.

EL/EMENT, *n.* [*L. elementum*; *Fr. element*; *It. and Sp. elemento*; *Arm. elfenn*; *W. elven*, or *elvyz*. This word Owen refers to *elv* or *el*, a moving principle, that which has in itself the power of motion; and *el* is also a spirit or angel, which seems to be the Sax. *elf*, an *elf*. *Vossius* assigns *elementum* to *eleo*, for *oleo*, to grow. See *Elf*.]

1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing; as the *elements* of earth, water, salt, or wood; the *elements* of the world; the *elements* of animal or vegetable bodies. So letters are called the *elements* of language.

2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.

3. In a chemical sense, an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.

An *element* is strictly the last result of chemical analysis; that which cannot be decomposed by any means now employed. An *atom* is the last result of mechanical division; that which cannot be any farther divided, without decomposition: hence there may be both *elementary* and *compound* atoms.

4. In the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as the *elements* of geometry; the *elements* of music; the *elements* of painting; the *elements* of a theory.

5. In popular language, fire, air, earth and water, are called the four *elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these are simple bodies, of which the world is composed. Later discoveries prove air, earth and water to be compound bodies, and fire to be only the extrication of light and heat during combustion.

6. Element, in the singular, is sometimes used for the air. *Shak.*

7. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. Water is the proper *element* of fishes; air, of man. Hence,

8. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper

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- or habits. Faction is the *element* of a demagogue.
9. The matter or substances which compose the world.
The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat. 2 Pet. iii.
10. The outline or sketch; as the *elements* of a plan.
11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.
Passions, the *elements* of life. Pope.
- EL'EMENT, *v. t.* To compound of elements or first principles. Boyle.
2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. Donne.
[This word is rarely or never used.]
- ELEMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.
2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as *elemental* war. Dryden.
3. Produced by elements; as *elemental* strife. Pope.
4. Arising from first principles. Brown.
- ELEMENT'ALITY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. Whillock.
- ELEMENT'ALLY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, "Take, eat; this is my body," *elementally* understood. Milton.
- ELEMENTAR'ITY, } The state of
ELEMENTARINESS, } being element-
ary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state. Brown.
- ELEMENT'ARY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as an *elementary* substance. *Elementary* particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.
2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments; as an *elementary* treatise or disquisition. Reid. Blackstone.
3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or explaining principles; as an *elementary* writer.
- EL'EMI, *n.* The gum elemi, so called; but said to be a resinous substance, the produce of the *Amyris elemifera*, a small tree or shrub of South America. It is of a whitish color tinged with green or yellow.
- ELENCH', *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. *ελεγχος*, from *ελεγω*, to argue, to refute.]
1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [Little used.] Brown.
2. In *antiquity*, a kind of earring set with pearls. Encyc.
- ELENCH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.
- ELENCH'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of an elench. [Not in use.] Brown.
- ELENCH'IZE, *v. i.* To dispute. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.
- EL'EPHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp*, *ylp*; Gr. *ελεphas*; L. *elephas*, *elephantus*; probably from the Heb. *אֵלֶפָן*, a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.]
1. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging to the order of Bruta. This animal has no foreteeth in either jaw; the canine-teeth are very long; and he has a long proboscis or trunk, by which he conveys food and drink to his mouth. The largest of these animals is about 16 feet long and 14 feet high; but smaller varieties are not more than seven feet high. The eyes are small and the feet short, round, clumsy, and distinguishable only by the toes. The trunk is a cartilaginous and muscular tube, extending from the upper jaw, and is seven or eight feet in length. The general shape of his body resembles that of swine. His skin is rugged, and his hair thin. The two large tusks are of a yellowish color, and extremely hard. The bony substance of these is called *ivory*. The elephant is 30 years in coming to his full growth, and he lives to 150 or 200 years of age. Elephants are natives of the warm climates of Africa and Asia, where they are employed as beasts of burden. They were formerly used in war. Encyc.
2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. Dryden.
- EL'EPHANT-BEETLE, *n.* A large species of *Scarabæus*, or beetle, found in South America. It is of a black color; the body covered with a hard shell, as thick as that of a crab. It is nearly four inches long. The feelers are horny, and the proboscis an inch and a quarter in length. Encyc.
- EL'EPHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *Elephantopus*. Muhlenberg.
- EL'EPHANTIASIS, *n.* [L. and Gr. from *ελεphas*, elephant.]
- A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those of an elephant. It is a chronic and contagious disease, marked by a thickening and greasiness of the legs, with loss of hair and feeling, a swelling of the face, and a hoarse nasal voice. It affects the whole body; the bones, as well as the skin, are covered with spots and tumors, at first red, but afterwards black. Core. Encyc.
- EL'EPHANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant: or perhaps white, like ivory.
2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors and generals; so called perhaps, as being made of ivory.
- ELEUSIN'IAN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres.
- ELEVATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo*; *e* and *levo*, to raise; Fr. *elever*; Sp. *elevar*; It. *elevare*; Eng. to lift. See *Lift*.]
1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.
2. To exalt; to raise to higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.
3. To improve, refine or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to *elevate* the mind.
4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character; to *elevate* a nation.
5. To elate with pride. Milton.
6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.
7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction. [Not used.] Hooker.
8. To raise from any tone to one more acute; as, to *elevate* the voice.
9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.
- EL'EVATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus*.] Elevated; raised aloft. Milton.
- EL'EVATED, *pp.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.
- EL'EVATING, *ppr.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.
- ELEVATION, *n.* [L. *elevatio*.] The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.
2. The act of exalting in rank, degree or condition; as the *elevation* of a man to a throne.
3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity. Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. Locke.
4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas. Norris.
5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. Watson.
6. Exaltation of character or manners.
7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. Hooker.
8. An elevated place or station.
9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.
10. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.
11. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.
12. In *gunnery*, the angle which the chace of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon. Bailey.
13. In *dialling*, the angle which the style makes with the subtylar line. Bailey.
- Elevation of the Host, in Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore. Encyc.
- EL'EVATOR, *n.* One who raises, lifts or exalts.
2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.
3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone. Core.
- EL'EVATORY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Core. Encyc.
- ELEV'E, *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another. Chesterfield.
- ELEV'EN, *a.* *eleven*. [Sax. *endlefe*, *endlefa*, *endlefa*; Sw. *elwa*; Dan. *elleve*; G. and D. *elf*; Isl. *ellefu*. Qu. *one left after ten*.] Ten and one added; as *eleven* men.
- ELEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *endhyfta*, *endlesta*; Sw. *elfte*; Dan. *ellefte*; D. *elfde*; G. *elfte*.] The next in order to the tenth; as the *eleventh* chapter.
- ELF, *n.* plu. *elves*. [Sax. *elf*, or *elfenn*, a spirit, the night-mar; a ghost, hag or witch; Sw. *älf*. In W. *el* is a moving principle, a spirit; *elw* is the same; *elw* is to move onward, to go; *elven* is an operative cause, a constituent part, an element; and *elf* is what moves in a simple or pure state, a spirit or demon. From these facts, it would seem that *elf* is from a verb signifying to move, to flow; and *älf* or *elf* in Swedish, *elv* in Danish, is a river, whence *Elbe*. So *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing of air. In Saxon *al* is oil and an *el*, and

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elan is to kindle; all perhaps from the sense of moving, flowing or shooting along. The *elf* seems to correspond to the demon of the Greeks.]

1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. Hence in Scottish, *elf-shot* is an elf-arrow; an arrow-head of flint, supposed to be shot by elf; and it signifies also a disease supposed to be produced by the agency of spirits.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.

Shak.

2. An evil spirit; a devil.

Dryden.

3. A diminutive person.

Shenstone.

ELF, v. t. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled.

This work was formerly ascribed to *elves*.

Johnson. Shak.

ELF-ARROW, n. A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

Encyc.

ELF-LOCK, n. A knot of hair twisted by elves.

Shak.

ELF-IN, a. Relating or pertaining to elves.

Spenser.

ELF-IN, n. A little urchin.

Shenstone.

ELFISH, a. Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

Mason.

ELICIT, v. t. [L. *elicio*; *e* or *ex* and *lacio*, to allure, D. *lokken*, G. *locken*, Sw. *locka*, Dan. *lokke*. Class Lg.]

1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion.

2. To strike out; as, to *elicit* sparks of fire by collision.

ELICIT, a. Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence.

Little used.

ELICITATION, n. The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.

Johnson.

ELICITED, pp. Brought or drawn out; struck out.

Bramhall.

ELICITING, ppr. Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

ELIDE, v. t. [L. *elido*; *e* and *lido*.] To break or dash in pieces; to crush.

[Not used.]

Hooker.

2. To cut off a syllable.

Brit. Crit.

ELIGIBILITY, n. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.

2. The state of being capable of being chosen to an office.

U. States.

ELIGIBLE, a. [Fr. from L. *eligo*, to choose or select; *e* and *lego*.]

1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

In deep distress, certainty is more *eligible* than suspense.

Clarissa.

2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.

3. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

ELIGIBLENESS, n. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

ELIGIBLY, adv. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

ELIMINATE, v. t. [L. *elimino*; *e* or *ex* and *limen*, threshold.]

1. To thrust out of doors.

Lovelace.

2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*.

Med. Repos.

ELIMINATED, pp. Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

ELIMINATING, ppr. Expelling; discharging; throwing off.

ELIMINATION, n. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or secreting by the pores.

ELIQUATION, n. [L. *eliquo*, to melt; *e* and *liquo*.]

In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other; as an alloy of copper and lead.

Encyc. Ure.

ELISION, n. *s* as *z*. [L. *elicio*, from *elido*, to strike off; *e* and *lido*.]

1. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.

2. Division; separation. [Not used.]

Bacon.

ELISOR, n. *s* as *z*. [Norm. *eliser*, to chuse; Fr. *elire*, *elisant*.]

In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is not an indifferent person, as when he is a party to a suit, or related by blood or affinity to either of the parties, the *venire* is issued to the coroners; or if any exception lies to the coroners, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury.

Blackstone.

ELIXATE, v. t. [L. *elixo*.] To extract by boiling.

ELIXATION, n. [L. *elixus*, from *elizio*, to boil, to moisten or macerate, from *lixo*, *lix*.]

1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Brown.

2. In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.

Bailey. Encyc.

ELIXIR, n. [Fr. Sp. Port. *elixir*; It. *elisire*; from L. *elixus*, *elixio*, *lixo*, *lix*, or as others allege, it is from the Arabic *al-ecsir*, chemistry.]

1. In *medicine*, a compound tincture, extracted from two or more ingredients. A tincture is drawn from one ingredient; an elixir from several. But tincture is also applied to a composition of many ingredients. An elixir is a liquid medicine made by a strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than that of a tincture.

Encyc. Quincy.

2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold.

Donne.

3. Quintessence; refined spirit.

South.

4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.

Milton.

ELK, n. [Sax. *elch*; Sw. *elg*; L. *alce*, *alces*; Dan. *els-dyr*. This animal is described by Cesar and Pausanias.]

A quadruped of the Cervine genus, with pal-
mated horns, and a fleshy protuberance on

the throat. The neck is short, with a short, thick, upright mane; the eyes are small; the ears long, broad and slouching; and the upper lip hangs over the under lip. It is the largest of the deer kind, being seventeen hands high and weighing twelve hundred pounds. It is found in the northern regions of Europe, Asia and America. In the latter country it is usually called *Moose*, from the Indian name *musu*.

ELK-NUT, n. A plant, the Hamiltonia, called also oil-nut.

Muhlenberg.

ELL, n. [Sax. *elne*; Sw. *aln*; D. *ell*, *elle*; G. *elle*; Fr. *aune*; Arm. *goalen*; L. *ulna*; Gr. *ωλεν*; W. *elin*, an elbow, and *glin*, the knee. Qu.]

A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain are the English and Flemish. The English ell is three feet and nine inches, or a yard and a quarter. The Flemish ell is 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Flemish as five to three. In Scotland, an ell is 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ English inches.

Encyc.

ELLIPSE, n. *ellips'*. An ellipsis.

ELLIP/SIS, n. plu. *ellip'ses*. [Gr. *ελλειψις*, an omission or defect, from *ελλειπω*, to leave or pass by, *λεπω*, to leave.]

1. In *geometry*, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base.

Bailey. Encyc. Harris.

2. In *grammar*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues which I admire.

ELLIP/SOID, n. [*ellipsis* and Gr. *σφοδ*, form.]

In *conics*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.

Edin. Encyc.

ELLIPSOID/AL, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIP/TIC, a. Pertaining to an ellipse.

ELLIP/TICAL, a. *sis*; having the form of an ellipse; oval.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun, they describe equal areas in equal times.

Cheyne.

2. Defective; as an *elliptical* phrase.

ELLIPTICALLY, adv. According to the figure called an ellipse.

2. Defectively.

ELM, n. [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treou*; D. *olm*; G. *ulme*; Sw. *alm*, or *alm-trä*, elm-tree; Dan. *alm*; L. *ulmus*; Sp. *olmo*, and *alamo*; Corn. *elau*; Russ. *ilema*, *ilma*, or *ilina*. Qu. W. *llwyv*, a platform, a frame, an *elm*, from extending.]

A tree of the genus *Ulmus*. The common elm is one of the largest and most majestic trees of the West, and is cultivated for shade and ornament. Another species, the *fulva*, is called slippery elm, from the quality of its inner bark. One species seems to have been used to support vines.

The treaty which William Penn made with the natives in 1682 was negotiated under a large *Elm* which grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was pros-

trated by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured 24 feet in circumference.

Memoirs of Hist. Soc. Penn.

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms. *Warton.*
ELOCA'TION, *n.* [L. *eloco.*] A removal from the usual place of residence.

Bp. Hall.

2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy. *Fotherby.*

ELOCU'TION, *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor*; *e* and *loquor*, to speak, Gr. *λεγω*, *λαλεω*.]

1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of *elocution*, it is good or bad; clear, fluent or melodious.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *E. Porter.*

2. In *rhetoric*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.

3. Speech; the power of speaking. Whose taste—gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

4. In *ancient treatises on oratory*, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse. *Cicero. Quintilian.*

ELOCU'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

EL'OGIST, *n.* An eulogist. [Not used.]

EL'OGY, } [Fr. *elog*; L. *elogium*;

EL'OGIUM, } *n.* Gr. *λογος*. See *Eulogy*.]

The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [But we generally use *eulogy*.] *Wotton. Holder.*

ELOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner*, to remove far off.]

1. To separate and remove to a distance. *Spenser. Donne.*

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight. The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined*. *Blackstone.*

ELOIN'ATE, *v. t.* To remove. *Howell.*

ELOIN'ED, *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

ELOIN'ING, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

ELOIN'MENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

ELONG', *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*.] To put far off; to retard. *Obs. Shenstone.*

ELON'GATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*, from *longus*. See *Long*.]

1. To lengthen; to extend.

2. To remove farther off. *Brown.*

ELON'GATE, *v. t.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

ELON'GATED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

ELON'GATING, *ppr.* Lengthening; extending.

2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.

ELONGA'TION, *n.* The act of stretching or lengthening; as the *elongation* of a fiber. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being extended.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*

4. Departure; removal; recession.

5. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains. *Pinkerton.*

6. In *astronomy*, the recess of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.

7. In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions. *Encyc. Core.*

ELO'PE, *v. i.* [D. *loopen*, *wegloopen*; G. *laufen*, *entlaufen*; Sw. *löpa*; Dan. *løber*; Sax. *hleapan*; Eng. to *leap*. In all the dialects, except the English, *leap* signifies to run. Qu. Heb. *לָרַץ*. Class Lb. No. 30.]

1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. Particularly and appropriately, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.

2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.

ELO'PEMENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

ELO'PING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master.

E'LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *ελος*.] A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, with a long body, smooth head, one dorsal fin, and a deeply furcated tail, with a horizontal lanceolated spine, above and below, at its base. *Pennant.*

2. The sea-serpent. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

EL'OUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia*, from *eloquor*, *loquor*, to speak; Gr. *λεγω*, *λαλεω*, to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is probably to burst with a sound, for the Gr. has *λαλεω*, a fissure, from the same root; whence *λαλεω*, to open or split; whence L. *lacero*, to tear; and hence perhaps Eng. a *leak*. Qu. the root of *clack*. See Class Lg. No. 51. 27.]

1. Oratory; the act or the art of speaking well, or with fluency and elegance. *Eloquence* comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate and rich expressions, with fluency, animation and suitable action. Hence *eloquence* is adapted to please, affect and persuade. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, were distinguished for their *eloquence* in declamation, debate or argument.

2. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance.

3. Elegant language, uttered with fluency and animation.

She uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shak.*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

EL'OUENT, *a.* Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation; as an *eloquent* orator; an *eloquent* preacher.

2. Composed with elegance and spirit; elegant and animated; adapted to please, affect and persuade; as an *eloquent* address; an *eloquent* petition or remonstrance; an *eloquent* history.

EL'OUENTLY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade.

ELSE, *a.* or *pron. els.* [Sax. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*, from *eller*, or; L. *alius*, *alias*. See *Alien*.]

Other; one or something beside. Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*? [This word, if considered to be an adjective or pronoun, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]

ELSE, *adv. els.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it; that is, if thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. Ps. v. 16. Repent, or *else* I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. Rev. ii. 5.

2. Beside; except that mentioned; as, no where *else*.

ELSEWHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

2. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and *elsewhere*.

ELU'CIDATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido*, from *eluceo*, *luceo*, to shine, or from *lucidus*, clear, bright. See *Light*.]

To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will *elucidate* the subject. An argument may *elucidate* an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

ELU'CIDATED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible.

ELU'CIDATING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDA'TION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

ELU'CIDATOR, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

ELU'DE, *v. t.* [L. *eludo*; *e* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. *eludir*; It. *eludere*; Fr. *eluder*. The Latin verb forms *lusi*, *lusum*; and this may be the Heb. Ch. Ar. *לָחַץ* to deride. Class Ls. No. 5.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* the sight; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection; to *elude* vigilance; to *elude* the force of an argument; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

E M A

Me gentle Delta beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain.
Pope.

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered. The cause of magnetism has hitherto eluded the researches of philosophers.

ELU'DIBLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.
Swift.

ELU'SION, *n.* *s.* as *z.* [*L. elusio.* See *Elude.*] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.
Brown.

ELU'SIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.
Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
Pope.

ELU'SORINESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

ELU'SORY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.
Brown.

ELUTE, *v. t.* [*L. eluo, elutum*; *qu. e* and *lavo.* See *Elutrate.*] To wash off; to cleanse.
Arbutnot.

ELUTRIATE, *v. t.* [*L. elutrio*; *Sw. lutra, luttra*, to cleanse, to defecate; *Dan. lutter, pure*; *Sax. lutter, pure*; *ladian*, to purify; *G. lauter*; *D. louter, pure*; *Ir. gleith.* *Qu. Class Ls. No. 30.*] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor. In *chemistry*, to pulverize and mix a solid substance with water, and decant the extraneous lighter matter that may rise or be suspended in the water.
Coxe. Encyc.

ELUTRIATED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

ELUTRIATING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

ELUTRIATION, *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.

ELUX'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. eluxatus.*] To dislocate. [*See Luxate.*]

ELUXA'TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. [*See Luxation.*]

ELVELOCKS. [*See Elf-lock.*]

ELVERS, *n.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES, *plu. of elf.*

ELV'ISH, *a.* More properly *elfish*, which see.

ELYS'IAN, *a. elyzh'un.* [*L. elysius.*] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as *elysian fields*.

ELYS'IUM, *n. elyzh'um.* [*L. elysium*; *Gr. ἑλύσιον.*] In *ancient mythology*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.
Encyc. Shak.

'EM, A contraction of *them*.
They took 'em.
Hudibras.

EMAC'ERATE, *v. t.* To make lean. [*Not in use.*]

EMAC'ULATE, *v. i.* [*L. emacio, from maceo,*

E M A

or *macer, lean*; *Gr. μῆκος, μῆκος, small*; *Fr. maigre*; *Eng. meager, meek*; *It. Sp. Port. magro*; *D. Sw. Dan. G. mager*; *Ch. 𐤌𐤍𐤔, to be thin.* *Class Mg. No. 2. 9. 13.*] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

EMA'CIATE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.
Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often *emaciate* the most robust bodies.

EMA'CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted.
Shenstone.

EMA'CIATED, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

EMA'CIATING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

EMACIA'TION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

EMAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [*infra.*] To take spots from. [*Little used.*]

EMACULA'TION, *n.* [*L. emaculo, from e and macula, a spot.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Little used.*]

EMANANT, *a.* [*L. emanans.* See *Emanate.*] Issuing or flowing from. *Hale.*

EMANATE, *v. i.* [*L. emanare*; *e* and *mano, to flow*; *Sp. emanar*; *Fr. emaner*; *It. emanare.* *Class Mn. No. 11. 9.*]

1. To issue from a source; to flow from; *applied to fluids*; as, light *emanates* from the sun; perspirable matter, from animal bodies.

2. To proceed from a source or fountain; as, the powers of government in republics *emanate* from the people.

EMANATING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EMANA'TION, *n.* The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.

2. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance or body; efflux; effluvium. Light is an *emanation* from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.

EMANATIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.

EMAN'CIPATE, *v. t.* [*L. emancipo, from e and mancipium, a slave*; *manus, hand, and capio, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.*]

1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave.

2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a *general sense*.

3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age.
Encyc.

EMAN'CIPATE, *a.* Set at liberty.
Cowper.

EMAN'CIPATED, *pp.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; liberated.

E M B

EMAN'CIPATING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.

EMAN'CIPATION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors; the *emancipation* of a son among the Romans; the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

EMAN'CIPATOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

EMA'NE, *v. i.* [*L. emanare.*] To issue or flow from.
Enfield.
But this is not an elegant word. [*See Emanate.*]

EM'ARGINATE, } *a.* [*Fr. marge*; *L. EM'ARGINATED, } margo, whence emargino.*]

1. In *botany*, notched at the end; *applied to the leaf, corol or stigma.* *Martyn.*

2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.
Cleveland.

EM'ARGINATELY, *adv.* In the form of notches.
Eaton.

EM'ASCULATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. emasculo, from e and masculus, a male.* See *Male.*]

1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.

2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign.
Dryden.

To *emasculate* the spirits.
Collier.

EM'ASCULATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.
Hammond.

EM'ASCULATED, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.

EM'ASCULATING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.

EMASCU'ATION, *n.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.

2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EMBA'LE, *v. t.* [*Fr. emballer*; *Sp. embalar*; *It. imballare*; *em, im, for en or in, and balla, balle, bale.*]

1. To make up into a bundle, bale or package; to pack.

2. To bind; to inclose.
Spenser.

EMB'ALM, *v. t. emb'am.* [*Fr. embaumer, from baume, balm, from balsam*; *It. imbalsamare*; *Sp. embalsamar.*]

1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.
Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel. *Gen. 1.*

2. To fill with sweet scent.
Milton.

3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.
The memory of my beloved daughter is *embalmed* in my heart.
N. W.
Virtue alone, with lasting grace,
Embalms the beauties of the face.
Trumbull.

EMB'ALMED, *pp.* Filled with aromatic

plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction.

EMB'ALMER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

EMB'ALMING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay or destruction.

EMB'AR, *v. t.* [*en* and *bar.*] To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast.

2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall.
Spenser.

3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

He *embarr'd* all further trade. *Bacon.*

EMB'ARCA'TION, *n.* Embarkation, which see.

EMB'ARGO, *n.* [*Sp. embargo*; *Port. Fr. id.*] This is a modern word from the Spanish and Portuguese. In Portuguese, *embaraçar*, which the Spanish write *embarazar*, is to *embarrass*, entangle, stop, hinder; *Port. embaraço*, impediment, embarrassment, stop, hinderance. The palatal being changed into *z* and *s*, we have *embarrass* from this word; but *embargo* retains the palatal letter.]

In *commerce*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

EMB'ARGO, *v. t.* [*Sp. Port. embargar.*] To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time *embargoed* by a law of congress.

2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships. The commerce of the United States has been *embargoed*.

EMB'ARGOED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.

EMB'ARGOING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.

EMB'ARK, *v. t.* [*Sp. embarcar*; *Port. id.*; *It. imbarcare*; *Fr. embarquer*; *en* and *barco*, a boat, a barge, a bark.]

1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. The general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

2. To engage a person in any affair. This projector *embarked* his friends in the design or expedition.

EMB'ARK, *v. i.* To go on board of a ship, boat or vessel; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

2. To engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in. The young man *embarked* rashly in speculation, and was ruined.

EMBARKA'TION, *n.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard.

2. That which is embarked; as an *embarkation* of Jesuits. *Smollett.*

3. [*Sp. embarcacion.*] A small vessel, or boat. [*Unusual.*] *Anson's Voyage.*

EMBARKED, *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

EMBARKING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.

EMBAR'RASS, *v. t.* [*Fr. embarrasser*; *Port. embaraçar*; *Sp. embarazar*; from *Sp. embaraço*, *Port. embaraço*, *Fr. embarras*, perplexity, intricacy, hinderance, impediment. In Spanish, formerly *embargo* signified embarrassment, and *embarrar* is to perplex.]

1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are *embarrassed*; the state of our accounts is *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business.

2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes *embarrassed*.

3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; applied to a person or his affairs. In mercantile language, a man or his business is *embarrassed*, when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.

4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady. A young man may be too much *embarrassed* to utter a word.

EMBAR'RASSED, *pp.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EMBAR'RASSING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EMBAR'RASSMENT, *n.* Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement.

2. Confusion of mind.

3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

4. Confusion; abashment.

EMBA'SE, *v. t.* [*en* and *base.*] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

The virtue—of a tree *embased* by the ground.
Bacon.

I have no ignoble end—that may *embase* my poor judgment.
Wotton.

2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

[This word is seldom used.]

EMBA'SEMENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration. *South.*

EM'BASSADE, *n.* An embassy. *Obs. Spenser.*

EMBAS'SADOR, *n.* [*Sp. embajador*; *Port. id.*; *Fr. ambassadeur*; *It. ambasciadore*; *Arm. ambaçador*; *Norm. ambaxeur*. *Spelman* refers this word to the *G. ambact*, which *Cesar* calls *ambactus*, a client or retainer, among the Gauls. *Cluver. Ant. Ger. 1. 8.* favors this opinion, and mentions that, in the laws of Burgundy, *ambascia* was equivalent to the *Ger. ambact*, service, now contracted to *amt*, *D. ampt*, *Dan. ambt*, *Sw. embele*, office, duty, function, employment, province. The Dutch has *ambagt*, trade, handicraft, a manor, a lordship, and *ambagtsman*, a journeyman or mechanic, which is evidently the *Sw. embetesman*. The Danish has also *embele*, office, employment. In Sax. *embeht*, *ymbeht*, is office, duty, employment; *embehtan*, to serve; *embehtman*, a servant; also *ambeht*, collation; *ambyht*, a message or legation, an embassy; *ambyhtsega*, a legate or envoy [a message-sayer.] The word in Gothic is *andbahts*, a servant; *andbahtyan*, to serve. The German has *ambtsbote*, a messenger. The first syllable *em* is from *emb*, *ymb*, *ampt*, about, and the root of *ambact* is *Rg.* See *Pack* and *Dispatch.*]

1. A minister of the highest rank, employed

by one prince or state, at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign. Ambassadors are *ordinary*, when they reside permanently at a foreign court; or *extraordinary*, when they are sent on a special occasion. They are also called ministers. Envoys are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. In *ludicrous language*, a messenger. *Asch.*

EMBAS'SADRESS, *n.* The consort of an ambassador. *Chesterfield.*

2. A woman sent on a public message.

EM'BASSAGE, an embassy, is not used.

EM'BASSY, *n.* [*Sp. Port. embajada*; *Fr. ambassade.*]

1. The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say the king sent an *embassy*, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an *embassy*. The *embassy* consisted of three envoys. The *embassy* was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition. *Milford.*

2. A solemn message. *Taylor.*

Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love. *B. Dickenson.*

3. Ironically, an errand. *Sidney.*

[The old orthography, *ambassade*, *ambassage*, being obsolete, and *embassy* established, I have rendered the orthography of *ambassador* conformable to it in the initial letter.]

EMBAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.

On their *embattled* ranks the waves return.
Milton.

2. To furnish with battlements. *Cyc.*

EMBAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle. *Shak.*

EMBAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed in order of battle.

2. Furnished with battlements; and in heraldry, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. *Cyc. Bailey.*

2. *a.* Having been the place of battle; as an *embattled* plain or field.

EMBAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EMBA'Y, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories. *Mar. Did.*

2. [*Fr. baigner.*] To bathe; to wash. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

EMBA'YED, *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EMBED, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bed.*] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand.

EMBED'DED, *pp.* Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as ore *embedded* in sand.

EMBED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed.

EMBEL'LISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. embellir*, from *belle*, *L. bellus*, pretty.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; applied to persons or things. We embellish the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and style with metaphors.

2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to embellish manners.

EMBEL/LISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EMBEL/LISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to a person or thing.

EMBEL/LISHMENT, *n.* The act of adorning.

2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are embellishments of the person. Virtue is an embellishment of the mind, and liberal arts, the embellishments of society.

EMBER, in *ember-days*, *ember-weeks*, is the Saxon *emb-ren*, or *ymb-ryne*, a circle, circuit or revolution, from *ymb*, *αμφι*, around, and *ren*, or *ryne*, course, from the root of *run*. *Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. *Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *Ember-weeks*, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide* or season.

Lyc. Encyc. LL. Alfred. Sect. 39.

EM'BER-GOOSE, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Colymbus* and order of anser. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys.

EM'BERING, *n.* The *ember-days*, *supra.*

EMBERS, *n. plu.* [Sax. *amyrian*; Scot. *amers*, *aumers*; Ice. *einmyria*.] Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

He takes hot embers, and renews the fires.

Dryden.

It is used by Colebrooke in the singular.

He takes a lighted ember out of the covered vessel.

Asiat. Res. vii. 234.

EMBER-WEEK. [See *Ember*, *supra.*]

EMBEZ/ZLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler*, to filch; *beseler*, id. The primary sense is not quite obvious. If the sense is to strip,

to peel, it coincides with the Ar. *جلب*.

to strip, or Heb. Ch. Syr. *גזל*. In Heb.

Ch. Syr. Sam. *גזל* or *גזל* signifies to plunder. See Class Bs. No. 2. 21. 22. Perhaps the sense is to cut off. No. 21. 54.]

1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into

possession by right. It is not uncommon for men entrusted with public money to embezzle it.

2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

When thou hast embezzled all thy store.

Dryden.

EMBEZ/ZLED, *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EMBEZ/ZLEMENT, *n.* The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use, the money or goods entrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the embezzlements of public money would form a curious history.

2. The thing appropriated.

EMBEZ/ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EMBEZ/ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and employment.

EMBLA'ZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*; Sp. *blasonar*; Port. *blazonar*, *brazonar*; allied to G. *blasen*, D. *blazen*, to blow, and Fr. *blaser*, to burn, Eng. *blaze*. The sense is to swell, to enlarge, to make showy.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores

Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.

Pope.

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,

With gems and golden luster rich emblazed.

Milton.

EMBLA/ZED, *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLA/ZING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLA/ZON, *v. t.* *embla'zn.* [Fr. *blasonner*. See *Emblaze*.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial.

Johnson.

2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.

We find Augustus—emblazoned by the poets.

Hakewill.

EMBLA/ZONED, *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EMBLA/ZONER, *n.* A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.

2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.

EMBLA/ZONING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EMBLA/ZONMENT, *n.* An emblazoning.

Roscoe.

EMBLA/ZONRY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

Milton.

EM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. *εμβλημα*, from *εμβάλλω*, to cast in, to insert.]

1. Properly, inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another.

2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, instructing us in some moral truth. Such is the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, "*agere et pati fortiter Romanum est*," to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman.

Encyc.

3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some moral or political in-

struction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. A balance is an emblem of justice; a crown is the emblem of royalty; a scepter, of power or sovereignty.

4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities. A white robe in scripture is an emblem of purity or righteousness; baptism, of purification.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities.

Feltham.

EMBLEMAT'IC, } Pertaining to or

EMBLEMAT'ICAL, } comprising an emblem.

2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection; as, a crown is emblematic of royalty, a crown being worn by kings.

3. Representing by similar qualities; as, whiteness is emblematic of purity.

4. Using emblems; as emblematic worship.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Swift.

EMBLEMATIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

Brown.

EM'BLEM, *n.* used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear*, emblems; *emleer*, to sow; Fr. *emblaver*; Norm. *bleer*, to sow with corn, from *blé*, *bled*, corn.]

The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. This word is used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted and before harvest. In this case the tenant's executors shall have the emblems. *Emblems* comprehend not only corn, but the produce of any annual plant. But the produce of grass and perennial plants belongs to the lord, or proprietor of the land.

Blackstone.

EM'BLEMIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLEMIZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLEMIZING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EMBLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

Good.

EMBOD'IED, *pp.* [See *Embody*.] Collect-

ed or formed into a body.

EMBOD'Y, *v. t.* [en, in, and body.] To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to embody troops; to embody detached sentiments.

EMBOD'YING, *ppr.* Collecting or forming into a body.

EMBO'GUING, *n.* The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea. [An ill formed word.]

EMBOLDEN, *v. t.* [en and bold.] To give boldness or courage; to encourage. 1 Cor. viii.

EMBOLDENED, *pp.* Encouraged.

EMBOLDENING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness.

EM'BOLISM, *n.* [Gr. *εμβολισμος*, from *εμβάλλω*, to throw in, to insert.]

1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they ad-

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ded a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimeus*. *Encyc.*

2. Intercalated time.

EMBOLIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.
The *embolismal* months are either natural or civil. *Encyc.*

EMBOLIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.
Twelve lunations form a common year; and thirteen, the *embolismic* year. *Grosier's China.*

EMBOLUS, *n.* [Gr. *εμβολος*, from *εμβαλλω*, to thrust in.]
Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston. *Arbutnot.*

EMBORDER, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border.

EMBOSS', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *boss*.] In architecture and sculpture, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relieve or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.

2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances. *Milton.*

3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. *Hanmer.*

EMBOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *emboiter*, for *emboister*, from *boite*, *boiste*, a box.]
To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EMBOSS', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*, from *bosco*, a wood.]
To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thick-
et. [Not used.] *Milton.*

EMBOSS'ED, *pp.* Formed with bosses or raised figures.

EMBOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relieve. *Bacon.*

EMBOSS'MENT, *n.* A prominence, like a boss; a jut.

2. Relief; figures in relieve; raised work. *Addison.*

EMBOTTLE, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bottle*.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOTTLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles. *Philips.*

EMBOW, *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. *Spenser.*

EMBOW'EL, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bowel*.] To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. *Shak.*

2. To take out the internal parts.
Fossils and minerals that the *emboweled* earth
Displays. *Philips.*

3. To sink or inclose in another substance. *Spenser.*

EMBOW'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EMBOW'ELER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EMBOW'ELING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EMBOW'ER, *v. i.* [from *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower. *Spenser.*

EMBRA'CE, *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *en* and *bras*, the arm; Sp. *abrazar*, from *brazo*, the arm; It. *abbracciare*, *imbracciare*, from *braccio*, the arm; Ir. *umbracaim*, from *brae*, the arm. See *Brace*.]

1. To take, clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection.

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Paul called to him the disciples and *embraced* them. *Acts xx.*

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to *embrace* the christian religion; to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favor.

3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences. *Johnson.*

4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *em-
braced*. *Denham.*

5. To receive; to admit.
What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take; to accept.
Fleance—must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shak.*

7. To have carnal intercourse with. *Spenser.*

8. To put on. *Blackstone.*

9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly.

EMBRA'CE, *v. i.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

EMBRA'CE, *n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms.

2. Reception of one thing into another.

3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EMBRA'CED, *pp.* Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted.

2. Influenced corruptly; biassed; as a juror. *Blackstone.*

EMBRA'CEMENT, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple. [Little used.] *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. *Shak.*

5. Willing acceptance. [Little used.]

EMBRA'CER, *n.* The person who embraces.

2. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EMBRA'CERY, *n.* In law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like. *Blackstone.*

EMBRA'GING, *ppr.* Clapping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse.

2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly. *Blackstone.*

EMBRA'ID, *v. t.* To upbraid. [Not in use.] *Elyot.*

EMBRASU'RE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *ebra-* *ser*, to widen. *Lunier*. If *Lunier* is right, this coincides with the Sp. *abrasar*, Port. *abrazar*, to burn, Sp. to squander or dissipate.]

1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.

2. In architecture, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light. *Encyc.*

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EMBRA'VE, *v. t.* [See *Brave*.] To embellish; to make showy. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold. *Beaum.*

EMBRO'ATE, *v. t.* [Gr. *εμβρεα*, *εμβρεα*, to moisten, to rain; It. *embrocare*.]
In surgery and medicine, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c., by means of a cloth or sponge. *Care.* *Encyc.*

EMBRO'ATED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.

EMBRO'ATING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EMBRO'ATION, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part, with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c. *Care.* *Encyc.*

2. The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

EMBROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. Port. *bordar*; W. *brodiane*, to embroider, to make compact, to darn. Qu. *border*.]
To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs or muslin.
Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. *Ex. xxviii.*

EMBROID'ERED, *pp.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EMBROID'ERER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EMBROID'ERING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EMBROID'ERY, *n.* Work in gold, silver or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. *Pope.* *Encyc.*

2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors; as the natural *embroidery* of meadows. *Spectator.*

EMBROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller*, *brouiller*; It. *imbrogliare*, *brogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrollhar*; properly to turn, to stir or agitate, to mix, to twist. See *Broll*.]

1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion.
The christian antiquities at Rome—are *embroided* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.
The royal house *embroided* in civil war. *Dryden.*

EMBROIL'ED, *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EMBROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EMBROIL'MENT, *n.* Confusion; disturbance. *Masandrell.*

EMBROTH'EL, *v. t.* [See *Brothel*.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EM'BRYO, *n.* [Gr. *εμβρυον*; L. *embryon*; from Gr. *εμ* and *βρυω*, to shoot, bud, germinate. The Greek word is contracted probably from *βρυδα*, for it gives *βρυα*; and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng. *brood* and *breed*.]

In physiology, the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several

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members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a fetus. *Encyc.*

2. The rudiments of a plant.

3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embryo. *Swift.*

EMBRYO, *n.* [L. *embryo*, to grow.] Pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as an embryo-bud. *Darwin.*

EMBRYOTOMY, *n.* [embryo and Gr. *tomos*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero. *Coze.*

EMBURY, *v. t.* To employ. [Not used.]

EMEND, *v. t.* To amend. [Not used.]

EMENDABLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis*, from *emendo*, to correct; *e* and *menda*, a spot or blemish.] Capable of being amended or corrected. [See *Amendable*.]

EMENDATION, *n.* [L. *emendatio*.] The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*, *amendment*, the French orthography.

2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

The last edition of the book contains many emendations.

EMENDATOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

EMENDATORY, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction. *Warton.*

EMERALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda*; Port. *id.*; It. *smaraldo*; Fr. *emeraude*; Arm. *emeraudenn*; G. D. Dan. *smaragd*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. *μαργαρις* and *σμεραγδης*; Ch. *سمرجد*; Syr. *ܡܪܓܪܝܬܐ*; Ar. *زمرد*.] It is probable that the European words are from the oriental, though much altered. The verb *مَرَجَ* signifies to sing, to call, to amputate, &c.; but the meaning of emerald is not obvious.]

A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. It is always crystalized, and almost always appears in regular, hexahedral prisms, more or less perfect, and sometimes slightly modified by truncations on the edges, or on the solid angles. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blowpipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. The finest emeralds have been found in Peru.

The subspecies of emerald are the precious emerald and the beryl.

EMERGE, *v. i.* *emeri*. [L. *emerge*; *e*, ex, and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to emerge from the water or from the ocean.

Thetis—emerging from the deep. *Dryden.*

We say, a planet emerges from the sun's light; a star emerging from chaos. It is opposed to *immerge*.

2. To issue; to proceed from. *Newton.*

3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. The sun is said to *emerge*, when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge*, when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.

4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; as, to emerge from poverty or obscurity; to emerge from the gloom of despondency.

EMERGENCE, *n.* The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter.

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white color of all refracted light, at its first emergence—is compounded of various colors. *Newton.*

3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency. *Glansville.*

4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In case of emergency, [or in an emergency] he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*

EMERGENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear emergent. *Milton.*

2. Issuing or proceeding from. *South.*

3. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity.

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as an emergent occasion. *Clarendon.*

EMERITED, *a.* [L. *emeritus*.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Evelyn.*

EMERODS, *n.* with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*, Gr. *αιμορροειδες*, from *αιμορροω*, to labor under a flowing of blood; *αιμα*, blood, and *ρρω*, to flow.] Hemorrhoids; piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, with a discharge of blood.

The Lord will smite thee—with the emerods. *Deut. xxviii.*

EMERSION, *n.* [from L. *emerge*. See *Emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to *immersion*.

2. In astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as the emersion of the moon from the shadow of the earth: also, the time of reappearance.

3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.

4. Extrication. *Black.*

EMERY, *n.* [Fr. *emeril*, *meri*; Sp. *esmeril*; D. *ameril*; G. *schmergel*; Gr. and L. *smiris*.] A mineral, said to be a compact variety of corundum, being equal to it in hardness. It is always amorphous; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones.

The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. *Hill. Cleaveland.*

EMETIC, *a.* [It. Sp. *emetico*; Fr. *emetique*; from Gr. *εμεω*, to vomit.]

Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the oesophagus and mouth.

EMETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

EMETICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. *Boyle.*

EMETIN, *n.* [See *Emetic*.] A substance obtained from the root of ipecacuana, half a grain of which is a powerful emetic.

Ure.

E'NEW, *n.* A name of the Cassowary.

EMICATION, *n.* [L. *emicatio*, *emico*, from *e* and *mico*, to sparkle, that is, to dart.]

A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

EMICTION, *n.* [L. *mingo*, *mictum*.] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. *Harvey.*

EMIGRANT, *a.* [See *Emigrate*.] Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EMIGRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EMIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro*; *e* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish and Scotch, *emigrate*, in great numbers, to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

EMIGRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EMIGRATION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state or kingdom is not called *emigration*, but simply *removal*.

EMINENCE, *n.* [L. *eminentia*, from *emineo*, to stand out; *emineo*, to stand or show itself above; *e* and *mineo*, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward. See Class Mn. No. 9. 11.]

1. Elevation, highth, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an eminence. *Burke.*

2. Summit; highest part. *Ray.*

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of eminences on any plain or smooth surface.

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an eminence, and make him conspicuous. Eminence is always exposed to envy.

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness.

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Office, rank and great talents give *eminence* to men in society.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation, by teaching content.

6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; distinction. *Shak.*
8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others. *Encyc.*

EM'INENT, *a.* [L. *eminens*, from *emineo*.]

1. High; lofty; as an *eminent* place. *Ezek. xvi.*
2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold *eminent* stations in society, as do ministers, judges and legislators.
3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable; as an *eminent* historian or poet; an *eminent* scholar. Burke was an *eminent* orator; Watts and Cowper were *eminent* for their piety.

EM'INENTLY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

E'MIR, *n.* [Ar. *أمير* Emir, a commander, from *أمر* to command, Heb. *צוה* to speak, Ch. Syr. Sam. id.]

A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the Caliphs, but when they assumed the title of Sultan, that of Emir remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah.

EM'ISSARY, *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *emissaire*; Sp. *emisario*; It. *emissario*.]

A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.

If one of the four gospels be genuine, we have, in that one, strong reason to believe, that we possess the accounts which the original *emissaries* of the religion delivered.

Paley, Evid. Christ.
[This sense is now unusual.]

2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favorable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes; a spy; but an *emissary* may differ from a *spy*. A *spy* in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard. *Bacon. Swift.*
3. That which sends out or emits. [Not used.] *Arbutnot.*

Emissary vessels, in anatomy, the same as *excretory*.

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EM'ISSARY, *a.* Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *emissio*, from *emitto*, to send out.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of odors from plants; the *emission* of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the *emission* of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.
3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government. We say, notes or bills of various *emissions* were in circulation.

EMIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto*; *e* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and moon *emit* light; animal bodies *emit* perspirable matter; putrescent substances *emit* offensive or noxious exhalations.
2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to *emit* an arrow. [Unusual.] *Prior.*
3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.] *Ayliffe.*
4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation. The United States have once *emitted* treasury notes.

No state shall *emit* bills of credit.

Const. United States.

EMMEN'AGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. *εμμηρος*, menstruous, or *εμ*, in, and *μηρ*, month, and *αγω*, to lead.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge. *Encyc.*

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *amet*, *amette*; G. *ameise*.]

An ant or pismire.

EMMEW', *v. t.* [See *Mew*.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage. *Shak.*

EMMÖVE, *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EMOLLES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens*, softening. See *Emolliate*.]

In *metallurgy*, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility. *Kirwan.*

EMOL'LIATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio*, *mollio*, to soften; *mollis*, soft; Eng. *mellow*, mild; Russ. *milyuy*, to pity; *umiliayus*, to repent. See *Mellow*.]

To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor. *Pinkerton, Geog.*

[This is a new word, though well formed and applied; but what connection is there between *softening* and *forgetting*? *Lost* is here the proper word for *forgotten*.]

EMOL'LIATED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

EMOL'LIATING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

EMOL'LIENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.

Barley is emollient.

Arbutnot.

EMOL'LIENT, *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheaths the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humors. *Quincy. Core.*

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EMOLLI'TION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing. *Bacon.*

EMOL'UMENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, from *emolo*, *molo*, to grind. Originally, toll taken for grinding. See *Mill*.]

1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees and perquisites.
2. Profit; advantage; gains in general.

EMOLUMENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.*

Emongst, for *among*, in Spenser, is a mistake.

EMO'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *emotio*; *emoveo*, to move from; It. *emozione*.]

1. Literally, a moving of the mind or soul; hence, any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility.
2. In a *philosophical* sense, an internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion*. *Kames' El. of Criticism.*

3. *Passion* is the *sensible effect*, the *feeling* to which the mind is subjected, when an object of importance suddenly and imperiously demands its attention. The state of absolute passiveness, in consequence of any sudden percussion of mind, is of short duration. The strong impression, or vivid sensation, immediately produces a reaction correspondent to its nature, either to appropriate and enjoy, or avoid and repel the exciting cause. This reaction is very properly distinguished by the term *emotion*.

Emotions therefore, according to the genuine signification of the word, are principally and primarily applicable to the sensible changes and visible effects, which particular *passions* produce on the frame, in consequence of this reaction, or particular agitation of mind.

Cogan on the Passions.

EMPA'IR, *v. t.* To impair. *Obs.* [See *Impair*.]

EMPA'LE, *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Sp. id.; It. *impalare*; Fr. *empaler*; *en*, in, and L. *palus*, It. Sp. *palo*, a stake, a pale.]

1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*
[We now use *stockade*, in a like sense.]

2. To inclose; to surround.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

3. To inclose; to shut in.

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire. *Milton.*

4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake; a punishment formerly practiced in Rome, and still used in Turkey. *Addison. Encyc.*

EMPA'LED, *pp.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EMPA'LEMENT, *n.* A fencing, fortifying or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

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plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales. *Martyn.*

3. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise. *Warton.*

EMPA'LING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Eng. *pane*, a square. See *Pane* and *Pannel*.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written *pannel*, which see.

EMPAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impanel*, which see.

EMP'ARK, *v. t.* [in and *park*.] To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EMPAR'LANCE, *n.* [See *Imparlance*.]

EMPASM, *n.* *empazm'*. [Gr. *ἐμπασσω*, to sprinkle.]

A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body. *Johnson.*

EMPAS'SION, *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See *Impassion*.] *Milton.*

EMPEACH. [See *Impeach*.]

EMPE'OPLE, *v. t.* *empee'pl.* To form into a people or community. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

EMPERESS. [See *Empress*.]

EMPER'ISHED, *a.* [See *Perish*.] Decayed. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

EM'PEROR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperador*; It. *imperadore*; L. *imperator*, from *impero*, to command, W. *peri*, to command, to cause.]

Literally, the commander of an army. In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia.

EM'PERY, *n.* Empire. *Obs.* *Shak.*

EM'PHASIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμφασις*; *ev* and *phasis*.] In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner.

Encyc. E. Porter.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

EMPHAT'IC, } Forceible; strong; im-
EMPHAT'ICAL, } pressive; as an em-
phatic voice, tone or pronunciation; em-
phatical reasoning.

2. Requiring emphasis; as an *emphatical* word.

3. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in *emphatical* terms.

4. Striking to the eye; as *emphatic* colors. *Boyle.*

EMPHAT'ICALLY, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

2. According to appearance. [Not used.] *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA, } [Gr. *ἐμφυσμα*, from
EMPHYSEM, } *ἐμφυσω*, to inflate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the ad-

mission of air into the cellular membrane. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

EMPHYSEM'ATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμ, ev*, and *φυτεύω*, a planting, *φυτεύω*, to plant.]

Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; as *emphyteutic* lands. *Blackstone.*

EMPIERCE, *v. t.* *empers'*. [em, in, and pierce.] To pierce into; to penetrate. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EMPIGHT, *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

EM'PIRE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imperium*; Sp. It. *imperio*. See *Emperor*.]

1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. No nation can rightfully claim the *empire* of the ocean.

2. The territory, region or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An empire is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be and often is a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian *empire*; the Austrian *empire*; the sovereigns of which are denominated *emperors*. The British dominions are called an *empire*, and since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the *imperial* parliament, but the sovereign is called *king*. By custom in Europe, the *empire* means the German empire; and in juridical acts, it is called the *holy Roman empire*. Hence we say, the *diet of the empire*; the *circles of the empire*; &c. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as the *empire* of reason, or of truth.

4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended; as the *empire* of the sea. *Shak.*

EM'PIRIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπειρία*; *ev* and *πειράω*, to attempt; L. *empiricus*; Fr. *empirique*; Sp. It. *empirico*. See *Peril* and *Pirate*.]

Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan. *Encyc.*

EMPIR'IC, } Pertaining to experi-
EMPIR'ICAL, } ments or experience.

2. Versed in experiments; as an *empiric* alchemist.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies. *Dryden.*

I have avoided that *empirical* morality that cures one vice by means of another. *Rambler.*

EMPIR'ICALLY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks. *Brown.*

EMPIR'ICISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.

2. The practice of medicine without a medi-

cal education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

EMPL'ASTER, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον*, a plaster.] [See *Plaster*, which is now used.]

EMPL'ASTER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EMPL'ASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*. See *Plaster*, *Plastic*.]

Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as *emplastic* applications. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPLE'AD, *v. t.* [em and *plead*.] To charge with a crime; to accuse. But it is now written *impead*, which see.

EMPLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *employer*; Arm. *impligea* or *impligein*; Sp. *emplear*; Port. *empregar*; It. *impiegare*; em or en and *ployer*, *plier*; W. *plygu*; L. *plico*; Gr. *πλέω*; D. *pleegen*. See *Apply*, *Display*, *Deploy*.]

1. To occupy the time, attention and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We *employ* our hands in labor; we *employ* our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is *employed*, when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we *employ* time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily *employed* in reading the scriptures, meditation and prayer; a great portion of life is *employed* to little profit or to very bad purposes.

2. To use as an instrument or means. We *employ* pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We *employ* timber, stones or bricks, in building; we *employ* wool, linen and cotton, in making cloth.

4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and entrust with the management of one's affairs. The president *employed* an envoy to negotiate a treaty. Kings and States *employ* ambassadors at foreign courts.

5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* time; to *employ* an hour, a day or a week; to *employ* one's life.

To *employ* one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EMPLOY', *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,

The whole *employ* of body and of mind.

Pope.

2. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession.

3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EMPLOY'ABLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EMPLOY'ED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EMPLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one

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- who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.
- EMPLOY'ING**, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.
- EMPLOY'MENT**, *n.* The act of employing or using.
2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; as *agricultural employments*; *mechanical employments*. Men, whose *employment* is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.
3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public. The secretary of the treasury has a laborious and responsible *employment*. He is in the *employment* of government.
- EMPLUNGE**. [See *Plunge*.]
- EMPOISON**, *v. t. s* as *z*. [Fr. *empoisonner*. See *Poison*.]
1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. [In this sense, *poison* is generally used; but *empoison* may be used, especially in poetry.]
Sidney. Bacon.
2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. [This may be used, especially in poetry.]
3. To embitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the joys and pleasures of life.
- EMPOISONED**, *pp.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; embittered.
- EMPOISONER**, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which embitters.
- EMPOISONING**, *ppr.* Poisoning; embittering.
- EMPOISONMENT**, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.
- EMPORIUM**, *n.* [L. from the Gr. *emporion*, from *emporos*, to buy; *eu* and *poros*, to pass or go, *Sax. faran*.]
1. A place of merchandize; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam and Hamburg. New York will be an *emporium*.
2. In medicine, the common sensory in the brain.
Coze.
- EMPOVERISH**. [See *Impoverish*.]
- EMPOWER**, *v. t.* [from *en* or *in* and *power*.]
1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. The supreme court is *empowered* to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal. The attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.
2. To give physical power or force; to enable. [In this sense the use is not frequent, and perhaps not used at all.]
- EMPOWERED**, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.
- EMPOWERING**, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.
- EMPRESS**, *n.* [contracted from *emperess*. See *Emperor*.] The consort or spouse of an emperor.
2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.
- EMPRISE**, *n. s* as *z*. [Norm.; *em*, *en*, and *prise*, from *prendre*, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise.
Spenser. Pope.
- [This word is now rarely or never used, except in poetry.]
- EMPTIER**, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.
- EMPTINESS**, *n.* [from *empty*.] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as the *emptiness* of a vessel.
2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden.*
3. Want of solidity or substance; as the *emptiness* of light and shade. *Dryden.*
4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as the *emptiness* of earthly things.
5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge. *Pope.*
- EMPTION**, *n.* [L. *emptio*, from *emo*, to buy.] The act of buying; a purchasing. [Not much used.]
Arbutnot.
- EMPTY**, *a.* [Sax. *æmtig* or *æmti*, from *æmtian*, to be idle, to be vacant, to evacuate, *æmta*, ease, leisure, quiet.]
1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; as an *empty* chest; *empty* space; an *empty* purse is a serious evil.
2. Evacuated; not filled; as *empty* shackles. *Spenser.*
3. Unfurnished; as an *empty* room.
4. Void; devoid.
In civility thou seemest so *empty*. *Shak.*
5. Void; destitute of solid matter; as *empty* air.
6. Destitute of force or effect; as *empty* words.
7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. The pleasures of life are *empty* and unsatisfying.
Pleased with *empty* praise. *Pope.*
8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry. They beat him, and sent him away *empty*.
Mark xii.
9. Hungry.
My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*. *Shak.*
10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; as an *empty* coxcomb.
11. Unfruitful; producing nothing.
Israel is an *empty* vine. *Hosca x.*
Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen. xli.*
12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; as *empty* dreams.
13. Destitute; waste; desolate.
Nineveh is *empty*. *Nah. ii.*
14. Without effect.
The sword of Saul returned not *empty*.
2 Sam. i.
15. Without a cargo; in ballast; as, the ship returned *empty*.
- EMPTY**, *v. t.* To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern.
2. To pour out the contents.
The clouds *empty* themselves on the earth. *Eccles. xi.*
Rivers *empty* themselves into the ocean.
3. To waste; to make desolate. *Jer. li.*
- EMPTY**, *v. t.* To pour out or discharge its contents.
The Connecticut *empties* into the Sound.
2. To become empty.
- EMPTYING**, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.
- EMPTYINGS**, *n.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.
- EMPUR'PLE**, *v. t.* [from *purple*.] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple.
The deep *empurpled* ran. *Philips.*
- EMPUR'PLED**, *pp.* Stained with a purple color.
- EMPUR'PLING**, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color.
- EMPUSE**, *n.* [Gr. *εμψυσα*.] A phantom or specter. [Not used.] *Bp. Taylor.*
- EMPUZ'ZLE**. [See *Puzzle*.]
- EMPYREAL**, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée*; Sp. It. *empireo*; L. *empyræus*; from Gr. *εμψυς*; *ν* and *πυρ*, fire.]
1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.
Go, soar with Plato to the *empyrean* sphere. *Pope.*
2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated; an epithet given to the air, or rather gas, now called *oxygen*. *Higgins.*
- EMPYREAN**, *a.* Empyrean. *Akenside.*
- EMPYREAN**, *n.* [See *Empyrean*.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.
The *empyrean* rung
With halleluiahs. *Milton.*
- EMPYREUMA**, *n.* [Gr. from *eu* and *μπυρ*, fire.]
In *chimistry*, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils, in distillations of animal and vegetable substances.
Nicholson. Encyc.
- EMPYREUMATIC**, *a.* Having the taste or smell of burnt oil, or of burning animal and vegetable substances.
- EMPYRICAL**, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*
- EMPYROSIS**, *n.* [Gr. *εμψυσα*, to burn.] A general fire; a conflagration. [Little used.] *Hall.*
- EMRODS**. [See *Emerods*.]
- EMU**, *n.* A large fowl of S. America, with wings unfit for flight.
This name properly belongs to the Cassowary, but has been erroneously applied, by the Brazilians, to the Rhea or S. American ostrich. *Cuvier.*
- EMULATE**, *v. t.* [L. *emulor*; Sp. *emular*; It. *emulare*. Qu. Gr. *αμαζα*, strife, contest.]
1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. Learn early to *emulate* the good and the great. *Emulate* the virtues and shun the vices of distinguished men.
2. To be equal to.
Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*
3. To imitate; to resemble. [Unusual.]
Convulsion *emulating* the motion of laughter. *Arbutnot.*
- EMULATE**, *a.* Ambitious. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- EMULATED**, *pp.* Rivalled; imitated.

EMULATING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EMULATION, *n.* The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. *Rom. xi.* In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. *Gal. v.*

2. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden.*

3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious emulations shall arise. *Shak.*

EMULATIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EMULATRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

EMULE, *v. t.* To emulate. [*Not used.*]

EMULG'ENT, *a.* [*L. emulgeo*; *e* and *mulgeo*, to milk out.]

Milking or draining out. In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a milking or straining of the serum, whence the name.

Encyc. Harris. Quincy. Parr.

EMULG'ENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.

EMULOUS, *a.* [*L. emulus*.] Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with of; as *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

2. Rivaling; engaged in competition; as *emulous Carthage*. *B. Jonson.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shak.*

EMULOUSLY, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another. *Granville.*

EMULSION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. emulsus*, *emulgeo*, to milk out.]

A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous. *Encyc. Ure.*

EMULSIVE, *a.* Softening; milk-like.

2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as *emulsive acids*. *Fourcroy.*

EMUNCTORY, *n.* [*L. emunctorium*, from *emundus*, *emungo*, to wipe, to cleanse.]

In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct.

Encyc. Coze.

The kidneys and skin are called the common *emunctories*. *Cyc.*

EMUSCA'TION, *n.* [*L. emuscor*.] A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin, *in*, *Gr. en*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*.

En was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *hearken*, from the Saxon infinitive.

ENABLE, *v. t.* [*Norm. enhabler*; *en* and *hable*, *able*. See *Able*.]

1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is *enabled* to work. Learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortitude *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring.

2. To supply with means. Wealth *enables* men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.

3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.

4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means.

ENABLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal.

ENABLEMENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability. *Bacon.*

ENABLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

ENACT, *v. t.* [*en* and *act*.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill.

Shall this bill pass to be *enacted*?

T. Bigelow.

2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.

3. To act; to perform; to effect. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

4. To represent in action. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ENACTED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACT'ING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction; as the *enacting* clause of a bill.

ENACTMENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing and giving validity to a law.

Christian Observer. Walsh.

ENACT'OR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law.

Alberbury.

2. One who performs any thing. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ENACT'URE, *n.* Purpose. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ENAL'LAGE, *n.* *enal'lajy*. [*Gr. enallagē*, change; *enallatō*, to change; *en* and *allatō*.]

A figure, in *grammar*, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another; as *exercitus victor*, for *victoriosus*; *scelus*, for *scelestus*. *Encyc.*

ENAMBUSH, *v. t.* [*en* and *ambush*.] To hide in ambush.

Chapman.

2. To ambush.

ENAMBUSHED, *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

ENAM'EL, *n.* [*en* and *Fr. email*, *Sp. es-*

malte, *It. smalto*, *G. schmelz*, from the root of *melt*.]

1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss.

In the *arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. *Ed. Encyc.*

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxyd of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances. Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.

Encyc. Nicholson.

2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.

3. In *anatomy*, the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth.

Cyc.

ENAM'EL, *v. t.* To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.

2. To paint in enamel. *Encyc.*

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

ENAM'ELAR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAM'ELED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.

ENAM'ELER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colors.

ENAM'ELING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.

ENAM'ELING, *n.* The act or art of laying enamels.

ENAM'OR, *v. t.* [*from the French amour*, *L. amor*, love.]

To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with of before the person or thing; as, to be *enamored of* a lady; to be *enamored of* books or science.

[*But it is now followed by with.*]

ENAMORA'DO, *n.* One deeply in love.

Herbert.

ENAM'ORED, *pp.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

ENAM'ORING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.

EN'ARMED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c. of a different color from that of the body.

ENARRA'TION, *n.* [*L. enarro*, *narro*, to relate.]

Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]

ENARTHROSIS, *n.* [*Gr. enarthrosis*; *en* and *arthra*, a joint.]

In *anatomy*, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket. *Quincy.*

ENA'TE, *a.* [*L. enatus*.] Growing out. *Smith.*

ENAU'NTER, *adv.* Lest that. *Obs.*

Spenser.

ENCA'GE, *v. t.* [*from cage*.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.

Shak. Donne.

ENCA'GED, *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.

ENCA'GING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.

ENCAMP', *v. i.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company.

They *encamped* in Etham. Ex. xiii.

The Levites shall *encamp* about the tabernacle. Num. i.

2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii.

ENCAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

ENCAMP'ED, *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.

ENCAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.

ENCAMP'MENT, *n.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest.

2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.

ENCANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker.

Shelton.

ENCA'SE, *v. t.* To inclose or confine in a case or cover.

Beaum.

ENCAUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εκαυστικός*, caustic, from *καω*, to burn.]

Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax. *Encaustic* painting, is a method in which wax is employed to give a gloss to colors.

Encyc.

ENCAUSTIC, *n.* Enamel or enameling.

2. The method of painting in burnt wax.

Encyc.

ENCA'VE, *v. t.* [from *cave*.] To hide in a cave or recess.

Shak.

ENCE'INT, *n.* [Fr. from *enceindre*; *en* and *ceindre*, L. *cingo*, to gird.]

In *fortification*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a Roman wall.

Encyc.

ENCE'INT, *a.* In law, pregnant; with child.

Blackstone.

ENCHA'FE, *v. t.* [*en* and *chafe*, Fr. *chauffer*.]

To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [See *Chafe*.]

Shak.

ENCHA'FED, *pp.* Chafed; irritated; enraged.

ENCHA'FING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.

ENCHA'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner*. See *Chain*.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage.

2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine.

Dryden.

3. To link together; to connect.

Howell.

ENCHA'INED, *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.

ENCHA'INING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.

ENCH'ANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*; *en* and

chanter, to sing; L. *incanto*; in and *canto*, to sing. See *Chant* and *Cant*.]

1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.

And now about the cauldron sing,

Like elves and fairies in a ring,

Enchanting all that you put in.

Shak.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Sidney.

3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description *enchants* me; we were *enchanted* with the music.

ENCH'ANTED, *pp.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure.

2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits; as an *enchanted castle*.

ENCH'ANTER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.

2. One who charms or delights.

Enchanter's nightshade, a genus of plants, the *Circæa*.

ENCH'ANTING, *ppr.* Affecting with sorcery, charms or spells.

2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming.

3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing; as an *enchancing* voice; an *enchancing* face.

Simplicity in manners has an *enchancing* effect.

Kames.

ENCH'ANTINGLY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings *enchancingly*.

ENCH'ANTMENT, *n.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells or charms; incantation.

The magicians of Egypt did so with their *enchancements*. Ex. vii.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

The warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*.

Pope.

ENCH'ANTRESS, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic.

Tatler.

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come.

Dryden.

ENCH'ARGE, *v. t.* To give in charge or trust. [Not in use.]

Bp. Hall.

ENCHA'SE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser*; Sp. *engastar*, or *encaxar*, from *caxa*, a box, a chest; Port. *encastoar*, *encaxar*; It. *incastonare*; Fr. *chassis*, a frame; Eng. a case.]

1. To infix or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Johnson.

2. Technically, to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch case.

Encyc.

3. To adorn by being fixed on it.

To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase*.

Dryden.

4. To mark by incision.

Fairfax.

5. To delineate.

Spenser.

ENCHA'SED, *pp.* Enclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.

ENCHA'SING, *ppr.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.

ENCHE'ASON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion. Obs. Spenser.

ENCHIRID'ION, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν* and *χρῖν*, the hand.]

A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. [Not used.]

ENCIN'DERED, *a.* Burnt to cinders.

Cockeram.

ENCIR'CLE, *v. t.* *ensur'd.* [from *circle*.]

1. To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. Luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

2. To encompass; to surround; to environ.

3. To embrace; as, to *encircle* one in the arms.

ENCIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.

ENCIR'CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring.

Sidney.

ENCIR'CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.

ENCLIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εἰς*, inclined; *κλίω*, to incline.]

1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In grammar, an *enclitic* particle or word, is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as *que*, *ne*, and *ve*, in *virumque*, *nonne*, *aliumque*.

2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

Horrie.

ENCLIT'IC, *n.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que*, in *virumque*, which may vary the accent.

2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.

Horrie.

ENCLIT'ICALLY, *adv.* In an *enclitic* manner; by throwing the accent back.

Walker.

ENCLIT'ICS, *a.* In grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words.

ENCLOSE. [See *Inclose*.]

ENCLOU'DED, *a.* [from *cloud*.] Covered with clouds.

Spenser.

ENCOACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach.

Darwin.

ENCOF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOF'FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

Spenser.

ENCOM'BER. [See *Encumber*.]

ENCOM'BERMENT, *n.* Molestation. [Not used.]

Spenser.

ENCOM'IAST, *n.* [Gr. *εὐχολογία*.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

ENCOMIAS'TIC, *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

ENCOMIAS'TIC, *n.* A panegyric.

ENCOM'MIUM, *n.* plu. *encomiums*. [L. from Gr. *εὐχολογία*.]

Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow *encomiums*.

ENCOM'PASS, *v. t.* [from *compass*.] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger.

2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army *encompassed* the city of Jerusalem.

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3. To go or sail round; as, Drake *encircled* the globe.
ENCIRCLED, *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in.
ENCIRCLING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding; confining.
ENCIRCLING, *n.* A surrounding.
 2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking.
ENCORE, a French word, pronounced nearly *ongkore*, and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.
ENCORE, *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.
ENCOUNTER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*, *en* and *contre*, *L. contra*, against, or rather *rencontre*; Sp. *encuentro*; Port. *encontro*; It. *incontro*.]
 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons. To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd.
 2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes less properly, a duel.
 3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.
 4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger.
 5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting.
 6. Occasion; casual incident. [Unusual.]
ENCOUNTER, *v. t.* [Sp. Port. *encontrar*; It. *incontrare*; Fr. *rencontrer*.]
 1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly. [This sense is now uncommon, but still in use.]
 2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies *encounter* each other.
 3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to *encounter* obstacles, impediments or difficulties.
 4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to *encounter* the arguments of opponents. Acts xvii. 18.
 5. To meet as an obstacle. Which ever way the infidel turns, he *encounters* clear evidence of the divine origin of the scriptures.
 6. To oppose; to oppugn.
 7. To meet in mutual kindness. [Little used.]
ENCOUNTER, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [Little used.]
 2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. Three armies *encountered* at Waterloo.
 When applied to one party, it is sometimes followed by *with*; as, the christian army *encountered with* the Saracens.
 3. To meet in opposition or debate.
ENCOUNTERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.
ENCOUNTERER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. Atterbury.

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- ENCOUNTERING**, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.
ENCOURAGE, *v. t.* *enkur'rage*. [Fr. *encourager*; *en* and *courage*, from *cœur*, the heart; It. *incoraggiare*.]
 To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.
 But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. iii.
ENCOURAGED, *pp.* Emboldened; inspired; animated; incited.
ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an *encouragement* to virtue and heroism.
 2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little *encouragement*. The fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people.
ENCOURAGER, *n.* One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.
 The pope is a master of polite learning and a great *encourager* of arts.
ENCOURAGING, *ppr.* Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.
 2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; as an *encouraging* prospect.
ENCOURAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.
ENCRADLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *cradle*.] To lay in a cradle.
ENCRIMSON, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To cover with a crimson color.
ENCRIMSONED, *pp.* Covered with a crimson color.
ENCRINITE, *n.* [Gr. *κρινος*, a lily.] Stonelily; a fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, all perforated by some starry form.
ENCRISPED, *a.* [from *crisp*; Sp. *encrespar*.] Curled; formed in curls.
ENCROACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to catch, to grapple, from *croc*, a hook, W. *crog*, Eng. *crook*.] Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence,
 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; with *on*. The farmer who runs a fence on his neighbor's land, and incloses a piece with his own, *encroaches* on his neighbor's property. Men often *encroach*, in this manner, on the highway. The sea is said to *encroach* on the land, when it wears it away gradually; and the land *encroaches* on the sea, when it is extended into it by alluvion. It is important to prevent one branch of government from *encroaching* on the jurisdiction of another.
 2. To creep on gradually without right. Superstition—a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
 3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.

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- Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
ENCROACHER, *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps.
 2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.
ENCROACHING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.
ENCROACHING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.
 The *encroaching* spirit of power.
ENCROACHINGLY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.
ENCROACHMENT, *n.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.
 2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.
 3. In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment*.
ENCRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a crust. It is written also *incrusted*.
ENCUMBER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*. See *Incumber*.]
 1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.
 2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.
 3. To load with debts; as, an estate is *encumbered* with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.
ENCUMBERED, *pp.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.
ENCUMBERING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.
ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.
 2. Useless addition or load.
 Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
 The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood.
 3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.
ENCYC'LICAL, *a.* [Gr. *εγκυκλιος*; *εν* and *κυκλος*, a circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men. [This word is not used. We now use *circular*.]
ENCYCLOPEDIA, *n.* [Gr. *εν*, in, *κυκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεια*, instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. More particularly, a collection of the principal facts, principles and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles and arranged in alphabetical order; as the French *Encyclopedie*; the *Encyclopedie Britannica*.
ENCYCLOPEDIAN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

END

ENCYCLOPEDIST, *n.* The compiler of an Encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

ENCYSTED, *a.* [from *cyst*.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder or vesicle; as an *encysted* tumor. *Sharp.*

END, *n.* [Sax. *end*, *ende*, or *ænde*; G. *ende*; D. *eind*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Goth. *andei*; Basque, *ondoa*; Sans. *anda* or *anta*; Per. *اندا* *andan*.]

1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth; as the *end* of a house; the *end* of a table; the *end* of a finger; the *end* of a chain or rope. When bodies or figures have equal dimensions, or equal length and breadth, the extremities are called *sides*.
2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time. At the *end* of two months, she returned. *Judges xi.*
3. The conclusion or cessation of an action. Of the increase of his government there shall be no *end*. *Is. ix.*
4. The close or conclusion; as the *end* of a chapter.
5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Ps. xxxvii.*
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*. *Ps. cvii.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. My guilt be on my head and there's an *end*! *Shak.*
8. Close of life; death; decease. Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*
9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; as the *end* of the world.
10. Limit; termination. There is no *end* of the store. *Nahum ii.*
11. Destruction. *Amos viii.* The *end* of all flesh is come. *Gen. vi.*
12. Cause of death; a destroyer. And award Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shak.*
13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion. The *end* of these things is death. *Rom. vi.*
14. A fragment or broken piece. Old odd *ends*. *Shak.*
15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as private *ends*; public *ends*. Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*. *Suckling.* The *end* of the commandments is charity. *1 Tim. i.* A right to the *end*, implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it. *Law.*
16. An *end*, for on *end*, upright; erect; as, his hair stands an *end*.
17. The *ends* of the earth, in scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.

END, *v. t.* To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

END

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. *Gen. ii.*

2. To destroy; to put to death. King Harry, thy sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

END, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage *ends* by the return of a ship.

2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. The discourse *ends* with impressive words.
3. To cease; to come to a close. Winter *ends* in March, and summer in September. A good life *ends* in peace.

END-ALL, *n.* Final close. [Not used.] *Shak.*

ENDAM'AGE, *v. t.* [from *damage*.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice. The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.* So thou shalt *endamage* the revenue of the kings. *Ezra iv.*

ENDAM'AGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

ENDAM'AGEMENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury. *Shak.*

ENDAM'AGING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

ENDANGER, *v. t.* [from *danger*.] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that *endangers* our life, our peace or our happiness.

2. To incur the hazard of. [Unusual.] *Bacon.*

ENDANGERED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

ENDANGERING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

ENDANGERING, *n.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

ENDANGERMENT, *n.* Hazard; danger. *Spenser.*

ENDE'AR, *v. t.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend *endears* him to us, by exciting our sympathy.

2. To raise the price. [Not in use.]

ENDE'ARED, *pp.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

ENDE'ARING, *ppr.* Making dear or more beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, *n.* The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection. Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being beloved; tender affection. *South.*

ENDEAV'OR, *n.* *endeav'or*. [Norm. *devoier*, endeavor; *endevera*, he ought; *endeivent*, they ought. It seems to be from Fr. [*endevoir*] *devoir*, to owe or be indebted, and hence it primarily signifies duty, from the sense of binding, pressure, urgency. Hence our popular phrase, I will do my *endeavor*. In Ir. *dibhirce* is *endeavor*.] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, towards the attainment of an object. The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavor* and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.* Imitation is the *endeavor* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

END

Labor is a continued *endeavor*, or a succession of *endeavors*. *Newton.*

ENDEAV'OR, *v. i.* *endeav'or*. To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In a race, each man *endeavors* to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may *endeavor* to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by *after* before a noun; as, the christian *endeavors* after more strict conformity to the example of Christ.

2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect. It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Chatham.*

ENDEAV'ORED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

ENDEAV'ORER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDEAV'ORING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

ENDE'AGON, *n.* [Gr. *εν, δεσ* and *γωνια*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles. *Bailey. Johnson.*

ENDEI'CTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδεικτικος*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. *Enfield.*

ENDEMIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενδημιος*; *εν* and *δημος*, people.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An *endemic* disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

ENDE'NIZE, *v. t.* [from *denizen*, or its root.] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. *Camden.* [Little used.]

ENDE'NIZEN, *v. t.* [from *denizen*.] To naturalize. *B. Jonson.*

ENDICT, *n.* [See *Indict*, *Indictment*.]

END'ING, *ppr.* [from *end*.] Terminating; closing; concluding.

END'ING, *n.* Termination; conclusion.

2. In grammar, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDITE. [See *Indite*.]

EN'DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive*; It. *endivia*; Sp. *endibia*; L. *intybum*; Ar. *هندب* *hindabon*.] A species of plant, of the genus *Cichorium* or succory; used as a salad.

END'LESS, *a.* [See *End*.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as an *endless* line; *endless* progression; *endless* duration; *endless* bliss.

2. Perpetual; incessant; continual; as *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

END'LESSLY, *adv.* Without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly*.

2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END'LESSNESS, *n.* Extension without end or limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END'LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

END

ENDOTRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] *Donne.*

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. [See *Indorse, Indorsement.*]

ENDOSS, *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser.*] To engrave or carve. *Spenser.*

ENDOW, *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*. Qu. from L. *dos, doto*, or a different Celtic root, for in Ir. *diobhadh* is *dower*. The sense is to set or put on.]

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church; to *endow* a college with a fund to support a professor.

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to induce. Man is *endowed* by his maker with reason.

ENDOWED, *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; induced.

ENDOWING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; inducing.

ENDOWMENT, *n.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the creator. Natural activity of limbs is an *endowment* of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an *endowment* of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon *endowments* of mind.

ENDRUDGE, *v. t.* *endruj'*. To make a drudge or slave. [Not used.] *Hall.*

ENDUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo*.] To induce, which see.

ENDURABLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

ENDURANCE, *n.* [See *Endure.*] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. *Spenser.*

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; a waiting for. [Not used.] *Shak.*

ENDURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endurer*; *en* and *durer*, to last, from *dur*, L. *durus, duro*; Sp. *endurar*. The primary sense of *durus*, hard, is set, fixed. See *Durable.*]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. Ps. ix.
He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure*. Job viii.

ENE

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come to my people? Esther viii.

Can thy heart *endure*, or thy hands be strong? Ezek. xxii.

ENDURE, *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake. 2 Tim. ii.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii.

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4. To continue in. [Not used.] *Brown.*

ENDURED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

ENDURER, *n.* One who bears, suffers or sustains.

2. He or that which continues long.

ENDURING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.

2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

ENDWISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

ENECATE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco*.] To kill. [Not in use.] *Harvey.*

ENEID, *n.* [L. *Æneis*.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which *Æneas* is the hero.

ENEMY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*; Sp. *enemigo*; It. *nemico*; Ir. *namha*; from L. *inimicus*; in neg. and *amicus*, friend.]

1. A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury to gratify his own malice or ill will. A *public enemy* or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party, at war with another.

I say to you, love your *enemies*. Matt. v.
Enemies in war; in peace friends.

2. One who hates or dislikes; as an *enemy* to truth or falsehood.

3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, the *enemy* is the Devil; the archfiend.

4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war, is called the *enemy*.

ENERGETIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικός*, from *ενεργη*, *ενεργω*; *en* and *ργω*, work. See *Energy*.]

1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say, the public safety required *energetic* measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by *energetic* laws. [*Energic* is not used.]

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally *energetic*.

ENERGETICALLY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

ENERGIZE, *v. t.* [from *energy*.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

Harris. Trans. of Pausanias.

ENF

ENERGIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

ENERGIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

ENERGIZER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

ENERGIZING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force.

ENERGY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργεια*; *en* and *ργον*, work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his Almighty *energy*, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its *energy*.

ENERVATE, *a.* [infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

Johnson. Pope.

ENERVATE, *v. t.* [L. *enerv*; *e* and *nervus*, nerve.]

1. To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body. Vices and luxury *enervate* the strength of states.

2. To cut the nerves; as, to *enervate* a horse. *Encyc.*

ENERVATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

ENERVATING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

ENERVATION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

ENERVE, *v. t.* *enerv'*. To weaken; the same as *enervate*.

ENFAMISH, *v. t.* To famish. [See *Famish*.]

ENFEEBLE, *v. t.* [from *feeble*.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance *enfeebles* the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy *enfeebles* the mind. Long wars *enfeebles* a state.

ENFEEBLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

ENFEEBLEMENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation. *Spectator.*

ENFEEBLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFELONED, *a.* [See *Felon*.] Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

ENFEOFF, *v. t.* *enfeff'*. [Law L. *feoffo*, *feoffare*, from *fief*, which see.]

1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

ENF

2. To surrender or give up. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- ENFEOFF'ED, *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.
- ENFEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.
- ENFEOFF'MENT, *n.* The act of giving the fee simple of an estate.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.
- ENFETTER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters. *Shak.*
- ENFEVER, *v. t.* To excite fever in. *Seward.*
- ENFIERCE, *v. t. enfers'.* To make fierce. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- ENFILA'DE, *n.* [*Fr.* a row, from *en* and *fil*, a thread, *L.* *filum*, *Sp.* *hilo.*]
- A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line. *Johnson. Bailey.*
- ENFILA'DE, *v. t.* [*from the noun; Sp. enfilar.*]
- To pierce, scour or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.
- In conducting approaches at a siege, care should be taken that the trenches be not *enfiladed.* *Encyc.*
- In a position to *enfilade* the works at Fort Isle. *Washington.*
- ENFILA'DED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.
- ENFILA'DING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.
- ENFIRE, *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- ENFORCE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *enforcir*; *en* and *force.*]
1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [*See Def. 5.*]
2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to *enforce* a passage.
3. To put in act by violence; to drive.
- Stones enforced from the old Assyrian slings.* *Shak.*
4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. *Shak.*
5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.
6. To compel; to constrain; to force. *Davies.*
7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws.
8. To press with a charge. *Shak.*
9. To prove; to evince. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
- ENFORCE, *v. i.* To attempt by force. [*Not used.*]
- ENFORCE, *n.* Force; strength; power. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
- ENFORCEABLE, *a.* That may be enforced.
- ENFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.
- ENFORCEDLY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice. *Shak.*
- ENFORCEMENT, *n.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. *Raleigh.*
2. That which gives force, energy or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are *enforcements.* *Locke.*

ENG

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains. *Shak.*
5. In a general sense, any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.
6. A putting in execution; as the *enforcement* of law.
- ENFORCER, *n.* One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.
- ENFORCING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.
- ENFORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [*See Form.*]
- ENFOUL'DERED, *a.* [*Fr.* *foudroyer.*] Mixed with lightning. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- ENFRANCHISE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [*from franchise.*] To set free; to liberate from slavery. *Bacon.*
2. To make free of a city, corporation or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies were *enfranchised* by special charters. *Davies. Hale.*
3. To free or release from custody. *Shak.*
4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words. *Watts.*
- ENFRANCHISED, *pp.* Set free; released from bondage.
2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.
- ENFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* Release from slavery or custody. *Shak.*
2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic.
- ENFRANCHISER, *n.* One who *enfranchises.*
- ENFRANCHISING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a freeman in a corporation. *Cowel.*
- ENFROWARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*
- ENFROZEN, *a.* Frozen; congealed. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- ENGAGE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *engager*; *en* and *gager*, to lay, to bet, to hire; *Arm.* *ingagi.* See *Gage* and *Wage.*]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. *Shak.*
2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. *Hudibras.*
3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to *engage* men for service; to *engage* friends to aid in a cause.
4. To embark in an affair; as, be not hasty to *engage* yourself in party disputes.
5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. Good nature *engages* every one to its possessor.
- To every duty he could minds *engage.* *Waller.*
6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. Nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty. The young often *engage* themselves to their sorrow.
7. To attract and fix; as, to *engage* the attention.

ENG

8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. We were *engaged* in conversation. The nation is *engaged* in war.
9. To attack in contest; to encounter. The army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock. The captain *engaged* the ship, at point blank distance.
- ENGAGE, *v. t.* To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies *engaged* at Marengo, in a general battle.
2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. Be cautious not to *engage* in controversy, without indispensable necessity.
3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.
- ENGAGED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.
- ENGAGEDLY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.
- ENGAGEDNESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation. *Flint's Massillon. Panoplist.*
- ENGAGEMENT, *n.* The act of pawning, pledging or making liable for debt.
2. Obligation by agreement or contract. Men are often more ready to make *engagements* than to fulfil them.
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Occupation; employment of the attention.
- Play, by too long or constant *engagement*, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*
6. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; appropriately the conflict of whole armies or fleets, but applied to actions between small squadrons or single ships, rarely to a fight between detachments of land forces.
6. Obligation; motive; that which engages. *Hammond.*
- ENGAGER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.
- ENGAGING, *ppr.* Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking.
2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as *engaging* manners or address.
- ENGAGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.
- ENGAL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*
- ENGALOL, *v. t. enja'le.* To imprison. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- ENGARBOIL, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*]
- ENGARLAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland. *Sidney.*
- ENGARRISON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*
- ENGAS'TRIMUTH, *n.* [*Gr.* *εν, γαστηρ* and *μυθος.*] A ventriloquist. [*Not in use.*]
- ENGENDER, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *engendr*; *Arm.* *enguchenta*; *Sp.* *engendrar*; from the *L.* *gener*, *genero*, *geno*, *gigno.* See *Generate.*]

2. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.
3. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are *engendered* in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes *engendered* in the stomach; intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.
- ENGENDER, *v. t.* To be caused or produced.
- Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*
- ENGENDERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.
- ENGENDERER, *n.* He or that which engenders.
- ENGENDERING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.
- ENGILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*
- ENGINE, *n.* [Fr. *engin*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Arm. *ingn*; from L. *ingenium*; so called from contrivance.]
1. In *mechanics*, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire engine, a steam engine.
 2. A military machine; as a battering ram, &c.
 3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket is an *engine* of death.
 4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire.
 5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose.
 6. An agent for another; usually in an ill sense.
- ENGINEER, *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur*.] In the *military art*, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers*.
2. One who manages engines or artillery. *Philips.*
- ENGINERY, *n.* *en'ginry*. The act of managing engines or artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war. *Milton.*
3. Machination. *Shenstone.*
- ENGIRD', *v. t.* [See *Gird*.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. *Shak.*
- ENGIRD'ED, } *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed.
- ENGIRT', } *pp.* passed.
- ENGIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.
- ENGLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice. *Skelton.*
- ENGLA'IMED, *a.* Furred; clammy. [Not used.]
- ENGLAND, *n.* [See *English*.]
- ENGLISH, *a.* *ing'lish*. [Sax. *Englisc*, from *Engles*, *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of England. The name seems to be derived from *eng*, *ing*, a meadow or plain, a level country; Sax. *ing*; Ice. *inge*; Dan. *eng*; Goth. *winga*; all which seem to be the same word as the Sax. *wang*, *wong*, a plain, and to coincide with the G. *eng*, D. *eng*, W. *ing*, strait, narrow, L. *ango*, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level. The English are the descendants of the *Ingvones* of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of *ing*, a plain, and G. *wohnen*, D. *woonen*, to dwell. The *Ingvones* were inhabitants of the level country.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.
- ENGLISH, *n.* The people of England.
2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America and other countries.
- ENGLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language. *Bacon.*
- ENGLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.
- ENGLISHRY, *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [Not used.]
- ENGLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir*; L. *glutio*.]
1. To swallow. *Shak.*
 2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser. Ascham.*
- [This word is little used. See *Glut*.]
- ENGORE, *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [See *Gore*.] *Spenser.*
- ENGORGE, *v. t.* *engorj'*. [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, the throat.]
- To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities. *Spenser.*
- ENGORGE, *v. i.* *engorj'*. To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*
- ENGORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.
- ENGORGEMENT, *n.* *engorj'ment*. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.
- ENGORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.
- ENGRAFT, *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.
- ENGRA'IL, *v. t.* [Fr. *engréler*, from *grêle*, *grasle*, hail.]
- In *heraldry*, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines. *Johnson. Chapman. Encyc.*
- ENGRA'ILED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.
- ENGRA'IN, *v. t.* [from *grain*.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.
- ENGRA'INED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain; as *engrained* carpets.
- ENGRA'INING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.
- ENGRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [from *grapple*.] To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. [See *Grapple*, which is generally used.]
- ENGRASP, *v. t.* [from *grasp*.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [See *Grasp*, which is generally used.]
- ENGRAVE, *v. t.* pret. *engraved*; *pp.* *engraved* or *engraven*. [Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; It. *graffiare*; W. *cravu*; G. *graben*; D. *graaven*; Gr. *γρᾶν*. See *Grave*.] Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence,
1. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions.
 - Thou shalt *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. Ex. 28.
 2. To picture or represent by incisions.
 3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. Let the laws of God and the principles of morality be *engraved* on the mind in early years.
 4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhumate. [Not now used.]
- ENGRAVED, } *pp.* Cut or marked, as with
- ENGRAVEN, } a chisel or graver; im-
- printed; deeply impressed.
- ENGRAVEMENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.
- ENGRAVER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver.
- ENGRAVERY, *n.* The work of an engraver. [Little used.]
- ENGRAVING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.
- ENGRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture.
- ENGRIEVE, *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. [See *Grieve*.] *Spenser.*
- ENGROSS, *v. t.* [from *gross*, or Fr. *grossir*, *engrossir*, *grossoyer*; Sp. *engrosar*. See *Gross*.]
1. Primarily, to make thick or gross; to thicken. [Not now used.] *Spenser.*
 2. To make larger; to increase in bulk. [Not used.] *Wotton.*
 3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.
 4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. *Engrossing* does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.
 5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration; as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.
 6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to *engross* power.
- ENGROSSSED, *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large fair characters.
- ENGROSSER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.
2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.
- ENGROSSING, *ppr.* Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market.
2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.
- ENGROSSMENT, *n.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole.
2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*
- ENGUARD, *v. t.* [See *Guard*.] To guard; to defend. *Shak.*

ENGULF', *v. t.* To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

ENGULF'ED, *pp.* Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

ENGULF'MENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENHANCE, *v. t.* *enh'ans.* [Norm. *enhancer*, from *hauncer*, to raise. Qu. Norm. *enhance*, *hauz*, *haultz*, high.]

1. To raise; to lift; applied to material things by Spenser, but this application is entirely obsolete.

2. To raise; to advance; to highthen; applied to price or value. War enhances the price of provisions; it enhances rents, and the value of lands.

3. To raise; applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments, &c. Pleasure is enhanced by the difficulty of obtaining it.

4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be enhanced by circumstances.

ENHANCE, *v. i.* *enh'ans.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt enhances rapidly by compound interest.

ENHANCED, *pp.* Raised; advanced; highthened; increased.

ENHANCEMENT, *n.* Rise; increase; augmentation; as the enhancement of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.

2. Increase; aggravation; as the enhancement of evil, grief, punishment, guilt or crime.

ENHANCER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

ENHANCING, *ppr.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

ENHARBOR, *v. t.* To dwell in or inhabit.

ENHARDEN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage.

ENHARMONIC, *a.* [from *harmonic*, *harmony*.]

In music, an epithet applied to such species of composition, as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals than the diatonic and chromatic. An enharmonic interval is the eighth of a tone. *Encyc.*

ENIGMA, *n.* [L. *enigma*; Gr. *αἴνιγμα*, from *αἰνισσομαι*, to hint.]

A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ENIGMAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing a riddle;
ENIGMAT'ICAL, } obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.

2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*

ENIGMATIZE, *v. t.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, } *n.* [Gr. *αἴνιγμα*,
ENIGMATOL'OGY, } and *γραφω*, or *λογος*.]

The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them.

ENJOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre*; *en* and *joindre*, to join; It. *ingiungere*; L. *injungo*; in and *jungo*. See *Join*. We observe

that the primary sense of *join* is to set, extend or lay to, to throw to or on; otherwise the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To *enjoin* is to set or lay to or on.]

1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Says Johnson, "this word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*." It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent enjoins on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of command; as the duties enjoined by God in the moral law.

2. In law, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. *Kent.*

ENJOIN'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

ENJOIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins.

ENJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing. *Brown.*

ENJOIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *jouir*; Arm. *jouïza*; It. *giuire*. See *Joy*.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. We enjoy the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

I could enjoy the pangs of death, And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of.

Thou shalt beget sons, but thou shalt not enjoy them. *Deut. xxviii.*

3. To have, possess and use with satisfaction; to have, hold or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. We enjoy a free constitution and inestimable privileges.

That the children of Israel may enjoy every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Num. xxxvi.*

The land shall enjoy her sabbaths. *Lev. xxvi.*

To enjoy one's self, is to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind, or to relish the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.

ENJOY', *v. i.* To live in happiness. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

ENJOY'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed. *Pope.*

ENJOY'ED, *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

ENJOY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.

ENJOY'ING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

ENJOY'MENT, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.

2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable; as the enjoyment of an estate; the enjoyment of civil and religious privileges.

ENKIN'DLE, *v. t.* [from *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, *kindle* is generally used.

2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions into a flame; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

ENKIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

ENKIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

ENL'ARD, *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste. *Shak.*

ENL'ARGE, *v. t.* *enl'arg.* [from *large*.] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth or size; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to *enlarge* his possessions; the prince, his dominions; and the landholder, his farm. The body is *enlarged* by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall *enlarge* Japhet. *Gen. ix.*

2. To dilate; to expand; as with joy or love. O ye, Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is *enlarged*. *St. Paul.*

3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science *enlarges* the mind.

4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye; as by a glass.

5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. *Shak.*

6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves on this subject. *Clarendon.*

In this application, the word is generally intransitive.

7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger, in a general sense; a word of general application.

To *enlarge* the heart, may signify to open and expand in good will; to make free, liberal and charitable.

ENL'ARGE, *v. i.* *enl'arg.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.

2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. I might *enlarge* on this topic. *Swift.*

3. To exaggerate.

ENL'ARGED, *pp.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

ENL'ARGEDLY, *adv.* With enlargement. *Mounslagu.*

ENL'ARGEMENT, *n.* Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The *enlargement* of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection or accumulation.

2. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.

3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable.

4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress or straits. *Shak.*

5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

ENL'ARGER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier. *Brown.*

ENL'ARGING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; ex-

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tending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

ENLARGING, *n.* Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, *v. t. enl'te.* To illuminate; to enlighten. *Pope.*
[See *Enlighten*. *Enlight* is rarely used.]

ENLIGHTEN, *v. t. enl'tn.* [from *light*; *Sax. enlithan, enlithan.*]

1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun enlightens the earth.
His lightnings enlightened the world. *Ps. xcvi.*
2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.
Jonathan's eyes were enlightened. *1 Sam. xiv.*
3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to enlighten the mind or understanding.
4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.
Those who were once enlightened. *Heb. vi.*

ENLIGHTENED, *pp.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

ENLIGHTENER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind. *Milton.*

ENLIGHTENING, *ppr.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

ENLINK, *v. t.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect. *Shak.*

ENLIST, *v. t.* [See *List*.] To enroll; to register; to enter a name on a list.

2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer enlists men.

ENLIST, *v. t.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

ENLISTMENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

ENLIVEN, *v. t. enl'vn.* [from *life, live*.] Literally, to give life. Hence,

1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; as, fresh fuel enlivens a fire.
2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. Social mirth and good humor enliven company; they enliven the dull and gloomy.
3. To make cheerful, gay or joyous.

ENLIVENED, *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

ENLIVENER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

ENLIVENING, *ppr.* Giving life, spirit or animation; inspiring; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly or cheerful.

ENLUMINE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten. [See the latter words.]

ENMARBLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden. *Spenser.*

ENMESH, *v. t.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shak.*

ENMITY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*; in and *amitié*, friendship, amity. See *Enemy*.]

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than *aversion* and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure* in de-

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noting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman. *Gen. iii.*

The carnal mind is *enmity* against God. *Rom. viii.*

2. A state of opposition.
The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God. *James iv.*

ENNEAËONTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *onta*, and *dras*.] Having ninety faces. *Cleaveland.*

ENNEAGON, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle.]
In *geometry*, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

ENNEAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *andros*, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having nine stamens.

ENNEAN'DRIAN, *a.* Having nine stamens.

ENNEAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

ENNEAT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, are every ninth year of a man's life. *Johnson.*

ENNEW, *v. t.* To make new. [Not in use.] *Skelton.*

ENNO'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennoblir*. See *Noble*.]

1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to ennoble a commoner.
2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities or excellence.
What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*
3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence or value.

ENNO'BLEMENT, *n.* The act of advancing to nobility. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence. *Glanville.*

ENNO'BLING, *ppr.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

ENNUI, *n.* [Fr. *weariness*; *It. noia*, whence *noiare*, *annoiare*, to tire, to vex, Fr. *ennuyer*. Class Ng.] Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODAT'ION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*, from *enodo*, to clear from knots; *e* and *nodus*, a knot.]

1. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying.
2. Solution of a difficulty. [Little used.]

ENO'DE, *a.* [L. *enodis*; *e* and *nodus*, knot.]
In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

ENOM'OTARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

ENOM'OTY, *n.* [Gr. *enomotia*; *en* and *omotai*, to swear.]
In *Lacedæmon*, anciently, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty two; but the precise number is uncertain. *Mitford.*

ENORM, *a.* [Not used. See *Enormous*.]

ENORM'ITY, *n.* [L. *enormitas*. See *Enormous*.]

1. Literally, the transgression of a rule, or deviation from right. Hence, any wrong, irregular, vicious or sinful act, either in government or morals.
We shall speak of the *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*
This law will not restrain the *enormity*. *Hooker.*

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2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; a crime which exceeds the common measure. *Swift.*
3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportioned to the *enormity* of the crime.

ENOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e* and *norma*, a rule.]

1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule. *Enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*
2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.
The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.*
3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as *enormous* crime or guilt.
4. Exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure; as an *enormous* form; a man of *enormous* size.
5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual. *Shak.*

ENOR'MOUSLY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as an opinion *enormously* absurd.

ENOR'MOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

ENOUGH, *a. enuf.* [Sax. *genog*, *genoh*; Goth. *ganah*; G. *genug*, *gnug*; D. *genoeg*; Sw. *nog*; Dan. *nok*; Sax. *genogan*, to multiply; G. *genügen*, to satisfy; D. *genoegen*, to satisfy, please, content. The Swedes and Danes drop the prefix, as the Danes do in *nogger*, to gnaw. This word may be the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. *nu* to rest, to be quiet or satisfied. Class Ng. No. 14.]
That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.
She said, we have straw and provender enough. *Gen. xxiv.*
How many hired servants of my father have bread enough, and to spare. *Luke xv.*
[Note. This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun, to which it refers; as, bread enough; money enough.]

ENOUGH, *n. enuf.* A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have enough of this sort of cloth.
And Esau said, I have enough, my brother. *Gen. xxxiii.*
Israel said, it is enough; Joseph is yet alive. *Gen. xlv.*

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities. He had enough to do to take care of himself.

ENOUGH, *adv. enuf.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.
The land, behold, it is large enough for them. *Gen. xxxiv.*
Ye have dwelt long enough in this mount. *Deut. i.*- 2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready enough to embrace the offer. It is pleasant enough to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.
- 3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction. The song or the performance is well enough.

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4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency. *Enough, enough, I'll hear no more.*
ENOUNCE, *v. t. enouns'*. [Fr. *enoncer*; L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nuncio*, to declare.]
 To utter; to pronounce; to declare. [*Little used.*]
ENOUNCED, *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.
ENOUNCING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.
ENOW, the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.
En passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
ENQUICKEN, *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive. [*Not used.*]
ENQUIRE, usually written *inquire*, which see and its derivatives.
ENRA'CE, *v. t.* To implant. [*Not used.*]
Spenser.
ENRA'GE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager*. See *Rage*.]
 To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.
ENRA'GED, *pp.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.
ENRA'GING, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.
ENRA'NGE, *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser.
ENRANK, *v. t.* To place in ranks or order. *Shak.*
ENRAP'TURE, *v. t.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. *Enrapt*, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate.
ENRAP'TURED, *pp.* Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.
ENRAP'TURING, *ppr.* Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.
ENRAV'ISH, *v. t.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture. *Spenser.*
ENRAV'ISHED, *pp.* Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.
ENRAV'ISHING, *ppr.* Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting.
ENRAV'ISHMENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture. *Glanville.*
ENREGISTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enroll or record. *Spenser.*
ENRHEUM, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrhumér*.] To have rheum through cold.
ENRICH, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*, from *riche*, rich.]
 1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures *enrich* a nation. War and plunder seldom *enrich*, more generally they impoverish a country.
 2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive; as, to *enrich* land by manures or irrigation.
 3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science or useful observations.
 4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental; as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a garden with flowers or shrubbery.
ENRICH'ED, *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful or ornamental.
ENRICH'ER, *n.* One that enriches.

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ENRICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental.
ENRICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.
ENRIDGE, *v. t. enrij'*. To form into ridges. *Shak.*
ENRING', *v. t.* To encircle; to bind. *Shak.*
ENRI'PEN, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*
ENRI'VE, *v. t.* To rive; to cleave. *Spenser.*
ENRO'BE, *v. t.* [from *robe*.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. *Shak.*
ENRO'BED, *pp.* Attired; invested.
ENRO'BING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.
ENROLL, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrôler*, from *rôle*, *rolle*, a roll or register.]
 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are *enrolled* for service.
 2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. *Milton. Shak.*
 3. To wrap; to involve. [*Not now used.*]
Spenser.
ENROLLED, *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.
ENROLLER, *n.* He that enrolls or registers.
ENROLLING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.
ENROLLMENT, *n.* A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded.
 2. The act of enrolling.
ENROOT', *v. t.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. *Shak.*
ENROOT'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.
ENROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.
ENROUND', *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose. [*Not used.*]
Shak.
ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*, part. present of *esse*, to be.] Entity; being; existence. Among the old chimists, the power, virtue or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies; or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in little room. [*Little used.*] *Encyc. Johnson.*
ENSAM'PLE, *n.* [Irregularly formed from *example* or *sample*, It. *esempio*, L. *exemplum*.]
 An example; a pattern or model for imitation.
 Being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 Pet. v.
ENSAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to shew by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [See *Example*.]
ENSAN'GUINE, *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; Eng. *sanguine*.]
 To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore; as an *ensanguined* field. *Milton.*
ENSAN'GUINED, *pp.* Suffused or stained with blood.
EN'SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.] Having sword-shaped leaves.
ENSCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. [See *Schedule*.] *Shak.*
ENSCONCE, *v. t. enscons'*. [from *sconce*.]
 To cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.
 I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

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ENSCONCED, *pp.* Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.
ENSCONCING, *ppr.* Covering, or sheltering, as by a fort.
ENSE'AL, *v. t.* [from *seal*.] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.
ENSE'ALED, *pp.* Impressed with a seal.
ENSE'ALING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.
ENSE'ALING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.
ENSE'AM, *v. t.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework. *Camden.*
ENSE'AMED, *a.* Greasy. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.
ENSE'AR, *v. t.* [from *sear*.] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness. *Shak.*
ENSEARCH', *v. i. ensersch'*. To search for; to try to find. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*
ENSEM'BLE, *n.* [Fr.] One with another; on an average.
ENSHIE'LD, *v. t.* [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect. *Shak.*
ENSHRI'NE, *v. t.* [from *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet. *Milton.*
ENSHRI'NED, *pp.* Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest.
 2. Inclosed; placed as in a shrine. *Wisdom enshrined in beauty. Percival.*
ENSHRI'NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.
ENSIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.
ENSIFORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*; *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.]
 Having the shape of a sword; as the *ensiform* or xiphoid cartilage; an *ensiform* leaf. *Quincy. Martyn.*
EN'SIGN, *n. en'sine*. [Fr. *enseigne*; L. *insigne*, *insignia*, from *signum*, a mark impressed, a sign.]
 1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colors; a standard; a figured cloth or piece of silk, attached to a staff, and usually with figures, colors or arms thereon, borne by an officer at the head of a company, troop or other band.
 2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice. He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations. Is. v.
 Ye shall be left as an *ensign* on a hill. Is. xxx.
 3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank or office; as *ensigns* of power or virtue. *Waller. Dryden.*
 4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.
 5. *Naval ensign*, is a large banner hoisted on a staff and carried over the poop or stern of a ship; used to distinguish ships of different nations, or to characterize different squadrons of the same navy. *Mar. Dict.*
EN'SIGN-BEARER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.
EN'SIGNCY, *n.* The rank, office or commission of an ensign.
ENSKI'ED, *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
ENSLA'VE, *v. t.* [from *slave*.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty

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and subject to the will of a master. Barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to *enslave* them.

2. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to *enslave* them. They are *enslaved* to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.

ENSLA'VED, *pp.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.

ENSLA'VEMENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

ENSLA'VER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.

ENSLA'VING, *pp.* Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty.

ENSNARE. [See *Insuare*.]

ENSO'BER, *v. t.* [from *sobber*.] To make sober.

ENSPHE'RE, *v. t.* [from *sphere*.] To place in a sphere.

2. To make into a sphere.

ENSTAMP', *v. t.* [from *stamp*.] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

God *enstamped* his image on man.

ENSTAMP'ED, *pp.* Impressed deeply.

ENSTAMP'ING, *pp.* Impressing deeply.

ENSTY'LE, *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [Little used.]

ENSUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuivre*; Norm. *ensuer*; Sp. *seguir*; It. *seguire*; L. *sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii.

[In this sense, it is obsolete.]

ENSUE, *v. t.* To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the argument will *ensue*.

2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. He spoke and silence *ensued*. We say, the *ensuing* age or years; the *ensuing* events.

ENSU'ING, *pp.* Following as a consequence; succeeding.

ENSURE, and its derivatives. [See *Insure*.]

ENSWE'EP, *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

Thomson.

ENTAB'LATURE, *n.* [Sp. *entablamento*;

ENTAB'LEMENT, *n.* Fr. *entablement*;

Sp. *entablar*, to cover with boards, from L. *tabula*, a board or table.]

In architecture, that part of the order of a column, which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze and cornice, being the extremity of the flooring.

Encyc. Harris.

ENTACK'LE, *v. t.* To supply with tackle.

[Not used.]

Stelton.

ENTA'IL, *n.* [Fr. *entailer*, to cut, from *tailler*, It. *tagliare*, id. *Feudum talliatum*, a fee entailed, abridged, curtailed, limited.]

1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates-tail are *general*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten; or *special*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife.

Blackstone.

2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obs. Spenser.

ENTA'IL, *v. t.* To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to

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certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to *entail* a manor to AB and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.

2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the apostasy misery is supposed to be *entailed* on mankind. The intemperate often *entail* infirmities, diseases and ruin on their children.

3. [from the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament. [Obs.] Spenser.

ENTA'ILED, *pp.* Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.

2. Settled on a person and his descendants. **ENTA'ILING**, *pp.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing.

ENTA'ILMENT, *n.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.

2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

ENTA'ME, *v. t.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to subdue.

Gower.

ENTAN'GLE, *v. t.* [from *tangle*.] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn or ropes may be *entangled*; to *entangle* the hair.

2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briars.

3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.

4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to *entangle* a nation in alliances.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder; as, to *entangle* the understanding.

Locke.

6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Matt. xxi.

7. To perplex or distract, as with cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. 2 Tim. ii.

8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.

ENTAN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.

ENTAN'GLEMENT, *n.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

Locke.

ENTAN'GLER, *n.* One who entangles.

ENTAN'GLING, *pp.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.

ENTEN'DER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness or kindness.

Young.

ENTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer*, from *entre*, between, L. *inter*, *intra*, whence *intro*, to enter; It. *entrare*; Sp. *entrar*. The L. *inter* seems to be in, with the termination *ter*, as in *subter*, from *sub*.]

1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. A man *enters* a house; an army

enters a city or a camp; a river *enters* the sea; a sword *enters* the body; the air *enters* a room at every crevice.

2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, a youth has *entered* his tenth year.

3. To begin in a business, employment or service; to enlist or engage in; as, the soldier *entered* the service at eighteen years of age.

4. To become a member of; as, to *enter* college; to *enter* a society.

5. To admit or introduce; as, the youth was *entered* a member of College.

6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal; he *entered* debt and credit at the time.

7. To set down, as a name; to enroll; as, to *enter* a name in the enlistment.

8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; as, to *enter* goods. We say also, to *enter* a ship at the custom-house.

EN'TER, *v. i.* To go or come in; to pass into; as, to *enter* into a country.

2. To flow in; as, water *enters* into a ship.

3. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow *enters* into the body.

4. To penetrate mentally; as, to *enter* into the principles of action.

5. To engage in; as, to *enter* into business or service; to *enter* into visionary projects.

6. To be initiated in; as, to *enter* into a taste of pleasure or magnificence.

Addison.

7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

EN'TERDEAL, *n.* Mutual dealings. [Not in use.] Spenser.

EN'TERED, *pp.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

EN'TERING, *pp.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.

EN'TERING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in. 1 Thes. i.

ENTERLACE. [See *Interlace*.]

EN'TEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *κελος*, tumor.]

In surgery, intestinal hernia; a rupture of the intestines.

Coxe.

ENTEROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast and belly.

Quincy.

ENTEROM'PHALOS, *n.* [Gr. *εντερον*, intestine, and *ομφαλος*, navel.] Navel rupture; umbilical rupture.

ENTERP'ARLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *parler*, to speak.]

Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.

Hayward.

ENTERPLEAD. [See *Interplead*.]

ENTERPRISE, *n.* s as z. [Fr. from *entreprendre*, to undertake; *entre*, in or between, and *prendre*, to take, *prise*, a taking.]

That which is undertaken, or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stony-Point was a bold, but successful *enterprise*. The at-

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tempts to evangelize the heathen are noble enterprises.

Their hands cannot perform their enterprise.

Job v.

EN'TERPRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be *enterprised* this night.

Dryden.

EN'TERPRISED, *pp.* Undertaken; attempted; essayed.

EN'TERPRISER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

Hayward.

EN'TERPRISING, *ppr.* Undertaking, especially a bold design.

2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. *Enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability.

ENTERTA'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir*; *entre*, in or between, and *tenir*, to hold, L. *teneo*.]

1. To receive into the house and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares.

Heb. xiii.

2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse or argument. The advocate *entertained* his audience an hour, with sound argument and brilliant displays of eloquence.

3. To keep in one's service; to maintain. He *entertained* ten domestics.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred.

Shak.

[This original and French sense is obsolete or little used.]

4. To keep, hold or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish. Let us *entertain* the most exalted views of the Divine character. It is our duty to *entertain* charitable sentiments towards our fellow men.

5. To maintain; to support; as, to *entertain* a hospital. *Obs.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert. David *entertained* himself with the meditation of God's law. Idle men *entertain* themselves with trifles.

7. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward. The innkeeper *entertains* a great deal of company.

ENTERTA'IN, *n.* Entertainment. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

ENTERTA'INED, *pp.* Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained.

ENTERTA'INER, *n.* He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward.

2. He who retains others in his service.

3. He that amuses, pleases or diverts.

ENTERTA'INING, *ppr.* Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing.

2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as an *entertaining* discourse; an *entertaining* friend.

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ENTERTA'ININGLY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

Warton.

ENTERTA'INMENT, *n.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the *entertainment* of his friends.

2. Provisions of the table; hence also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper.

3. The amusement, pleasure or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. We often have rich *entertainment*, in the conversation of a learned friend.

4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay or service. [Not used.] *Shak.*

6. Payment of those retained in service. *Obs.* *Davies.*

7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce. *Gay.*

ENTERTIS'SUED, *a.* [Fr. *entre* and *issu*.] Interwoven; having various colors intermixed.

Shak.

ENTHEAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*, God.] Having the energy of God.

ENTHEAS'TICALLY, *adv.* According to deific energy. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

ENTHEAT, *a.* [Gr. *ενθεος*.] Enthusiastic. [Not in use.]

ENTHRALL', *v. t.* To enslave. [See *Inthrall*.]

ENTHRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. [See *Thrill*.]

ENTHRO'NE, *v. t.* [from *throne*.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*.

Pope.

2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. *Shak.*

3. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHRO'NED, *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place.

ENTHRO'NING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat.

ENTHUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

ENTHUSIASM, *n.* *enthu'zi-azm.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος*, from *ενθουσιαζω*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *ενθους*, *ενθεος*, inspired, divine; *εν* and *θεος*, God.]

1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination.

Locke.

2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. Hence the same heat of imagination, chastised by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter and the sculptor. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the patriot, the hero and the christian.

Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed.

Jmes.

ENTHUSIAS'T, *n.* *enthu'ziast.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστης*.]

1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as an *enthusiast* in poetry or music.

3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIAS'TIC, } *a.* Filled with enthusiasm, or the

conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him.

2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. Our author was an *enthusiastic* lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.

3. Elevated; warm; tinged with enthusiasm. The speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

ENTHUSIAS'TICALLY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEMAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme. *Encyc.*

ENTHYMEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα*, from *ενθυμεομαι*, to think or conceive; *εν* and *θυμος*, mind.]

In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble.

Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

ENTICE, *v. t.* [This word seems to be the Sp. *atizar*, Port. *atizar*, Fr. *attiser*, Arn. *attisa*, from Sp. *tizon*, It. *tizzare*, Fr. *aison*, L. *tilio*, a firebrand. The sense, in these languages, is to lay the firebrands together, or to stir the fire; to provoke; to incense. The sense in English is a little varied. If it is not the same word, I know not its origin.]

1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; usually in a bad sense; as, to *entice* one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. Prov. i.

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and *enticed*. James i.

3. To incite; to allure; in a good sense. *Enfield.*

ENTICED, *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

ENTICEMENT, *n.* The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as the *enticements* of evil companions.

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an *enticement* to sin.

3. Allurement.

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ENTICER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

ENTICING, *ppr.* Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring.

2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

ENTICINGLY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most *enticingly*.

Addison.

ENTIRE, *a.* [Fr. *entier*; Sp. *entero*; Port. *inteiro*; It. *intero*; Arm. *anterin*; L. *integer*, said to be in neg. and *tango*, to touch. *Qu.*]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the *entire* control of the business.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is *entire*, when it is complete in all its parts.

Spectator.

4. Sincere; hearty.

He ran a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon.

Bacon.

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,

Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.

Prior.

6. Unmingled; unalloyed.

In thy presence joy *entire*.

Milton.

7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had a heart more *entire* to the king.

Clarendon.

8. In full strength; unbroken.

9. In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches; an *entire* leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided.

Martyn.

ENTIRELY, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is *entirely* lost.

2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates—falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea.

Raleigh.

3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

Spenser.

ENTIRENESS, *n.* Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state; as the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

ENTIRETY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; as *entirety* of interest.

Blackstone.

2. The whole.

Bacon.

ENTITATIVE, *a.* [from *entity*.] Considered by itself. [This word, and *entitatively*, rarely or never used.]

ENTITILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler*; Sp. *intitular*; It. *intitolare*; from L. *titulus*, a title.]

1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; as, to *entitle* a book, Commentaries on the laws of England.

2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. The labor of the servant *entitles* him to his wages. Milton is *entitled* to fame. Our best services do not *entitle* us to heaven.

3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title.

4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.

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5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. In this sense, *title* is often used.

6. To ascribe. *Obs.* Burnet.

ENTITLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim; as, every good man is *entitled* to respect.

ENTITLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

ENTITY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas*; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; It. *entità*; from *ens*, *esse*, to be.] Being; existence.

Fortune is no real *entity*.

Bentley.

2. A real being, or species of being.

ENTOIL, *v. t.* [See *Tail*.] To take with toils; to ensnare; to entangle.

Bacon.

ENTOMB, *v. t.* *entoom*. [from *tomb*.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body.

Hooker.

2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

ENTOMBED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

ENTOMBING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

ENTOMBMENT, *n.* Burial.

Barrow.

ENTOMOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *entoma*, insect, and *lithos*, stone.]

A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect, or a petrified insect.

Ed. Encyc.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

ENTOMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *entoma*, insect, from *τεμνω*, to cut, and *λογος*, discourse.]

That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or history and description of insects.

ENTORTILATION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement*.]

A turning into a circle.

Donne.

ENTRAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrailles*; Arm. *en-entails*, } *n.* *traihou*; Gr. *εσπερα*. See *Enter*.]

1. The internal parts of animal bodies; particularly, the guts or intestines; the bowels; used chiefly in the plural.

2. The internal parts; as the *entrails* of the earth.

The dark *entrails* of America.

Locke.

ENTRAIL, *v. t.* [It. *intralciare*; Fr. *treillis*, *treillisser*.] To interweave; to diversify.

[Not in use.]

Spenser.

ENTRAMMELED, *a.* [from *trammel*.] Curled; frizzed. [Not used.]

ENTRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans*, *intro*; or from Fr. *entrant*. See *Enter*.]

1. The act of entering into a place; as the entrance of a person into a house or an apartment.

2. The power of entering. Let the porter give no entrance to strangers.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an entrance and a welcome too.

South.

3. The door, gate, passage or avenue, by which a place may be entered.

They said, show us the entrance into the city. Judges i.

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning. A youth at his entrance on a difficult science, is apt to be discouraged.

5. The act of taking possession, as of land; as the entrance of an heir or a disseisor into lands and tenements.

6. The act of taking possession, as of an of-

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fice. Magistrates at their entrance into office, usually take an oath.

7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.

8. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology.

Hakewill.

ENTRANCE, *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr. *transe*, Arm. *treand*. *Qu.* L. *transeo*. The Armoric is from *trè*, across, and *antren*, to enter, or It. *andare*, to go.]

1. To put in a transe; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, *entranced*, is common.

2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note, I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought.

Dryden.

ENTRANCED, *pp.* Put in a transe; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRANSING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*; It. *attrappare*. See *Trap*.]

To catch as in a trap; to insnare; used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense. To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are *entrapped* by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes *entrapped* in our own words.

ENTRAPPED, *pp.* Ensnared; entangled.

ENTRAP'PING, *ppr.* Ensnaring; involving in difficulties.

ENTRE'AT, *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter*, It. *trattare*, Sp. Port. *tratar*, from L. *tracto*, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressing; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* Jehovah for his wife. Gen. xxv.

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*.

Rogers.

3. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, *entreat* is always applied to persons, as *treat* is to persons or things. Applied to persons, to *entreat* is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv.

The Egyptians evil-*entreated* us. Deut. xxvi.

[In this application, the prefix *en* is now dropped, and *treat* is used.]

4. To entertain; to amuse. *Obs.* Shak.

5. To entertain; to receive. *Obs.* Spenser.

ENTRE'AT, *v. i.* To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men.

Knives.

2. To offer a treaty. [Not used.]

Maccabees.

EN U

3. To treat; to discourse. [*Not used.*]
Hakevill.
ENTRE/ATANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation. *Obs.*
Fairfax.
ENTRE/ATED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated, besought or solicited; importuned; urgently requested.
 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired.
 3. Used; managed. *Obs.*
ENTRE/ATER, *n.* One that entreats, or asks earnestly.
ENTRE/ATING, *ppr.* Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning.
 2. Treating; using. *Obs.*
ENTRE/ATIVE, *a.* Pleading; treating.
Brewer.
ENTRE/ATY, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.
 The poor useth *entreaties*; but the rich answereth roughly. *Prov.* xviii.
 Praying with much *entreaty*. 2 *Cor.* viii.
ENTREMETS, *n.* [*Fr. entre and mets, or L. intromissum, It. tramesso.*]
 Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes.
Mortimer. Fr. Dict.
ENTREPOT, *n.* [*Fr. entre and pôt, for post, positum.*]
 A warehouse, staple or magazine, for the deposit of goods.
ENTRICK, *v. t.* [*from trick.*] To trick; to deceive; to entangle. *Obs.*
Chaucer.
ENTROCHITE, *n.* [*Gr. τροχος, a wheel.*]
 A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length, and made up of round joints, which, when separated, are called *trochites*. These seem to be composed of the same kind of substance as the fossil shells of the echini. They are striated from the center to the circumference and have a cavity in the middle. They appear to be the petrified arms of the sea-star, called *stella arborescens*.
Nicholson. Encyc.
ENTRY, *n.* [*Fr. entrée. See Enter.*] The passage by which persons enter a house or other building.
 2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the *entry* of a spear into the flesh.
 3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate.
 4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. Make an *entry* of every sale, of every debt and credit.
 5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom house, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.
ENTUNE, *v. t.* [*from tune.*] To tune.
Chaucer.
ENTWINE, *v. t.* [*from twine.*] To twine; to twist round.
ENTWIST, *p. t.* [*from twist.*] To twist or wreath round.
ENU/BILATE, *v. t.* [*L. e and nubila, mist, clouds.*]

EN V

- To clear from mist, clouds or obscurity. [*Not in use.*]
Dict.
ENU/BILOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist or clouds.
ENU/CLEATE, *v. t.* [*L. enucleo; e and nucleus, a kernel.*] Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence,
 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. *Tooke.*
 2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.
Good.
ENU/CLEATED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained.
ENU/CLEATING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.
ENUCLEATION, *n.* The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling.
 Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of this disease [*the plica Polonica.*] *Tooke.*
 2. Explanation; full exposition.
ENUMERATE, *v. t.* [*L. enumerare; e and numero, numerus, number.*]
 To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; to *enumerate* particular acts of kindness; we cannot *enumerate* our daily mercies.
ENUMERATED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.
ENUMERATING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.
ENUMERATION, *n.* [*L. enumeratio.*] The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.
 2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.
 3. In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.
ENUMERATIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.
Bp. Taylor.
ENUN/CIATE, *v. t.* [*L. enuncio; e and nuncio, to tell.*]
 To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.
Bp. Barlow.
ENUN/CIATED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed.
ENUN/CIATING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.
ENUNCIATION, *n.* The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. In a public discourse, it is important that the *enunciation* should be clear and distinct.
 2. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation.
 3. Intelligence; information.
ENUN/CIATIVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.
Hayliffe.
ENUN/CIATIVELY, *adv.* Declaratively.
ENUNCIATORY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.
Wilson's Heb. Gram.
ENVAS/SAL, *v. t.* [*from vassal.*] To reduce to vassalage.
 2. To make over to another as a slave.
More.
ENVEL/OP, *v. t.* [*Fr. envelopper; It. involuppare, avvoluppare, to wrap; viluppo, a bundle, intricacy.*]

EN V

1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to in-wrap; to invest with a covering. Animal bodies are usually *enveloped* with skin; the merchant *envelops* goods with canvas; a letter is *enveloped* with paper.
 2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. A ship was *enveloped* in fog; the troops were *enveloped* in dust.
 3. To line; to cover on the inside.
 His iron coat—*enveloped* with gold.
Spenser.
ENVEL/OP, *n.* A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as the *envelop* of a letter, or of the heart.
 2. In *fortification*, a work of earth, in form of a parapet or of a small rampart with a parapet.
Encyc.
ENVEL/OPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.
ENVEL/OPING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.
ENVEL/OPMENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.
ENVEN/OM, *v. t.* [*from venom.*] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; *never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink or weapons*; as an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.
 2. To taint with bitterness or malice; as the *envenomed* tongue of slander.
 3. To make odious.
 O what a world is this, when what is comely *Envenoms* him that bears it! *Shak.*
 4. To enrage; to exasperate.
Dryden.
ENVEN/OMED, *pp.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated.
ENVEN/OMING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; embittering; enraging.
ENVER/MEIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. vermeil.*] To dye red.
Milton.
EN/VIABLE, *a.* [*See Envy.*] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always *enviable*.
EN/VIED, *pp.* [*See Envy, the verb.*] Subjected to envy.
EN/VIER, *n.* One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.
EN/VIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. envieux. See Envy.*]
 Feeling or harboring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in common estimation. Sometimes followed by *against*, but generally and properly by *at*, before the person envied.
 Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv.
 It is followed by *of* before the thing. Be not *envious* of the blessings or prosperity of others.
 2. Tinctured with envy; as an *envious* disposition.
 3. Excited or directed by envy; as an *envious* attack.
EN/VIOUSLY, *adv.* With envy; with ma-

ENV

EON

EPH

lignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How *enviously* the ladies look,

When they surprise me at my book. *Swift.*

ENVIRON, *v. t.* [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*, thereabout; *en* and *viron*, from *virer*, to turn, Sp. *birar*, Eng. to *veer*. Class Br.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as a plain *enviored* with mountains.
2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness, or with difficulties.
3. To besiege; as a city *enviored* with troops.
4. To inclose; to invest.

That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*.

Cleveland.

ENVIRONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

ENVIRONING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone *envioring* it.

ENVIRONS, *n. plu.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as the *environs* of a city or town. *Chesterfield.*

ENVOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, an envoy, from *envoyer*, to send. The corresponding Italian word is *inviato*, an envoy, that is, sent; and the verb, *inviare*, to send. The Spanish is *enviado*; and the verb, *enviar*, to send. Port. *id.* Hence *envoy* is from the root of L. *via*, Eng. *way*, contracted from *viag*, *vag*, or *wag*; It. *viaggiare*, to travel; Sp. *viage*, way, voyage. Class Bg.]

1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* is distinguished from an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are *ordinary* and *extraordinary*, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.
2. A common messenger. [Not in use.]

Blackmore.

3. Formerly, a postscript sent with compositions, to enforce them. [Fr. *envoi*.]

Warton.

ENVOYSHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy.

Coventry.

ENVY, *v. t.* [Fr. *envier*; Arm. *avia*; from L. *invideo*, *in* and *video*, to see against, that is, to look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor. Prov. iii.

Whoever *envies* another, confesses his superiority.

Rambler.

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

Dryden.

To *envy at*, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked?

Taylor.

ENVY, *n.* Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.

Pope.

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds *envy* never conquered, but by death.

Pope.

Emulation differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

Pope.

It is followed by *of* or *to*. They did this in *envy of* Cesar, or in *envy to* his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

2. Rivalry; competition. [Little used.]

Dryden.

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

Shak.

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.

Bacon.

ENVYING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

ENVYING, *n.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

2. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. Gal. v. 21.

ENWALLOWED, *a.* [from *wallow*.] Being swallowed or wallowing.

Spenser.

ENWHEEL, *v. t.* [from *wheel*.] To encircle.

Shak.

ENWIDEN, *v. t.* [from *wide*.] To make wider. [Not used.]

ENWOMB, *v. t.* *envoom*. [from *womb*.] To make pregnant. [Not used.]

Spenser.

2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit or cavern.

Donne.

ENWOMBED, *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

ENWRAP, *v. t.* *enrap*. To envelop. [See *Inwrap*.]

ENWRAPMENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

EO'LIAN, } Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis.

EO'LIIC, } *a.* in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

The *Eolic* dialect of the Greek language, was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country.

Eolian lyre or *harp*, is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds.

EOL'IPILE, *n.* [Æolus, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.]

A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments.

The ball being filled with water, is heated, till the vapor issues from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

Encyc.

E'ON, *n.* [Gr. *αἰών*, age, duration.] In the *Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The

Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. *Encyc. Enfield.*

EP, **EPI**, Gr. *ἐν*, in composition, usually signifies on.

E'PACT, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπακτος*, adscititious, from *ἐπαγω*, to adduce or bring; *ἐν* and *αγω*, to drive.]

In *chronology*, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The *epacts* then are *annual* or *menstrual*. Suppose the new moon to be on the first of January; the month of January containing 31 days, and the lunar month only 29 days, 12h. 44' 3", the difference, or 1 day, 11h. 15' 57", is the *menstrual epact*. The *annual epact* is nearly eleven days; the solar year being 365 days, and the lunar year 354. *Encyc.*

EP'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*; *ἐν* and *αρχη*, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province. *Ash.*

EP'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, a province; *ἐν* and *αρχη*, government.]

A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor.

Tooke.

EP'AULET, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette*, from *epaule*, the shoulder, It. *spalla*, Sp. *espalda*.]

A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear *epaulets* on one shoulder, or on both, according to their rank.

EP'AULEMENT, *n.* [from Fr. *epaule*, a shoulder.]

In *fortification*, a side-work or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate. *Harris.*

EPENET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαινέτικος*.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

EPEN'THESIS, } [Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*; *ἐν*, in,

EPEN'THESY, } *n.* and *τιθεμε*, to put.]

The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alium*.

Encyc.

EPENTHET'IC, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word. *M. Stuart.*

E'PHA, *n.* [Heb. *פֶּהָ*, or *פֶּהָ*, properly a baking.]

A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or according to others, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches. *Johnson.*

EPHEM'ERA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ἐphemeros*, daily; *ἐν* and *ἡμερα*, a day.] A fever of one day's continuance only.

2. The Day-fly: strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days or an hour only. There are several species.

EPHEM'ERAL, } *a.* Diurnal; beginning

EPHEM'ERIC, } and ending in a day;

continuing or existing one day only.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [Ephemeral is generally

used. *Ephemeros* is not analogically formed.]

EPHEMERIS, *n.* plu. *ephem'ides*. [Gr. *ἐφημερίς*.]

1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.

2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of all the planets every day at noon. From these tables are calculated eclipses, conjunctions and other aspects of the planets. *Encyc.*

EPHEMERIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer. *Howell.*

EPHEMERON-WORM, *n.* [See *Ephemera*.] A worm that lives one day only. *Derham.*

EPHESIAN, *a. s.* as *z.* Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As a noun, a native of Ephesus.

EPHIALTES, *n.* [Gr.] The night-mar.

EPHOD, *n.* [Heb. *עֹפֹד*, from *עָפַד* to bind.]

In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the breast was a square piece or breastplate. *Encyc. Calmet.*

EPH'OR, *n.* [Gr. *ἐφορος*, from *ἐφορεύω*, to inspect.]

In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephors were five, and they were intended as a check on the regal power, or according to some writers, on the senate. *Encyc. Mitford.*

EPH'ORALTY, *n.* The office or term of office of an ephor. *Mitford.*

EP'IC, *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *ἐπικός*, from *ἐπός*, a song, or *ἐπών*, *ἐπών*, to speak.]

Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The *matter* of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals and machinery. The *form* includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures and other ornaments. The *end* is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery and illustrious actions. *Encyc.*

EP'ICEDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιχηδός*.] A funeral song or discourse.

EPICE'DIAN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.

EPICE'DIUM, *n.* An elegy.

EP'ICENE, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιαισινος*; *ἐπι* and *αἰσινος*, common.] Common to both sexes; of both kinds.

EPICTE'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus, the Grecian writer. *Arbutnot.*

EP'ICURE, *n.* [L. *epicurus*, a voluptuary, from *Epicurus*.]

Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; hence, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table. [The word is now used only or chiefly in the latter sense.]

EPICUREAN, } *a.* [L. *epicureus*.] Pertaining to Epicurus; as the Epicurean philosophy or tenets. *Reid.*

2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREAN, } *n.* A follower of Epicurus. *Encyc. Shaftesbury.*

EPICUREANISM, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus. *Harris.*

EP'ICURISM, *n.* Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. *Shak.*

2. The doctrines of Epicurus. *Warren. Bailey.*

EP'ICURIZE, *v. i.* To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. *Fuller.*

2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

EPICYCLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί* and *κύκλος*, a circle.] A little circle, whose center is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. *Harris.*

EPICYCLOID, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπικυκλοειδής*; *ἐπί*, *κύκλος*, and *εἶδος*, form.]

In *geometry*, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle. *Encyc. Harris.*

A curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. *Ed. Encyc.*

EPICYCLOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties. *Encyc.*

EPIDEM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* and *δημος*, people.] Common to many people. *Encyc.*

EPIDEM'ICAL, } *a.* Common to many people. An epidemic disease is one which seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of epidemic measles; epidemic fever; epidemic catarrh. It is used in distinction from *endemic* or *local*. Intemperate persons have every thing to fear from an epidemic influenza.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as epidemic rage; an epidemic evil.

EPIDEM'IC, *n.* A popular disease: a disease generally prevailing. The influenza of October and November 1789, that of March and April 1790, that of the winter 1824—5, and that of 1825—6, were very severe epidemics.

EPIDERM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle; covering the skin.

The *epidermic* texture. *Kirwan.*

EPIDERM'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίδερμις*; *ἐπί* and *δέρμα*, skin.]

In *anatomy*, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants. *Encyc. Martyn.*

EP'IDOTE, *n.* [from Gr. *ἐπίδοτος*; so named from the apparent enlargement of the base of the prism in one direction. It is called by Werner, *pistazit*, and by Hausmann, *thallit*.]

A mineral occurring in lamellar, granular or compact masses, in loose grains, or in prismatic crystals of six or eight sides, and sometimes ten or twelve. Its color is commonly some shade of green, yellowish, bluish or blackish green. It has two varieties, zoisite and arenaceous or granular epidote. *Jamieson. Cleveland.*

Epidote is granular or manganesian. *Phillips.*

EPIGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* and *γάστρον*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen; as the *epigastric* region; the *epigastric* arteries and veins. *Quincy.*

EPIGEE or EPIGEUM. [See *Perigee*.]

EP'IGLOT, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγλωττις*; *ἐπί* and *γλῶττις*, the tongue.]

EPIGLOT'TIS, } *n.* In *anatomy*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to cover the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath. *Quincy.*

EP'IGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα*, inscription; *ἐπί* and *γράμμα*, a writing.]

A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of *epigrams*.

Epigrams were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c. *Encyc.*

EPIGRAMMATIC, } *a.* Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as an epigrammatic poet.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant; as *epigrammatic* style or wit.

EPIGRAMMATIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted *epigrammatist*.

EP'IGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*; *ἐπί* and *γράφω*, to write.]

Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building, pointing out the time of its erection, the builders, its uses, &c. *Encyc.*

EP'ILEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to seize.]

The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease accompanied with spasms or convulsions and loss of sense. *Quincy.*

EPILEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EPILEP'TIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

EP'ILOGISM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*.] Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*

EPILOGIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EP'ILOQUE, *n.* *ep'ilog*. [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. *ἐπιλογος*, conclusion; *ἐπί* and *λέγω*, to speak.]

1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated. *Encyc.*

2. In *the drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EP'LOGUIZE, } v. i. To pronounce an ep-
EP'LOGIZE, } i. ilogue.
EP'LOGUIZE, v. t. To add to, in the man-
 ner of an epilogue.

EPINI'CI'ON, n. [Gr. επινικιον; επι and νικω, to conquer.] A song of triumph.
 [Not in use.] Warton.

EPIPH'ANY, n. [Gr. επιφανεα, appearance; επιφανω, to appear; επι and φανω.]

A christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word, 2 Tim. i. 10. Encyc.

EPIPH'ONEM, } n. [Gr. επιφωνημα, excla-
EPIPHONE'MA, } mation; επιφωνω, to
 cry out; επι and φωνω.]

In oratory, an exclamation; an ecphonesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse; as, O mournful day! Miserable fate! Admirable clemency!

Johnson. Encyc.

EPIPH'ORA, n. [Gr. επι and φερω, to bear.] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek. Cyc. Parr.

EPIPHYLOS'PERM'OUS, a. [Gr. επι, φλλον, a leaf, and σπερμα, seed.] In botany, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns. Harris.

EPIPH'YSIS, } n. [Gr. επιφυσις; επι and φυω,
EPIPH'YSY, } to grow.] Accretion; the
 growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. Quincy.

The spongy extremity of a bone; any portion of a bone growing on another, but separated from it by a cartilage. Coxe.

Epiphyses are appendixes of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct center of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated. Parr.

EPIP'LOCE, } n. [Gr. επιπλοκη, implica-
EPIP'LOCY, } tion; επι and πλεω, to
 fold.]

A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." Johnson.

EPIP'LOCELE, n. [Gr. επιπλοκηλη; επι-
 πλοω, the caul, and κηλη, a tumor.] A rupture of the caul or omentum. Coxe.

EPIP'LOIC, a. [Gr. επιπλοω, the caul.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

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EPIP'LOON, n. [Gr. επιπλοον; επι and πλεω.] The caul or omentum.

EPIS'CO'PACY, n. [L. *episcopatus*; Sp. *obispado*; Port. *bispado*; It. *episcopato*; from the Gr. επισκοπειω, to inspect; επι and σκοπειω, to see. See Bishop.]

Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters. Encyc.

EPIS'CO'PAL, a. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority.

2. Governed by bishops; as the *episcopal* church.

EPISCO'P'ALIAN, a. Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

EPISCO'P'ALIAN, n. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPIS'CO'PALLY, adv. By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPIS'CO'PATE, n. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.

2. The order of bishops.

EPIS'CO'PATE, v. t. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. Harris. Milner.

EPIS'CO'PY, n. Survey; superintendence; search. Milton.

EPIS'ODE, n. [from the Gr.] In poetry, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. Johnson. Encyc.

EPISOD'IC, } a. Pertaining to an epi-
EPISOD'ICAL, } sode; contained in an
 episode or digression. Dryden.

EPISPAS'TIC, a. [Gr. επισπασμα, from επισπασω, to draw.]

In medicine, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EPISPAS'TIC, n. A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister. Encyc. Coxe.

EPISTIL'BITE, n. A mineral, said to be the same as the *heulandite*. Journ. of Science.

EPIS'TLE, n. epis'tl. [L. *epistola*, Gr. επιστολη, from επιστέλλω, to send to; επι and στέλλω, to send, G. *stellen*, to set.]

A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the Apostles, as the *epistles* of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the *epistles* of Pliny or of Cicero.

EPIS'TLER, n. A writer of epistles. [Little used.]

2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.

EPIS'TOLARY, a. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as an *epistolary* style.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters; as an *epistolary* correspondence.

EPISTOL'IC, } a. Pertaining to letters
EPISTOL'ICAL, } or epistles.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words. Warburton.

EPIS'TOLIZE, v. i. To write epistles or letters. Howell.

EPIS'TOLIZER, n. A writer of epistles. Howell.

EPISTOLOGRAPH'IC, a. Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOG'RAPHY, n. [Gr. επιστολη, a letter, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of writing letters. Encyc.

EPIS'TROPHE, } n. [Gr. επιστροφη; επι and επιστροφή, a return.]

A figure, in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation. Bailey. Ash.

EP'ISTYLE, n. [Gr. επι and στύλος, a column.]

In ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar. Encyc.

EP'ITAPH, n. [Gr. επι and ταφος, a sepulcher.]

1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.

The *epitaphs* of the present day are crammed with fulsome compliments never merited. Encyc.

Can you look forward to the honor of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be a lying *epitaph*. W. B. Sprague.

2. An eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander:

"Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis." Encyc.

EPITAPH'IAN, a. Pertaining to an epitaph. Milton.

EPITHALA'MIUM, } n. [Gr. επιθαλαμιον;
EPITHAL'AMY, } επι and θαλαμος,
 a bed-chamber.]

A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

The forty fifth Psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church. Burnet.

EPITHEM, n. [Gr. επιθημα; επι and τιθημι, to place.]

In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. Encyc.

Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part. Parr. Turner.

EP'ITHET, n. [Gr. επιθετον, a name added, from επι and τιθημι, to place.]

An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as a *verdant* lawn; a *brilliant* appearance; a *just* man; an *accurate* description.

It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase or expression; but improperly.

EP'ITHET, v. t. To entitle; to describe by epithets. Wotton.

EPITHET'IC, a. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets.

2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too *epithetic*.

EPITHUMET'IC, } [Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός.]
EPITHUMET'ICAL, } *a.* Inclined to lust;
 pertaining to the animal passion.

EPIT'OME, } [Gr. ἐπιτομή, from ἐπι and
EPIT'OMY, } *n.* τμήνω, to cut, τμή, a cut-
 ting, a section.]

An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract
 of any book or writing; a compendium
 containing the substance or principal mat-
 ters of a book.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory.

EPIT'OMIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

EPIT'OMIZE, *v. t.* To shorten or abridge,
 as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a
 summary, the principal matters of a book;
 to contract into a narrower compass.

Xiphilin epitomized Dion's Roman History.

2. To diminish; to curtail. [*Less proper.*]

EPIT'OMIZED, *pp.* Abridged; shortened;
 contracted into a smaller compass, as a
 book or writing.

EPIT'OMIZER, *n.* One who abridges; a
 writer of an epitome.

EPIT'OMIZING, *ppr.* Abridging; shorten-
 ing; making a summary.

EPITRITE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτρίτος; ἐπι and τριτος,
 third.]

In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long
 syllables and one short one; as *salūtātēs*,
cōncitātī, *incāntārē*.

EPITROPE, } [Gr. ἐπιτροπή, from ἐπι-
EPITROPY, } *n.* τρέπω, to permit.]

In *rhetoric*, concession; a figure by which
 one thing is granted, with a view to obtain
 an advantage; as, I admit all this may be
 true, but what is this to the purpose? I
 concede the fact, but it overthrows your
 own argument.

EPIZOOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι and ζῶον, ani-
 mal.]

In *geology*, an epithet given to such moun-
 tains as contain animal remains in their
 natural or in a petrified state, or the im-
 pressions of animal substances.

*Epizootic mountains are of secondary forma-
 tion.*

EPIZOOTY, *n.* [*supra.*] A murrain or
 pestilence among irrational animals.

EPOCH, *n.* [L. *epocha*; Gr. ἐποχή, reten-
 tion, delay, stop, from ἐπιχω, to inhibit;
 ἐπι and χω, to hold.]

1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from
 which succeeding years are numbered; a
 point from which computation of years
 begins. The Exodus of the Israelites from
 Egypt, and the Babylonish captivity, are
 remarkable *epochs* in their history.

2. Any fixed time or period; the period
 when any thing begins or is remarkably
 prevalent; as the *epoch* of falsehood; the
epoch of woe.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch*
 of military establishments in time of peace.

EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπὶ ὀδῇ; ἐπι and ὀδῇ, ode.]

In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the
 ode; that which follows the strophe and
 antistrophe; the ancient ode being divid-
 ed into strophe, antistrophe and epode.
 The word is now used as the name of any
 little verse or verses, that follow one or
 more great ones. Thus a pentameter af-
 ter a hexameter is an epode.

EPOPEE', *n.* [Gr. ἐπος, a song, and ποίω, to
 make.]

An epic poem. More properly, the history,
 action or fable, which makes the subject
 of an epic poem.

E'POS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπος.] An epic poem, or its
 fable or subject.

Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia; a ca-
 thartic.

EP'ULARY, *a.* [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a
 feast.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EPULA'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*,
 to feast.] A feasting or feast.

EPULOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπούλωτικα, from ἐπού-
 λω, to heal, to cicatrize; ἐπι and ὤλη, a
 cicatrix, ὤλω, to be sound, ὤλος, whole.]

Healing; cicatrizing.

EPULOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or applica-
 tion which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal
 wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh
 and dispose the parts to recover sound-
 ness.

EQUABILITY, *n.* [See *Equable*.] Equality
 in motion; continued equality, at all times,
 in velocity or movement; uniformity; as
 the *equability* of the motion of a heavenly
 body, or of the blood in the arteries and
 veins.

2. Continued equality; evenness or uniform-
 ity; as the *equability* of the temperature
 of the air; the *equability* of the mind.

E'QUABLE, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*,
 equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, to level.]

1. Equal and uniform at all times, as mo-
 tion. An *equable* motion continues the
 same in degree of velocity, neither accel-
 erated nor retarded.

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface
 or form; as an *equable* globe or plain.

E'QUABLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform
 motion; with continued uniformity; even-
 ly; as, bodies moving *equably* in concen-
 tric circles.

E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal,
 even, *æquo*, to equal, perhaps Gr. *εἶκος*,
 similar; Fr. *égal*; Sp. *igual*; Port. *id.*; It.
eguale.]

1. Having the same magnitude or dimen-
 sions; being of the same bulk or extent;
 as an *equal* quantity of land; a house of
equal size; two persons of *equal* bulk; an
equal line or angle.

2. Having the same value; as two commod-
 ities of *equal* price or worth.

3. Having the same qualities or condition;
 as two men of *equal* rank or excellence;
 two bodies of *equal* hardness or softness.

4. Having the same degree; as two motions
 of *equal* velocity.

5. Even; uniform; not variable; as an *equal*
 temper or mind.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*.
 Ezek. xvi.

6. Being in just proportion; as, my commen-
 dation is not *equal* to his merit.

7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all.

8. Indifferent; of the same interest or con-
 cern. He may receive them or not, it is
equal to me.

9. Just; equitable; giving the same or sim-
 ilar rights or advantages. The terms and
 conditions of the contract are *equal*.

10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the
 same or similar benefits.

They made the married, orphans, widows,
 yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with
 themselves.

11. Adequate; having competent power,
 ability or means. The ship is not *equal* to
 her antagonist. The army was not *equal* to
 the contest. We are not *equal* to the
 undertaking.

E'QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to
 another; having the same or a similar age,
 rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and
 defame him.

It was thou, a man my *equal*, my guide. Ps.
 lv. Gal. i.

E'QUAL, *v. t.* To make equal; to make one
 thing of the same quantity, dimensions or
 quality as another.

2. To rise to the same state, rank or estima-
 tion with another; to become equal to.

Few officers can expect to *equal* Wash-
 ington in fame.

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety.

4. To make equivalent to; to recompense
 fully; to answer in full proportion.

He answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her
 love.

5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

The gold and the crystal cannot *equal* it.
 Job xxviii.

EQUALITY, *n.* [L. *æqualitas*.] An agree-
 ment of things in dimensions, quantity or
 quality; likeness; similarity in regard to
 two things compared. We speak of the
equality of two or more tracts of land, of
 two bodies in length, breadth or thickness,
 of virtues or vices.

2. The same degree of dignity or claims; as
 the *equality* of men in the scale of being;
 the *equality* of nobles of the same rank;
 an *equality* of rights.

3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state
 or continued course; as an *equality* of tem-
 per or constitution.

4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as an
equality of surface.

EQUALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of equaliz-
 ing, or state of being equalized.

E'QUALIZE, *v. t.* To make equal; as, to
equalize accounts; to *equalize* burdens or
 taxes.

E'QUALIZED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced
 to equality.

E'QUALIZING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E'QUALLY, *adv.* In the same degree with
 another; alike; as, to be *equally* taxed; to
 be *equally* virtuous or vicious; to be *equally*
 impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift or slow;
 to be *equally* furnished.

2. In equal shares or proportions. The es-
 tate is to be *equally* divided among the
 heirs.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

E'QUALNESS, *n.* Equality; a state of be-
 ing equal.

2. Evenness; uniformity; as the *equalness*
 of a surface.

EQUAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *angulus*.]
 Consisting of equal angles. [See
Equiangular, which is generally used.]

EQUANIM'ITY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*; *æquus*
 and *animus*, an equal mind.]

Evenness of mind; that calm temper of

10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the
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 Consisting of equal angles. [See
Equiangular, which is generally used.]

EQUANIM'ITY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*; *æquus*
 and *animus*, an equal mind.]

Evenness of mind; that calm temper of

firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with *equanimity*.

EQUANIMOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

EQUATION, *n.* [*L. æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.]

1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division.

2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as $3s=36d$, or $x=b+m-r$. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m , with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

Encyc. Johnson.

3. In *astronomy*, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean or true time.

Encyc.

4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion.

Harris.

EQUATOR, *n.* [*L.* from *æquo*, to make equal.]

In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called *equator*, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length; hence it is called also the *equinoctial*, and when drawn on maps, globes and planispheres, it is called the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*. Every point in the equator is 90 degrees or a quadrant's distance from the poles; hence it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

Encyc. Harris.

EQUATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as *equatorial climates*. The *equatorial diameter* of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

EQUERY, *n.* [*Fr. écuyer*, for *escuyer*; *It. scudiere*; *Low L. scularius*, from *scutum*, a shield. See *Esquire*.]

1. An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses.

2. A stable or lodge for horses.

EQUESTRIAN, *a.* [*L. equester, equestris*, from *equus*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.]

1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as *equestrian feats*.

2. Being on horseback; as an *equestrian lady*.

Spectator.

3. Skilled in horsemanship.

4. Representing a person on horseback; as an *equestrian statue*.

5. Celebrated by horse-races; as *equestrian games, sports or amusements*.

6. Belonging to knights. Among the Romans, the *equestrian order* was the order of knights, *equites*; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In *civil life*, the *knights* stood contra-distinguished from

the *senators*; in the *field*, from the *infantry*.

Encyc.

EQUIANGULAR, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c.

EQUIBALANCE, *n.* [*L. æquus* and *bilanz*.] Equal weight.

EQUIBALANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

EQUICRURAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *crus*, a leg.] Having legs of equal length.

2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as an *equicrural triangle*.

Johnson.

EQUIDIFFERENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

In *crystallography*, having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6.4.2.

Cleveland.

EQUIDISTANCE, *n.* Equal distance.

Hall.

EQUIDISTANT, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.]

Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

EQUIDISTANTLY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

Brown.

EQUIFORMITY, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.] Uniform equality.

Brown.

EQUILATERAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.]

Having all the sides equal; as an *equilateral triangle*. A square must necessarily be *equilateral*.

EQUILATERAL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others.

Herbert.

EQUILIBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. æquus* and *libro*, to poise.]

To balance equally two scales, sides or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water.

Arbuthnot.

EQUILIBRATED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

Nature's laws of *equilibration*.

Derham.

EQUILIBRIOUS, *a.* Equally poised.

EQUILIBRIOUSLY, *adv.* In equal poise.

EQUILIBRIST, *n.* One that balances equally.

EQUILIBRITY, *n.* [*L. æquilibritas*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as the theory of *equibrity*.

Gregory.

EQUILIBRIUM, *n.* [*L.*] In *mechanics*, equipoise; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon.

Encyc.

2. Equality of powers.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers.

Arbuthnot.

3. Equal balancing of the mind between mo-

tives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.

EQUIMULTIPLE, *a.* [*L. æquus* and *multiplico* or *multiplex*.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

EQUIMULTIPLE, *n.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence *equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the multiples, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9.

Encyc.

EQUINE, *a.* [*L. equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the genus.

The shoulders, body, thighs and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine.

Barrow's Travels.

EQUINECESSARY, *a.* [*L. æquus* and *necessary*.] Necessary or needful in the same degree.

Hudibras.

EQUINOCTIAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as the *equinoctial line*.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as *equinoctial heat*; an *equinoctial sun*; *equinoctial wind*.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as an *equinoctial gale* or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.

4. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.

Martyn.

EQUINOCTIAL, *n.* [for *equinoctial line*.]

In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course. This should not be confounded with the equator, as there is a difference between them; the equator being movable, and the equinoctial immovable; the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere, and the equinoctial on the concave surface of the magnus orbis. These words however are often confounded. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the globe. The equinoctial then is the circle which the sun describes, or appears to describe, at the time the days and nights are of equal length, viz. about the 21st of March and 23d of September.

Encyc.

Equinoctial points, are the two points where in the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the *vernal point* or *equinox*; the other, in the first point of Libra, the *autumnal point* or *equinox*.

Encyc.

Equinoctial dial, is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.

Encyc.

EQUINOCTIALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.

Brown.

EQUINOX, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of Sep-

tember, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes. These points are found to be moving backward or westward, at the rate of 50" of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes. *Encyc.*

EQUINUMERANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.] Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*] *Arbutnot.*

EQUIP, *v. t.* [Fr. *équiper*; Arm. *aqipa*, *aqipein*; Sp. *equipar*; Ch. *ḳṗ*, *Aphel ḳṗ* to surround, to gird; perhaps the same root as Eth. *ḳṗ* [ḳṗ] to embrace.]

1. Properly, to dress; to habit. Hence, to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* a regiment.

2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

EQUIPAGE, *n.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry; including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. *Camp equipage* includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. *Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c.

3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.

4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as the *equipage* of a prince.

5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as celestial *equipage*. *Milton.*

6. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture. *Prior.*

EQUIPAGED, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Cowper. Spenser.*

EQUIPENDENCY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way. *South.*

EQUIPMENT, *n.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessities for an expedition, or for a voyage; as the *equipments* of a ship or an army.

EQUIPOISE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and Fr. *poids*, or rather W. *pwys*, weight. See *Poise*.]

Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in *equipoise*. The mind may be in a state of *equipoise*, when motives are of equal weight.

EQUIPOLLENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pol-*
EQUIPOLLENCY, } *lentia*, power, *pol-*
leo, to be able.]

1. Equality of power or force.
2. In logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed. *Encyc.*

EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* [supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In logic, having equivalent signification. *Bacon.*

EQUIPONDERANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT, *a.* [supra.] Being of the same weight. *Locke.*

EQUIPONDERATE, *v. i.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondo*, to weigh.]

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDIUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides. *Glanville.*

EQUIPPED, *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

EQUIPPING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

EQUISONANCE, *n.* An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave. *Bushy.*

EQUITABLE, *n.* [Fr. *équitable*, from L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal.]

1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an *equitable* decision. The court will make an *equitable* distribution of the estate.

2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as an *equitable* judge.

3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court. *Kent.*

EQUITABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being just and impartial; as the *equitable-ness* of a judge.

2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as the *equitableness* of a decision or distribution of property.

EQUITABLY, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be *equitably* administered.

EQUITANT, *a.* [L. *equitans*, *equito*, to ride, from *eques*, a horseman, or *equus*, a horse.]

In botany, riding, as *equitant* leaves: a term of leafing or foliation, when two opposite leaves converge so with their edges, that one incloses the other; or when the inner leaves are inclosed by the outer ones. *Martyn.*

EQUITATION, *n.* A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

EQUITY, *n.* [L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even, level; Fr. *équité*; It. *equità*.]

1. Justice; right. In practice, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a

right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

The Lord shall judge the people with equity. Ps. xcvi.

With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and *reprove* with equity. Is. xi.

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must, in equity, allow this claim.

3. In law, an equitable claim. "I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken." *Kent.*

4. In jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity then is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Blackstone.*

5. *Equity of redemption*, in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. *Blackstone.*

EQUIVALENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, from *valere*, to be worth.]

1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods and give an *equivalence* in corn.

2. Equal power or force. [To *equivalence*, a verb, used by Brown, has not gained currency.]

EQUIVALENT, *a.* Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be *equivalent* to the goods received. *Equivalent* in value or worth, is tautological.

2. Equal in force, power or effect. A steam engine may have force or power *equivalent* to that of thirty horses.

3. Equal in moral force, cogency or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

4. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are *equivalent* terms.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

Equivalent propositions in logic are called also *equipollent*.

5. Equal in excellence or moral worth. *Milton.*

EQUIVALENT, *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force, with something else. The debtor cannot pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an *equivalent*. Damages in money cannot be an *equivalent* for the loss of a limb.

2. In chemistry, equivalent is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine. It is ascertained that chemical combinations are definite, that is, the same body always enters into combination in the same weight, or if it can combine with a particular body in more

than one proportion, the higher proportion is always a multiple of the lower.

EQUIV'ALENTLY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

EQUIVOCACY, *n.* Equivocalness. [Not used.]

EQUIVOCAL, *a.* [Low L. *equivocus*; *aequus*, equal, and *vox*, a word; Fr. *equivoque*; It. *equivocale*. See *Vocal*.]

1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as *equivocal* words, terms or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of *equivocal* terms.

2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The character of the man is somewhat *equivocal*. His conduct is *equivocal*.

3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. *Equivocal* generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed. This doctrine is now exploded.

EQUIVOCAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

EQUIVOCALLY, *adv.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. He answered the question *equivocally*.

2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

EQUIVOCALNESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

EQUIVOCATE, *v. i.* [It. *equivocare*; Fr. *equiviquer*. See *Equivocal*.]

To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To *equivocate* is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not *equivocate* in his intercourse with his fellow men.

EQUIVOCATING, *ppr.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

EQUIVOCATION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification. Hypocrites are often guilty of *equivocation*, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow men. *Equivocation* is incompatible with the christian character and profession.

EQUIVOCATOR, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation.

EQUIVOKE, *n.* [Fr. *equivoque*.] An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

2. Equivocation.

EQUIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; the one contracted from *uer*, the other from *vir*, a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of

names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *London-man*.

There is a passage in Herodotus, Melpomene, 110, in which the word *uer*, *vir*, a man, is mentioned as used by the Scythians; a fact proving the affinity of the Scythian and the Teutonic nations. Τας δε Αμαζονας καλεουσι Σκυθαι Οιορπατα. Δυναται δε το ονομα ταντο κατ' Ελλαδα γλωσσαν ανδροκτονου. Οιορ γαρ καλεουσι τον ανδρα, το δε πατα, πτειρειν. "The Scythians call the Amazons *Oiorpata*, a word which may be rendered, in Greek, *menkillers*; for *oior* is the name they give to *man*, *pata* signifies to kill." *Pata*, in the Burman language, signifies to *kill*; but it is probable that this is really the English *beat*.

ERA, *n.* [L. *era*; Fr. *ere*; Sp. *era*. The origin of the term is not obvious.]

1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as the Christian *Era*. It differs from *epoch* in this; *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. The christian *era* began at the *epoch* of the birth of Christ.

2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The *era* of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus.

ERA'DIATE, *v. i.* [L. *e* and *radio*, to beam.] To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

ERAD'ATION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor.

ERAD'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *radico*, from *radix*, root.]

1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to *eradicate* weeds.

2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* errors, or false principles, or vice, or disease.

ERAD'ICATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

ERAD'ICATING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

ERADICA'TION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

ERAD'ICATIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

ERAD'ICATIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERA'SABLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

ERA'SE, *v. t.* [L. *erado*, *erasi*; *e* and *rado*, to scrape, Fr. *raser*, Sp. *raer*, It. *raschiare*,

Arm. *raza*. See Ar. *ارض* to corrode,

Ch. *גרר* to scrape, Heb. *חרט* a graving tool,

Syr. and Ar. *خرط* *garata*, to scrape.

Class Rd. No 35. 38 and 58.]

1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or char-

acters written, engraved or painted; to efface; as, to *erase* a word or a name.

2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; as with pen and ink.

3. To efface; to destroy; as ideas in the mind or memory.

4. To destroy to the foundation. [See *Raze*.]

ERA'SED, *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

ERA'SEMENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

ERA'SING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

ERA'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

ERAS'TIAN, *n.* A follower of one Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERAS'TIANISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

ERA'SURE, *n.* *era'zhur*. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.

2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ERE, *adv.* [Sax. *ær*; G. *cher*; D. *eer*; Goth. *air*. This is the root of *early*, and *ær*, in Saxon, signifies the morning. Before *ever*, we use *or*, "or ever." Let it be observed, that *ere* is not to be confounded with *e'er*, for *ever*.]

Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.

The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv.

In these passages, *ere* is really a preposition, followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as below.

ERE, *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.

E'RELONG, *adv.* [ere and long.] Before a long time had elapsed. [Obs. or little used.]

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him.

2. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. *Ereelong* you will repent of your folly.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.

E'RENOW, *adv.* [ere and now.] Before this time.

E'REWHILE, } *adv.* [ere and while.] Some

E'REWHILES, } time ago; before a little while. Obs.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.

ER'EBUS, *n.* [L. *erebus*; Gr. *ερεβος*; Oriental *ערב* evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness.]

In mythology, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.

ERECT, *a.* [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright; *e* and *rego*, to stretch or make straight, *right*, *rectus*; It. *eretto*. See *Right*.]

1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood *erect*.

2. Directed upward.

And suppliant hands, to heaven *erect*.

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.

ERE

- Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame;
But stand erect. *Granville.*
4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as a vigilant and erect attention of mind in prayer. *Hooker.*
5. Stretched; extended.
6. In botany, an erect stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an erect leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an erect flower has its aperture directed upwards. *Martyn.*
- ERECT', v. t. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to erect a pole or flag-staff.
To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles.
2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to erect a house or temple; to erect a fort.
3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.
4. To elevate; to exalt.
I am far from pretending to infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. *Locke.*
5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.
Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham.*
6. To raise a consequence from premises. *[Little used.]*
Malebranche erects this proposition. *Locke.*
7. To extend; to distend.
- ERECT', v. i. To rise upright. *Bacon.*
- ERECT'ABLE, a. That can be erected; as an erectable feather. *Montagu.*
- ERECT'ED, pp. Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.
- ERECTOR, n. One that erects; one that raises or builds.
- ERECT'ING, ppr. Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.
- ERECT'ION, n. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.
2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as the erection of a wall, or of a house.
3. The state of being raised, built or elevated.
4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as the erection of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the erection of a bishoprick or an earldom.
5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.
Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up. *Sidney.*
6. Act of rousing; excitement; as the erection of the spirits. *Bacon.*
7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind. *O. Wolcott.*
8. Distension and extension.
- ERECT'IVE, a. Setting upright; raising.
- ERECT'LY, adv. In an erect posture. *Brown.*
- ERECT'NESS, n. Uprightness of posture or form.

ERO

- ERECT'OR, n. A muscle that erects; one that raises.
- ER'EMITAGE, n. *[See Hermitage.]*
- ER'EMITE, n. *[L. eremita; Gr. ἐρημίτης, from ἐρημος, a desert.]*
One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit*, which see. *Raleigh. Milton.*
- EREMIT'ICAL, a. Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.
- EREP'TION, n. *[L. ereptio.]* A taking or snatching away by force.
- ER'GAT, v. i. *[L. ergo.]* To infer; to draw conclusions. *[Not used.] Hewyt.*
- ER'GO, adv. *[L.]* Therefore.
- ER'GOT, n. *[Fr. a spur.]* In farriery, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.
2. A morbid excrescence in grain; a dark-colored shoot, often an inch long, from the ears of grain, particularly of rye.
- ER'GOTISM, n. *[L. ergo.]* A logical inference; a conclusion. *Brown.*
- ER'IACH, n. *[Irish.]* A pecuniary fine. *Spenser.*
- ER'IGIBLE, a. That may be erected. *[Ill formed and not used.] Shaw's Zool.*
- ERINGO. *[See Eryngo.]*
- ERIST'IC, } a. *[Gr. ἐρίς, contention; ἐριστικός, contentious.]*
ERIST'ICAL, }
Pertaining to disputes; controversial. *[Not in use.]*
- ERKE, n. *[Gr. ἀργός.]* Idle; slothful. *[Not in use.] Chaucer.*
- ERMELIN. *[See Ermin.]*
- ER'MIN, } n. *[Fr. hermine; It. armellino; Sp. armiño; Port. arminho; Arm. erminicq; D. hermelyn; G. Dan. Sw. hermelin.]*
ER'MINE, }
1. An animal of the genus *Mustela*, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the martin in shape, but the weasel, in food and manners. In winter, the fur is entirely white; in summer, the upper part of the body is of a pale tawny brown color, but the tail is tipped with black. The fur is much valued.
2. The fur of the ermin.
- ER'MINED, a. Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as *ermined* pride; *ermined* pomp. *Pope.*
- ERNE, or ÆRNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in *barn, lantern, tavern, taberna.*
- ERO'DE, v. t. *[L. erodo; e and roda, to gnaw, Sp. roer, It. rodere, Ar. أرض]*
to gnaw. Class Rd. No. 35.]
To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker erodes the flesh.
The blood, being too sharp or thin, erodes the vessels. *Wiseman.*
- ERO'DED, pp. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.
- ERO'DING, ppr. Eating into; eating away; corroding.
- ER'OGATE, v. t. *[L. erogo.]* To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. *[Not used.] Elyot.*
- EROGA'TION, n. The act of conferring. *[Not used.] Elyot.*

ERR

- ERO'SE, a. *[L. erosus.]* In botany, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed. *Martyn.*
- EROS'ION, n. s as z. *[L. erosio.]* The act or operation of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.
- EROT'IC, } a. *[Gr. ἐρως, love.]* Pertaining to love; treating of love. *Encyc.*
EROT'ICAL, }
- EROT'IC, n. An amorous composition or poem. *Encyc.*
- ERPETOL'OĞIST, n. *[Gr. ἐρπετος, reptile, and λόγος, discourse.]*
One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles. *Ch. Observer.*
- ERPETOL'OĞY, n. *[supra.]* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- ERR, v. i. *[L. erro; Fr. error; Sp. error; It. errare; G. irren; Sw. irra; Dan. irrer.]*
1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.
But errs not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend? *Pope.*
2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.
We have erred and strayed like lost sheep. *Com. Prayer.*
3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.
4. To wander; to ramble.
A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*
- ERR'ABLE, a. Liable to mistake; fallible. *[Little used.]*
- ERR'ABLENESS, n. Liableness to mistake or error.
We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of piety.*
- ER'RAND, n. *[Sax. ærend, a message, mandate, legation, business, narration; ærendian, to tell or relate; Sw. ärende; Dan. ærinde.]*
1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand*. These are the most common modes of using this word.
I have a secret errand to thee, O King. *Judges iii.*
2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.
- ER'RANT, a. *[Fr. errant; L. errans, from erro, to err.]*
1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant*.
2. Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.*
3. Itinerant. *Obs.*
Errant, for arrant, a false orthography. [See Arrant.]
- ER'RANTRY, n. A wandering; a roving or rambling about. *Addison.*

ERR

2. The employment of a knight errant.
ERRATIC, *a.* [L. *erraticus*, from *erro*, to wander.] Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. *Pope.*
2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars.
3. Irregular; mutable. *Harvey.*
- ERRATICALLY**, *adv.* Without rule, order or established method; irregularly. *Brown.*
- ERRATION**, *n.* A wandering. [Not used.]
- ERRATUM**, *n.* plu. *errata*. [See *Err.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.
- ERRHINE**, *a.* *er'rine*. [Gr. *ερρην*; *ev* and *pw*, the nose.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.
- ERRHINE**, *n.* *er'rine*. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus. *Coze. Encyc.*
- ERRING**, *ppr.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.
- ERRO'NEOUS**, *a.* [L. *erroneus*, from *erro*, to err.]
 1. Wandering; roving; unsettled. *They roam*
Erroneous and disconsolate. Philips.
 2. Deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course. *Erroneous circulation of blood. Arbuthnot.*
[The foregoing applications of the word are less common.]
 3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. Destroy not the *erroneous* with the malicious.
 4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; as an *erroneous* opinion or judgment.
- ERRO'NEOUSLY**, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.
- ERRO'NEOUSNESS**, *n.* The state of being erroneous, wrong or false; deviation from right; inconformity to truth; as the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.
- ERROR**, *n.* [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. *Error* may be *voluntary*, or *involuntary*. *Voluntary*, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; *involuntary*, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a *blunder*.
Charge home upon *error* its most tremendous consequences. *J. M. Mason.*
2. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the *errors* of the press. Authors sometimes charge their own *errors* to the printer.
3. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.
Driv'n by the winds and *errors* of the sea. *Dryden.*
[This sense is unusual and hardly legitimate.]

ERU

4. Deviation from law, justice or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.
Say not, it was an *error*. *Eccles. v.*
5. In scripture and theology, sin; iniquity; transgression.
Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Ps. xix.*
6. In law, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A writ of *error*, is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. Hence the following verb,
- ERROR**, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous.
[The use of this verb is not well authorized.]
- ERSE**, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland.
- ERST**, *adv.* [Sax. *arest*, superlative of *ar*. See *Ere*.]
 1. First; at first; at the beginning.
 2. Once; formerly; long ago.
 3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.
- ERSTWHILE**, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly. *Obs. Glanville.*
- ERUBES'CENCE**, *n.* [L. *erubescens*, *erubescere*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.
- ERUBES'CENT**, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.
- ERUCT'**, *v. t.* [L. *eructo*, *ructor*, coinciding in elements with *Ch. pr* Heb. *pr* to spit. *Qu. yerl.*]
- ERUCT'ATE**, *v. t.* [L. *eructatio*.] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.
2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. *Woodward.*
- ERUDITE**, *a.* [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to instruct. *Qu. e* and *rudis*, rude. Rather *Ch. Syr. Sam. reddah*, to teach. *Class Rd. No. 2.*] Instructed; taught; learned. *Chesterfield.*
- ERUDI'TION**, *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity and languages. The *Scaligers* were men of deep *erudition*.
The most useful *erudition* for republicans is that which exposes the causes of discords. *J. Adams.*
- ERU'GINOUS**, *a.* [L. *ærginosus*, from *ærgo*, rust.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.
- ERUPT'**, *v. i.* To burst forth. [Not used.]
- ERUPTION**, *n.* [L. *eruptio*, from *erumpo*, *erupti*; *e* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*; *Sp. romper*; *Fr. rompre*. See *Class Rb. No. 26. 27. 29.*]
 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. The *eruptions* of *Hecla* in 1783, were extraordinary for the quantity of lava discharged.
 2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion. Incensed at such *eruption* bold. *Milton.*

ESC

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. [Little used.] *South.*
4. In medical science, a breaking out of humors; a copious excretion of humors on the skin, in pustules; also, an efflorescence or redness on the skin, as in scarlatina; exanthemata; petechiæ; vibices; as in small pox, measles and fevers.
- ERUP'TIVE**, *a.* Bursting forth.
The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*
2. Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it; as an *eruptive* fever.
- ERYN'GO**, *n.* [Gr. *ερυνγιον*.] The sea-holly, *Eryngium*, a genus of plants of several species. The flowers are collected in a round head; the receptacle is paleaceous or chaffy. The young shoots are esculent. *Encyc.*
- ERYSIPELAS**, *n.* [Gr. *ερυσιπελας*.] A disease called St. Anthony's fire; a diffused inflammation with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called shingles, or eruption with small vesicles. *Coze. Encyc. Quincy.*
- ERYSIPEL'ATOUS**, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.
- ESCALA'DE**, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; *Sp. escalada*; *It. scalata*; from *Sp. escala*, *It. scala*, *L. scala*, a ladder, *Fr. echelle*. See *Scale*.]
In the military art, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.
Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*
- ESCALA'DE**, *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to *escalade* a wall. *Life of Wellington.*
- ESCAL'OP**, *n.* *skal'up*. [D. *schulp*, a shell.] A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the center of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.
2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. [See *Scallop* and *Scollop*.]
- ESCAPA'DE**, *n.* [Fr. See *Escape*.] The fling of a horse. In Spanish, flight, escape.
- ESCA'PE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *echapper*; Norm. *echer*; Arm. *achap*; *It. scappare*; *Sp. Port. escapar*; probably from *L. capio*, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.]
 1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; as, to *escape* danger.
A small number, that *escape* the sword, shall return. *Jer. xlv.*
Having *escaped* the corruption that is in the world through lust. *2 Pet. i.*
 2. To pass unobserved; to evade; as, the fact *escaped* my notice or observation.
 3. To avoid the danger of; as, to *escape* the sea. *Acts xxviii.*
- Note. This verb is properly intransitive, and in strictness should be followed by *from*; but usage sanctions the omission of it.
- ESCA'PE**, *v. i.* To flee, shun and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

Escape for thy life to the mountains. Gen. xix.

2. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me, my comrades fell, but I escaped.

ESCAPE, *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. Ps. lv.

2. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an *escape*.

3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*

4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody, without warrant; and *involuntary*, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [*Little used.*]

6. Oversight; mistake. [*Little used, or improper.*]

ESCAPEMENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

ESCAPING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ESCAPING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. Ezra ix.

ESCARGATOIRE, *n.* [Fr. from *escargot*, a snail.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

ESCARP, *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut to a slope; It. *scarpa*, a slope. See *Carve*.]

To slope; to form a slope; a *military term*.

ESCARPMENT, *n.* A slope; a steep descent or declivity. *Buckland.*

ESCHALOT, *n.* *shallo'te*. [Fr. *echalote*.] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus *Allium*; the *ascalonicum*.

ESCHAR, *n.* [Gr. *εσχα*.] In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications. *Encyc.*

2. A species of Coralline, resembling a net or woven cloth.

ESCHAROTIC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ESCHAROTIC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh.

ESCHEAT, *n.* [Fr. *echéir*, *echoir*, *choir*; Norm. *eschier*, *eschire*, *eschever*, to fall, to happen to, to escheat. The Fr. *echoir*, seems to be the Sp. *caer*, which is contracted from the L. *cado*, *cadere*.]

1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood

of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corruption of blood. *Blackstone.*

2. In the U. States, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found.

Stat. of Mass. and Connecticut. 3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.

England. 4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.

Blackstone. Cowel. Encyc. 5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

6. In Scots law, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ESCHEAT, *v. i.* In England, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

2. In America, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no escheat can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country, during the revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

ESCHEAT, *v. t.* To forfeit. [*Not used.*]

Escheatable, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

ESCHEATED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. *Camden.*

ESCHEW, *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever*; Old Fr. *escheoir*; G. *scheuen*; It. *schivare*; Fr. *esquiver*; Dan. *skyer*; to shun. The G. *schew*, Dan. *sky*, It. *schifo*, is the Eng. *shy*. In Sw. the corresponding words are *skygg* and *skyggia*, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are *Kg* or *Skg*; and if so, these words correspond with the G. *scheuchen*, to frighten, to drive away, which we retain in the word *shoo*, used to scare away fowls.]

To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*.

Job—feared God and *eschewed* evil. Job 1.

ESCHEWED, *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ESCHEWING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

[This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used.]

ESCOCHEON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. *Warton.*

ESCORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guard, and *scortare*, to escort, to abridge, to shorten. From this Italian word, we may infer that *escort* is from the root of *short*, which signifies curtailed, cut off; hence the sense is a detachment or small party, or a cutting off, a defense. The Sp. and Port. word is *escolla*, *r* being changed into *l*. See *Short*.]

A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security. [This word is rarely, and never properly used for naval protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]

ESCORT, *v. t.* To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The guards escorted Lord Wellington to London.

ESCORTED, *pp.* Attended and guarded by land.

ESCORTING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding by land.

ESCOT. [See *Scot*.]

ESCOUADE. [See *Squad*.]

ESCOUT. [See *Scout*.]

ESCRITOIR, *n.* [Sp. *escritorio*; It. *scrillio*; Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, *ecrit*, to write, from the root of L. *scribo*, Eng. to *scrape*.]

A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ESCROW, *n.* [Fr. *ecrou*, Norm. *escrover*, *escrowe*, a scroll, a contraction of *scroll*, or otherwise from the root of *ecrire*, *ecrivons*, to write.]

In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee. *Blackstone.*

ESCUAGE, *n.* [from Fr. *ecu*, for *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

In feudal law, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

ESCUAPIAN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius*, the physician.]

Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

ESCULENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food.]

Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

ESCULENT, *n.* Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ESCURIAL, *n.* The palace or residence of the King of Spain, about 15 miles North West of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify a place full of rocks. *Encyc.*

The Escorial is a famous monastery built by Philip II. in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jeronimites, and the free schools. *Port. Did.*

ESCUATCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *ecusson*, for *escusson*, from L. *scutum*, a shield, It. *scudo*, Sp. *escudo*, Arm. *scoeda*.]

The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

Encyc. Johnson.

ESCUATCH'EONED, *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

ESLOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *cloigner*.] To remove. [Not in use.]

ESOPHAGOT'OMY, *n.* [*esophagus* and *tomē*, a cutting.]

In surgery, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

Journ. of Science.

ESOPH'AGUS, *n.* [Gr. *οισοφαγος*.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ESOP'PIAN, *a.* [from *Æsop*.] Pertaining to *Æsop*; composed by him or in his manner.

Warton.

ESOT'ERIC, *a.* [Gr. *εσωτερικος*, interior, from *εσω*, within.]

Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric*, or public.

Enfield.

ESOT'ERY, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [Little used.]

ESPAL'IER, *n.* [Fr. *espalier*; Sp. *espalera*; It. *spalliera*; from L. *palus*, a stake or pole.]

A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather.

Encyc.

ESPAL'IER, *v. t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ESPAR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin.

Mortimer.

ESPE'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *special*; L. *specialis*, from *specio*, to see, *species*, kind.]

Principal; chief; particular; as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

ESPE'CIALLY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

ESPE'CIALNESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

ESPERANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *spero*, to hope.] Hope. [Not English.]

Shak.

ESPI'AL, *n.* [See *Spy*.] A spy; the act of spying.

Elyot.

ESPINEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. [See *Spinell*.]

ESPIONAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, a spy.]

The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ESPLANA'DE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *esplanada*; It. *spianata*; from L. *planus*, plain.]

1. In fortification, the glacis of the counter-scarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way towards the country; or the

void space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of the town.

Encyc. Bailey.

2. In gardening, a grass-plat.

ESPOUS'AL, *a.* *espouz'al*. [See *Espouse*.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing.

Bacon.

ESPOUS'AL, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing.

2. Adoption; protection.

Ld. Orford.

ESPOUS'ALS, *n. plu.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii.

ESPOUSE, *v. t.* *espouz'*. [Fr. *epouser*; It. *sposare*; Port. *desposar*; Sp. *desposar*, to marry; *desposarse*, to be betrothed. If this word is the same radically as the L. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, the letter *n*, in the latter, must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, *spondeo* was primarily *spodeo*, *sposus*.]

1. To betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph. Matt. i.

2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. Usually and properly followed by *to*, rather than *with*.

3. To marry; to wed. *Shak. Milton.*

4. To unite intimately or indissolubly.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi.

5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

Dryden.

ESPOUS'ED, *pp.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

ESPOUS'ER, *n.* One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another.

ESPOUS'ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

ESPY', *v. t.* [Fr. *espier*, *espier*; Sp. *espia*; It. *spiare*; D. *bespieden*, from *spiede*, a spy; G. *spähen*, to spy; Sw. *speia*; Dan. *speider*; W. *yspiauw*, and *yspethiauw*, from *yspauh*, *paith*. See *Spy*. The radical letters seem to be *Pd*; if not, the word is a contraction from the root of L. *specio*.]

1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. Seamen *espy* land as they approach it.

2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed and not very visible; as, to *espy* a man in a crowd, or a thief in a wood.

3. To discover unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii.

4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv.

ESPY', *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii.

[This word is often pronounced *spy*, which see.]

ESPY', *n.* A spy; a scout.

ESQUI'RE, *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer*; It. *scudiere*; Sp. *escudero*; Port. *escudeiro*; from L. *scutum*, a shield, from Gr. *σχυρος*, a hide, of which shields were anciently made, or from the root of that word, Sax. *sceadan*. See *Shade*.]

Properly, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer*; an attendant on a knight. Hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and contains no definite description. It is merely an expression of respect.

ESQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.

ESSA'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer*; Norm. *essayer*; Arm. *aczaca*; D. *zoeken*, to seek; *bezoeken*, *verzoeken*, to essay; G. *suchen*, to seek; *versuchen*, to essay; Dan. *forsøge*; Sw. *försöka*; Sp. *ensayar*; Port. *ensaia*; It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*. The primary word is *seek*, the same as L. *sequor*. See *Seek*. The radical sense is to press, drive, urge, strain, strive, Ch. *ṣāḥ*. Class Sg. No. 46.]

1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform any thing.

While I this unexampled task *essay*.

Blackmore.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals. In this application, the word is now more generally written *assay*, which see.

ES'SAY, *n.* A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an *essay*.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*.

Smith.

2. In literature, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system; as an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

3. A trial or experiment; as, this is the first *essay*.

4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [In this sense, see *Assay*.]

5. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

ESSA'YED, *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ESSA'YER, *n.* One who writes essays.

Addison.

ESSA'YING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort; attempting.

ESSA'YIST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.

Butler.

ES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia*; Fr. *essence*; It. *essenza*; Sp. *esencia*; from L. *esse*, to be; Sw. *väsende*; Goth. *wisands*, from *wis-an*, Sax. *wean*, to be, whence *was*. The sense of the verb is, to set, to fix, to be permanent.]

1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others.

Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal essence* and *real essence*. The *nominal essence*, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold*; the *real essence* is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The *essence* of God bears no relation to place.

E. D. Griffin.

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as the *essence* of christianity.
3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resigned my very *essence*.

Sidney.

4. A being; an existent person; as heavenly *essences*.

Milton.

5. Species of being.

Bacon.

6. Constituent substance; as the pure *essence* of a spirit. [Locke's *real essence*, supra.]

Milton.

7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter; or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; as the *essence* of mint.

8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.

Pope.

ES/SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ES/SENCE, *pp.* Perfumed; as *essenced* fops.

Addison.

ESSE/NES, *n.* Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ESSENTIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis*.] Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are *essential* to the christian character. Figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole—

Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree.

Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage.

Denham.

3. Pure; highly rectified. *Essential* oils are such as are drawn from plants by distillation in an alembic with water, as distinguished from *empyreumatic oils*, which are raised by a naked fire without water.

Encyc.

ESSENTIAL, *n.* Existence; being. [Little used.]

Milton.

2. First or constituent principles; as the *essentials* of religion.

3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ESSENTIALITY, *n.* The quality of being *essential*; first or constituent principles.

Swift.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in *essence*; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

2. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not *essentially*.

ESSENTIATE, *v. i.* To become of the same *essence*.

B. Jonson.

ESSENTIATE, *v. t.* To form or constitute the *essence* or being of.

Boyle.

ESSOIN', *n.* [Norm. *exon*, excuse; Law L. *exonia*, sonium; Old Fr. *exonier*, *essonier*, to excuse. Spelman deduces the word from *ex* and *soing*, care. But qu.]

1. An excuse; the alledging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In England, the three first days of a term are called *essoin-days*, as three days are allowed for the appearance of suitors.

Blackstone. Cowel. Spelman.

2. Excuse; exemption.

Spenser.

3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court, at the day appointed.

Johnson.

ESSOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

Cowel.

ESSOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ESTABLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etablir*; Sp. *establecer*; Port. *estabelecer*; It. *stabilire*; L. *stabilio*; Heb. *בָּנָה* or *בָּנָה*; Ch. Syr. id.; Ar.

— *بَنَى* to set, fix, establish. Class Sb. No. 37. and see No. 35. See also Ar.

— *وَتَبَّ* Ch. *בָּנָה* to settle, to place, to dwell. Class Db. No. 53. 54.]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii.

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to *establish* laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, &c.

4. To settle or fix; to confirm; as, to *establish* a person, society or corporation, in possessions or privileges.

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii.

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. Acts xvi.

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant. Ps. cxix.

8. To set up in the place of another and confirm.

Who go about to *establish* their own righteousness. Rom. x.

ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

ESTABLISHER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains or confirms.

ESTABLISHING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* [Fr. *etablissement*.] The act of establishing, founding, ratifying or ordaining.

2. Settlement; fixed state.

Spenser.

3. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.

Bacon.

4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty.

Spenser.

5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency—might gradually lessen your *establishment*.

Swift.

6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has *establishments* to support, in the four quarters of the globe.

G. Britain.

7. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England.

8. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and *establishment* here.

Wake.

ESTAFET', *n.* [Sp. *estafeta*.] A military courier. [See *Staff*.]

ESTA'TE, *n.* [Fr. *etat*, for *estat*; D. *staat*; G. *staat*; Arm. *stad*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand. The roots *stb*, *std* and *stg*, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *sto* is contracted from *stad*, as it forms

steti. See Ar. *سَدَّ*, Class Sd. No. 46.

and Class Dd. No. 22. 23. 24.]

1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced *state*.

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*.

Dryden.

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low.

Luke i.

3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*?

Sidney.

4. In law, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are real or personal. Real estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; personal estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also *estates* for life, for years, at will, &c.

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great *estate*. He left his *estate* unincumbered.

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use *State*.

Estates, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.

2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief *estates*. Mark vi.

In Great Britain, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

ESTA'TE, *v. t.* To settle as a fortune.

[Little used.] Shak.

2. To establish. [Little used.]

ESTA'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate.

Swift.

ESTEE'M, *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer*; It. *estimare*; Sp. Port. *estimar*; Arm. *istimout*, *istimein*; L. *estimo*; Gr. *εστιμαωμαι*; *εσ* and *τιμαω*, to honor or esteem. See Class Dm. No. 28.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God who made him, and lightly *esteemed* the rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to re-

They that despise me shall be lightly *esteemed*. 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to re-

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gard with reverence, respect or friendship. When our minds are not biased, we always *esteem* the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi.

3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv.

4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion. [*Little used.*] Davies.

ESTEE'M, *n.* Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my *esteem*.

2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. Dryden.

ESTEE'MABLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ESTEE'MED, *pp.* Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion.

ESTEE'MER, *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

A proud *esteemer* of his own parts. Locke.

ESTEE'MING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.

ESTIMABLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *estimevole*.]

1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as *estimable* damage. Paley.

2. Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so *estimable* or profitable. Shak.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. Temple.

ESTIMABLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard. Brown.

ESTIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard. R. Newton.

ESTIMATE, *v. t.* [L. *estimo*. See *Esteem*.]

1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion, without weighing or measuring either value, degree, extent or quantity. We *estimate* the value of cloth by inspection, or the extent of a piece of land, or the distance of a mountain. We *estimate* the worth of a friend by his known qualities. We *estimate* the merits or talents of two different men by judgment. We *estimate* profits, loss and damage. Hence,

2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

ESTIMATE, *n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form *estimates* of the expenses of a war, of the probable outfits of a voyage, of the comparative strength or merits of two men, of the extent of a kingdom or its population. Hence *estimate* may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing.

2. Value. Shak.

ESTIMATED, *pp.* Valued; rated in opinion or judgment.

ESTIMATING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

ESTIMATION, *n.* [L. *estimatio*.] The act of estimating.

2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. We may differ in our *estimations* of distance, magnitude or amount, and no less in our *estimation* of moral qualities.

3. Esteem; regard; favorable opinion; honor.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honor with the elders. Wisdom.

ESTIMATIVE, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [*Little used.*] Hale. Boyle.

2. Imaginative.

ESTIMATOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ESTIVAL, *a.* [L. *astivus*, from *astis*, summer. See *Heat*.]

Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATE, *v. i.* To pass the summer.

ESTIVATION, *n.* [L. *astivatio*, from *astis*, summer, *astivo*, to pass the summer.]

1. The act of passing the summer. Bacon.

2. In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud; 1. *convolute*, when the petals are rolled together like a scroll; 2. *imbricate*, when they lie over each other like tiles on a roof; 3. *conduplicate*, when they are doubled together at the midrib; 4. *valvate*, when as they are about to expand they are placed like the glumes in grasses. Martyn.

ESTOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *etouper*, to stop. See *Stop*.] In law, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed. Blackstone.

ESTOP'PED, *pp.* Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act.

ESTOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ESTOP'PEL, *n.* In law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. Blackstone.

ESTOVERS, *n.* [Norm. *estoffer*, to store, stock, furnish; *estuffeures*, stores; Fr. *etoffer*, to stuff. See *Stuff*.]

In law, necessities, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family, during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. Common of *estovers* is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm, from another's estate. In Saxon, it is expressed by *bote*, which signifies more or supply, as *house-bote*, *plow-bote*, *fire-bote*, *cart-bote*, &c. Blackstone.

ESTRA'DE, *n.* [Fr.] An even or level place. Dict.

ESTRANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *etranger*. See *Strange*.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. Hooker.

I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. Dryden.

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one. They have *estranged* this place, and burnt incense in it to other gods. Jer. xix.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence. I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. Pope.

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must *estrangle* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. Glanville.

ESTRANGED, *pp.* Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.

ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as an *estrangement* of affection. An *estrangement* of desires from better things. South.

ESTRANGING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.

ESTRAPADE, *n.* [Fr. *strappado*.] The defense of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs. Farrier's Dict.

ESTRAY, *v. i.* To stray. [See *Stray*.]

ESTRAY, *n.* [Norm. *estrayer*, probably allied to *straggle*, and perhaps from the root of *W. trag*, beyond.]

A tame beast, as a horse, ox or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written *stray*. Blackstone.

ESTRE'AT, *n.* [Norm. *estraite* or *estreite*, from L. *extractum*, *extraho*, to draw out.]

In law, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer, on every offender. Cowel. Encyc.

ESTRE'AT, *v. i.* To extract; to copy.

Blackstone.

ESTRE'ATED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

ESTRE'PEMENT, *n.* [Norm. *estrepier*, *estripper*, to waste; Eng. to *strip*.]

In law, spoil; waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner. Blackstone. Cowel.

ES'TRICH, *n.* The ostrich, which see.

ES'TUANCE, *n.* [L. *astus*.] Heat. [Not in use.] Brown.

ES'TUARY, *n.* [L. *astuarium*, from *astuo*, to boil or foam, *astus*, heat, fury, storm.]

1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

2. A vapor-bath.

ES'TUATE, *v. i.* [L. *astuo*, to boil.] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ESTUA'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid. Brown. Norris.

ES'TURE, *n.* [L. *astuo*.] Violence; commotion. [Not used.] Chapman.

ESU'RIENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *esurio*.] Inclined to eat; hungry. Dict.

ES'URINE, *a.* Eating; corroding. [Little used.] Wiseman.

ET CAETERA, and the contraction *etc.*, de-

note the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *etzen*, D. *elsen*, to eat. See *Eat*.]

1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. The plate is first covered with a proper varnish or ground, which is capable of resisting the acid, and the ground is then scored or scratched by a needle or similar instrument, in the places where the hatchings or engravings are intended to be; the plate is then covered with nitric acid, which corrodes or eats the metal in the lines thus laid bare. *Encyc.*
2. To sketch; to delineate. [Not in use.] *Locke.*

ETCH/ED, *pp.* Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

ETCH/ING, *ppr.* Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

ETCH/ING, *n.* The impression taken from an etched copper-plate.

ETEOS/TIC, *n.* [Gr. *εἰσός*, true, and *εἰσός*, a verse.]

A chronogrammatical composition.

ETERN/, *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. [Not used.] *Shak.*

ETER/NAL, *a.* [Fr. *eternel*; L. *eternus*, composed of *ævum* and *ternus*, *aviterminus*. *Varro*. The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in *diuturnus*, and seems to denote continuance.]

1. Without beginning or end of existence. The eternal God is thy refuge. Deut. xxxiii.
2. Without beginning of existence. To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been eternal. *Locke.*
3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. That they may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. 2 Tim. ii. What shall I do, that I may have eternal life? Matt. xix. Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. Jude 7.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission. And fires eternal in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as eternal truth.

ETER/NAL, *n.* An appellation of God. *Hooker.*

ETER/NALIST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite. *Burnet.*

ETER/NALIZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use *eternize*.]

ETER/NALLY, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only.

2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times. That which is morally good must be eternally and unchangeably so. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.

Where western gales eternally reside. *Addison.*

ETER/NITY, *n.* [L. *eternitas*.] Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

The high and lofty one who inhabiteth *eternity*. Is. lvii.

We speak of eternal duration preceding the present time. God has existed from *eternity*. We also speak of endless or everlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of things. Some men doubt the *eternity* of future punishment, though they have less difficulty in admitting the *eternity* of future rewards.

ETER/NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*; It. *eternare*; Low L. *eterno*.]

1. To make endless.
2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

So we say, to *eternize* fame or glory.

3. To make forever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* a name; to *eternize* exploits.

ETER/NIZED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.

ETER/NIZING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.

ETE/SIAN, *a.* *ete'zhan*. [L. *etesius*; Gr. *ετησίος*, from *ετος*, a year. Qu. Eth. ΟΟΓ

owed, awed, a circuit or circle, and the verb, to go round.]

Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Etesian* winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The word is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow. *Encyc.*

ETHE, *a.* Easy. *Obs.*

E/THEL, *a.* Noble. *Obs.*

E/THER, *n.* [L. *ather*; Gr. *αἰθήρ*, *aiθw*, to burn, to shine; Eng. *weather*; Sax. *wæder*, the air; D. *weder*; G. *wetter*; Sw. *väder*.]

1. A thin, subtil matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton.*

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

2. In *chimistry*, a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste. It is so volatile, that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant. *Encyc.*

ETHE/REAL, *a.* Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

2. Heavenly; celestial; as *ethereal* messenger.

3. Consisting of ether or spirit. Vast chain of being, which from God began, Natures *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE/REOUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E/THERIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether. *Med. Repos.*

E/THERIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

E/THERIZING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.

ETH/IC, } a. [L. *eticus*; Gr. *ἠθικός*, from

ETH/ICAL, } *ἠθός*, manners.]

Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality; as *ethic* discourses or epistles.

ETH/ICALLY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETH/ICS, *n.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it. *Paley.*

2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.

Ethiops martial, black oxyd of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder, and in the first stage of calcination.

Ethiops mineral, a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury. *Thomson.*

ETH/MOID, } *Nicholson.*

ETHMOID/AL, } a. [Gr. *ἠμός*, a sieve, and *ἰδος*, form.] Resembling a sieve.

ETH/MOID, *n.* A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH/NIC, } a. [L. *ethnicus*; Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, from

ETH/NICAL, } the root of G. *heide*, heath, woods, whence

heathen. See *Heathen*.]

Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to christianity; opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

ETH/NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETH/NICISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. *B. Jonson.*

ETHNOL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, and *λογος*, discourse.] A treatise on nations.

ETHOLOG/ICAL, *a.* [See *Ethology*.] Treating of ethics or morality.

ETHOLOG/IST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

ETHOL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔθος*, or *ἦθος*, manners, morals, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on morality or the science of ethics. *Owen.*

E/TIOLATE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αιῶω*, to shine.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

E/TIOLATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

E/TIOLATED, *pp.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

E/TIOLATING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLA/TION, *n.* The operation of being whitened or of becoming white by excluding the light of the sun. *Fourcroy.*

In gardening, the rendering plants white, crisp and tender, by excluding the action of light from them. *Cyc.*

ETIOLOG/ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology. *Arbuthnot.*

ETIOLO/GY, *n.* [Gr. *αἰτία*, cause, and *λογος*, discourse.]

An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases. *Quincy.*

ETIQUET/, *n.* *etiket'*. [Fr. *etiquette*, a ticket; W. *lacy*, a little piece or slip, from *locian*, to cut off, Eng. to dock. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.]

Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence in present usage, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards con-

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taining orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.

ETITE, *n.* [Gr. *αετος*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. [See *Eagle-stone*.]

ETNE'AN, *a.* [from *Ætna*.] Pertaining to *Ætna*, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ET'TIN, *n.* A giant. *Obs.* *Beaum.*

ET'TLE, *v. t.* To earn. [Not in use.] *Boucher.*

ETUI, } [Fr. *etui*, a case.] A
ETWEE', } *n.* case for pocket in-
ETWEE'-CASE, } struments.

ETYMOLOGER, *n.* An etymologist. [Not in use.] *Griffith.*

ETYMOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Etymology*.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots. *Encyc.*

ETYMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμος*, true, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification.
- In grammar, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.
2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ETYMON, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμον*, from *ετυμος*, true.] An original root, or primitive word.

EUCHARIST, *n.* [Gr. *ευχαριστια*, a giving of thanks; *eu*, well, and *χαρις*, favor.]

1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.
2. The act of giving thanks.

EUCARIS'TIC, } *a.* Containing ex-
EUCARIS'TICAL, } pressions of thanks. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EUCHLORINE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] In chemistry, protoxyd of chlorine. *Davy. Ure.*

EUCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχολογιον*; *ευχη*, prayer or vow, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments and ordinances. *Encyc.*

EUCHYMY, *n.* [Gr. *ευχυμια*.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EUCHYSID'ERITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite. *Phillips.*

EUCLASE, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *κλαω*, to break; easily broken.]

A mineral, a species of emerald, prismatic emerald, of a greenish white, apple or mountain green, bluish green, or dark sky blue color. It is a rare mineral, and remarkably brittle, whence its name. *Cleveland. Jameson.*

EUP

EU'ERASY, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *ρασις*, temperament.]

In medicine, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness. *Quincy. Encyc.*

EU'DIALYTE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish red color. *Jameson.*

EUDIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *ευδιος*, serene, *eu* and *διος*, Jove, air, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen it contains. *Encyc. Ure.*

EUDIOMETRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to an
EUDIOMETRICAL, } eudiometer; per-
formed or ascertained by an eudiometer; as eudiometrical experiments or results.

EUDIOMETRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EU'GE, *n.* Applause. [Not used.] *Hammond.*

EUGH, a tree. [See *Yew*.]

EUHARMON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *harmonia*.]

Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as the euharmonic organ. *Liston.*

EUKAIRITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευκαιρος*, opportune.] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color and granular structure. *Cleveland.*

EULOG'IC, } *a.* [See *Eulogy*.] Contain-
EULOG'ICAL, } ing praise; commenda-
tory.

EU'LOGIST, *n.* [See *Eulogy*.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits or performances.

EULO'GIUM, *n.* An eulogy.

EU'LOGIZE, *v. t.* [See *Eulogy*.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EU'LOGIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EU'LOGIZING, *ppr.* Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU'LOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ελογια*; *eu* and *λογος*.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities, or services.

EU'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. *ενομια*; *eu* and *νομος*, law.]

Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford.*

EU'NUCH, *n.* [Gr. *ευνουχος*; *ευνη*, a bed, and *εχω*, to keep.] A male of the human species castrated.

EU'NUCHATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EU'NUCHISM, *n.* The state of being an eunuch.

EU'PATHY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπαθεια*.] Right feeling. *Harris.*

EUPATORY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium*; Gr. *ευπατριον*.] The plant hemp agrimony.

EUPEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπεψια*; *eu* and *πεψις*, concoction.]

Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EUPEP'TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, *n.* [Gr. *ευφημισμος*; *eu*, well, and *φημι*, to speak.]

EUR

A representation of good qualities; particularly in rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears. *Ash. Campbell.*

EUPHON'IC, } *a.* [See *Euphony*.] Agree-
EUPHON'ICAL, } able in sound; pleas-
ing to the ear; as euphonical orthography. *Colebrooke.*

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language euphonic, by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

EU'PHONY, *n.* [Gr. *ευφωια*; *eu* and *φωνη*, voice.]

An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHOR'BIA, *n.* [Gr. *ευφορβια*, with a different signification.]

In botany, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns. *Encyc.*

EUPHORBIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ευφορβιον*, 5 5 5
Ar. *قريون* forbion.]

In the materia medica, a gummi-resinous substance, exuding from an oriental tree. It has a sharp biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the fauces. *Encyc.*

EU'PHOTIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. *Cleveland.*

EU'PHRASY, *n.* [According to De Theis, this word is contracted from *euphrosyne*, *ευφροσυνη*, joy, pleasure; a name given to the plant on account of its wonderful effects in curing disorders of the eyes.]

Eyebright, a genus of plants, *Euphrasia*, called in French *casse-lunette*.

EU'RIPUS, *n.* [Gr. *ευριπος*; L. *Euripus*.]

A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Eubœa and Attica, or Eubœa and Bœotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated. *Burke.*

EU'RITE, *n.* The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner; a very small-grained granite, with the parts intimately blended, and hence often apparently compact. It is gray, red, &c., according to the color of the felspar, of which it is principally composed. *Geol. Primer.*

Whitestone is a finely granular felspar, containing grains of quartz and scales of mica. *Cleveland.*

EUROCLYDON, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος*, wind, and *κλυδων*, a wave.]

A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. Acts xxvii. *Encyc.*

EU'ROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of *ΕΡΩ* *ΕΡΩ* white face, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies be-

tween the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.

EUROPE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EUROPE'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EU'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EU'RHYTHMY, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *ρυθμος*, *rythmus*, number or proportion.]

In *architecture*, *painting* and *sculpture*, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. *Encyc.*

EUSE'BIAN, *n.* An Arian, so called from one Eusebius.

EU'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *στυλος*, a column.]

In *architecture*, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face, before and behind, which are three diameters distant. *Encyc.*

EU'THANASY, *n.* [Gr. *euthanasia*; *eu* and *θανατος*, death.] An easy death. *Arbuthnot.*

EUTYCH'IAN, *n.* A follower of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EUTYCH'IANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EVA'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco*.] To empty. [Not in use.] *Harvey.*

EVA'CUANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans*.] Emptying; freeing from.

EVA'CUANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

EVA'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo*; *e* and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. See *Vacant*.]

1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as, to *evacuate* the church. *Hooker.*

2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to *evacuate* dark-colored matter from the bowels. Hence,

3. To empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to *evacuate* the bowels; to *evacuate* the vessels by bleeding.

4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. The British army *evacuated* the city of New-York, November 25, 1783.

5. To make void; to nullify; as, to *evacuate* a marriage or any contract. [In this sense, *vacate* is now generally used.]

EVA'CUATED, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

EVA'CUATING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

EVA'CUATION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means. *Quincy.*

3. Abolition; nullification.

EVA'CUATIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

EVA'CUATOR, *n.* One that makes void. *Hammond.*

EVA'DE, *v. t.* [L. *evado*; *e* and *vado*, to go; Sp. *evadir*; Fr. *evader*.]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man *evaded* the blow aimed at his head.

2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief *evaded* his pursuers.

3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. The advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.

4. To escape as imperceptible or not to be reached or seized. *South.*

EVA'DE, *v. i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with *from*; as, to *evade from* perils. But *from* is now seldom used.

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

EVA'DED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

EVA'DING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.

EVA'GATION, *n.* [L. *evagatio*, *evagor*; *e* and *vagor*, to wander.]

The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. *Ray.*

E'VAL, *a.* [L. *ævum*.] Relating to time or duration. [Not in use.]

EVANES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *evanesco*, from *evanesco*; *e* and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. See *Vain*.]

1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapor.

2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.

EVANES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

EVAN'GEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium*.] The gospel. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

EVANGE'LIAN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors. *Mitford.*

EVANGEL'IC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*, the

gospel; Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*, from *εὐαγγέλιον*, *eu*, well, good, and *αγγελία*, to announce,

Ir. *agalla*, to tell, to speak, Ar. *قال*

to tell, Class Gl. No. 49, or Ch. *באלי*, to call, No. 36.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as *evangelical* righteousness, obedience or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as an *evangelical* doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as an *evangelical* preacher.

EVANGEL'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

EVAN'GELISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel. *Bacon.*

EVAN'GELIST, *n.* A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; as the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

2. A preacher or publisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

EVAN'GELISTARY, *n.* A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service. *Gregory.*

EVANGELIZA'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

EVAN'GELIZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo*.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* heathen nations; to *evangelize* the world. *Milner. Buchanan.*

EVAN'GELIZE, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

EVAN'GELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to christianity.

EVAN'GELIZING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to christianity.

EVAN'GELY, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

EVAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus*. See *Vain*.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as an *evanid* color or smell. *Bacon. Encyc.*

EVAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco*. See *Vain*.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception. [Vanish is more generally used.]

EVAN'ISHMENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance. *Barton.*

EVAP'ORABLE, *a.* [See *Evaporate*.] That may be converted into vapor and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation. *Grew.*

EVAP'ORATE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo*; *e* and *vaporo*, from *vapor*, which see.]

1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible.

Fluids when heated often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water, on the surface of the earth, generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments *evaporate* in words. The spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in translating.

EVAP'ORATE, *v. t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat *evaporates* water at every point of temperature, from 32° to 212°, the boiling point, of Fahrenheit. A north west wind, in New England, *evaporates* water and dries the earth more rapidly, than the heat alone of a summer's day.

2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound. *Wotton.*

EVAP'ORATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

EVAP'ORATED, *pp.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

EVAP'ORATING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid.

EVAPORA'TION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. *Evaporation* is increased by heat and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere.

2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

EVAPOROM'ETER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

E V E

E V E

E V E

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer. *Journ. of Science.*

EVA'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*L. evasio*, from *evado*, *evasi*. See *Evade*.]

The act of eluding or avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. *Evasion* of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.

Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He—answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge or argument; as an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument or reasoning.

EVA'SIVELY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

EVA'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being *evasive*.

EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Heb. *חַוָּה*. But the Hebrew name is *חַוָּה* *havah* or *chavah*, coinciding with the verb, to shew, to discover, and Parkhurst hence denominates Eve, the manifest. In the Septuagint, Eve, in Gen. iii. 20, is rendered *Ζωη*, life; but in Gen. iv. 1, it is rendered *Εβω*, *Euan* or *Evan*. The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russ. Eve is *Ева*. In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called *avah*, says Adair.

EVECTION, *n.* [*L. eveho*, to carry away.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson.*

EVEN, *n.* [*Sax. æfen*, *efen*; *D. avond*; *EVE*, *n.* [*G. abend*; *Sw. afon*; *Dan. afen*; *Ice. afian*. Qu. Ch. *אָפֶן*, from *פֶּנָה* *fanah*, to turn, to decline. The evening is the decline of the day, or fall of the sun.]

1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Eve* is used chiefly in poetry. In prose, we generally use *evening*.

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought. *Shak.*

2. *Eve* is used also for the fast or the evening before a holiday; as Christmas *Eve*. *Johnson.*

EVEN-SONG, *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. *Milton.*

2. The evening, or close of the day. *Dryden.*

EVEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even* and *Sax. tid*, time.] Literally, the time of evening; that is, evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *even-tide*. Gen. xxiv.

This word is nearly obsolete; *tide* being a useless addition to *even*.

EVEN, *a.* *e'vn.* [*Sax. æfen*; *D. even*; *G.*

eben; *Sw. efven*; *Pers. هَوَن* *hovan*. The sense is laid or pressed down, level.]

1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as an *even* tract of land; an *even* country; an *even* surface.

2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as an *even* temper.

3. Level with; parallel to.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. Luke xix.

4. Not leaning.

He could not carry his honors *even*. *Shak.*

5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on *even* ground. The advocates meet on *even* ground in argument.

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts and now are *even*.

7. Settled; balanced; as, our accounts are *even*.

8. Equal; as *even* numbers.

9. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder; opposed to *odd*.

4. 6. 8. 10. are *even* numbers.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or *odd*. *Taylor.*

EVEN, *v. t.* *e'vn.* To make *even* or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts. *Shak.*

EVEN, *v. i.* To be equal to. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

EVEN, *adv.* *e'vn.* Noting a level or equality, or emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, *even* so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier *even* to Cato's wishes, that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes.

2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence emphatically, the very time. I knew the facts, *even* when I wrote to you.

3. Noting, emphatically, identity of person. And behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. Gen. vi.

4. Likewise; in like manner. Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

5. So much as. We are not *even* sensible of the change.

6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected. The common people are addicted to this vice, and *even* the great are not free from it. He made several discoveries which are new, *even* to the learned.

Here also we see the sense of equality, or bringing to a level. So in these phrases, I shall *even* let it pass, I shall *even* do more, we observe the sense of bringing the mind or will to a level with what is to be done.

EVE'NE, *v. i.* [*L. evenio*.] To happen. [*Not in use.*] *Hewyt.*

EVENED, *pp.* Made *even* or level.

E'VENER, *n.* One that makes *even*.

E'VENHAND, *n.* Equality. *Bacon.*

E'VENHANDED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just. *Shak.*

E'VENING, *n.* [*See Eve, Even*.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i.

The precise time when *evening* begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by usage. The word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, "The morning and *evening* service of the sabbath." In strictness, *evening* commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight, and *night* commences with total darkness. But in customary language, the *evening* extends to bed-time, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an *evening* with a friend; an *evening* visit.

2. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the *evening* of life, or of one's days.

3. The decline of any thing; as the *evening* of glory.

E'VENING, *a.* Being at the close of day; as the *evening* sacrifice.

E'VENING HYMN, *n.* A hymn or song

E'VENING SONG, *n.* to be sung at evening.

E'VENING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

E'VENLY, *adv.* *e'vnly.* With an *even*, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations and depressions; as things *evenly* spread.

2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as *evenly* balanced.

3. In a level position; horizontally.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the center of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS, *n.* The state of being *even*, level or smooth; equality of surface.

2. Uniformity; regularity; as *evenness* of motion.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. *Hale.*

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

EVEN'T, *n.* [*L. eventus*, *evenio*; *e* and *venio*, to come; *Fr. evenement*; *It. and Sp. evento*;

Ar. *وَاقِعٌ*. Class Bn. No. 21.]

1. That which comes, arrives or happens; that which falls out; any incident good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates. The *event* of the campaign was to bring about a negotiation for peace.

EVEN'T, *v. i.* To break forth. [*Not used.*]

EVENTERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eventrer*, from the *L. e* and *venter*, the belly.] To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. *Brown.*

EVENTERATED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

EVENTERATING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

EVENTFUL, *a.* [from *event*.] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

EVENTILATE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See *Ventilate*.]

EVENTILATION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

EVENTUAL, *a.* [from *event*.] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential.

2. Final; terminating; ultimate. *Burke.*
Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

EVENTUALLY, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

EVENTUATE, *v. t.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate. *J. Lloyd.*

EVENTUATING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EVER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre*, *efre*.] At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you *ever* seen the city of Paris, or shall you *ever* see it?
No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph. v.*

2. At all times; always; continually.
He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
He will *ever* be mindful of his covenant. *Ps. cxi.*
Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. *2 Tim. iii.*

3. *Forever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.
This is my name *forever*. *Ex. iii.*
In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.
His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him *forever*. *Ex. xxi.*
These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; *forever* and *ever*, or *forever* and *forever*. *Pope. Shak.*

4. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then. *Dryden.*

5. In any degree. No man is *ever* the richer or happier for injustice.
Let no man fear that creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. *Hall.*
In modern usage, this word is used for *never*, but very improperly.
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong. *Pope.*

This ought to be, *ne'er* so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo-Saxon, and in our version of the scriptures, that is, so long as *never*, so long as *never* before, to any length of time indefinitely. Ask me *never* so much dowry. Charmers, charming *never* so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as *never* before.

6. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as *ever* he had done it; as like him as *ever* he can look.
They broke all their bones in pieces or *ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Dan. vi.*

The latter phrase is however anomalous; or *ever* being equivalent to *before*, and or may be a mistake for *ere*.

7. In poetry, and sometimes in prose, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*.
Ever in composition signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

EVERBUBBLING, *a.* [ever and bubbling.] Continually boiling or bubbling. *Crashaw.*

EVERBURNING, *a.* [ever and burning.] Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct; as an *everburning* lamp; *everburning* sulphur. *Milton.*

EVERDURING, *a.* [ever and during.] Enduring forever; continuing without end; as *everduring* glory. *Raleigh.*

EVERGREEN, *a.* [ever and green.] Always green; verdant throughout the year. The pine is an *evergreen* tree.

EVERGREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as a garden furnished with *evergreens*.

EVERHONORED, *a.* [ever and honored.] Always honored; ever held in esteem; as an *everhonored* name. *Pope.*

EVERLASTING, *a.* [ever and lasting.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal.
The *everlasting* God, or Jehovah. *Gen. xxi.*
Everlasting fire; *everlasting* punishment. *Matt. xviii. xxv.*

2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.
I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. *Gen. xvii.*
The *everlasting* hills or mountains. *Genesis. Habakkuk.*

3. In popular usage, endless; continual; unintermitted; as, the family is disturbed with *everlasting* disputes.

EVERLASTING, *n.* Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.
From *everlasting* to *everlasting*, thou art God. *Ps. xc.*

2. A plant, the Gnapthalam; also, the Xeranthemum. *Fam. of Plants.*

EVERLASTINGLY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [Little used.] *Donne.*

EVERLASTING-PEA, *n.* A plant, the *Lathyrus latifolia*.

EVERLIVING, *a.* [ever and living.] Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence; as the *everliving* God.

2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

EVERMORE, *adv.* [ever and more.] Always; eternally.
Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*. *Tillotson.*

2. Always; at all times; as *evermore* guided by truth.

EVEROPEN, *a.* [ever and open.] Always open; never closed. *Taylor.*

EVERPLEASING, *a.* [ever and pleasing.] Always pleasing; ever giving delight.
The *everpleasing* Pamela. *Sidney.*

EVERSE, *v. t.* *evers*. [L. *eversus*.] To overthrow or subvert. [Not used.] *Glanville.*

EVERSION, *n.* [L. *eversio*.] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*
Eversion of the eye-lids, ectropium, a disease in which the eye-lids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. *Good.*

EVERT, *v. t.* [L. *everto*; *e* and *verto*, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [Little used.] *Swift.*

EVERWAKING, *a.* [ever and waking.] Always awake.

EVERWATCHFUL, *a.* [ever and watchful.] Always watching or vigilant; as *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*

EVERY, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*. Chaucer.] It is formed from *ever*. The Scots write *everich* and *everilk*; the latter is the Sax. *æfre* and *alc*, each. The former may be *eac*, *eaca*, addition, or the common termination *ich*, *ig*, like.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered.
Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. *Ps. xxxix.*

EVERYDAY, *a.* [every and day.] Used or being every day; common; usual; as *everyday* wit; an *everyday* suit of clothes.

EVERYWHERE, *adv.* [See *Where*, which signifies *place*.] In every place; in all places.

EVERYOUNG, *a.* [ever and young.] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.
Joys *everyyoung*, unmixed with pain or fear. *Pope.*

E'VES-DROP. [See *Eaves-drop*, the usual spelling.]

E'VES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or at a window or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See *Eaves-dropper*.]

EVESGATE, *v. t.* [Not in use.] [See *Investigate*.]

EVI'BRATE, [Not in use.] [See *Vibrate*.]

EVICT, *v. t.* [L. *evincio*, *evictum*; *e* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.
If either party be *evicted* for defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To take away by sentence of law. *King Charles.*

3. To evince; to prove. [Not used.] *Cheyne.*

EVICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; applied to persons. Recovered by legal process; applied to things.

EVICTING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

EVIC'TION, *n.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law.

2. Proof; conclusive evidence. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. evidencia*, from *video*, to see. Class Bd.]

1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish *evidence*

of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood.

2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.

I delivered the *evidence* of the purchase to Baruch. Jer. xxxii.

I subscribed the *evidence* and sealed it. Jer. xxxii.

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.

EVIDENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly *evidence* the existence of an infinite first cause.

EVIDENCED, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are *evident* to the senses; their qualities may be made *evident*. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made *evident*.

EVIDENTIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. Scott.

EVIDENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be *evidently* proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIGILATION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio*.] A waking or watching. [Little used.]

E'VIL, *a. e'vl.* [Sax. *efel*, *yfel*, or *hyfel*; D. *euvel*; G. *übel*; Arm. *fall*, *goall*. Qu. W. *gwael*, vile; Ir. *feal*. The Irish word is connected with *feallaim*, to fail, which may be allied to *fall*. Perhaps this is from a different root. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. *hy* to be unjust or injurious, to defraud, Ar.

لَا to decline, and لَا to fall on or invade suddenly.]

1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.

Some *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii.

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an *evil* generation. Scripture.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury or calamity; as *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days. Scripture.

E'VIL, *n.* *Evil* is natural or moral. *Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.

Moral evil is any deviation of a moral

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agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude.

There are also *evils* called *civil*, which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and *political evils*, which injure a nation, in its public capacity.

All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right are *moral evils*. Diseases are *natural evils*, but they often proceed from *moral evils*.

2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.

There shall no *evil* befall thee. Ps. xci.

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. Prov. xxii.

3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. Eccles. ix.

4. Malady; as the *king's evil* or scrophula.

E'VIL, *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably.

Evil it besseems thee. Shak.

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.

It went *evil* with his house. Deut.

3. Not happily; unfortunately.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. Deut.

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

In composition, *evil*, denoting something bad or wrong, is often contracted to *ill*.

EVIL-AFFECTED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now *ill-affected*.

EVILDÖ'ER, *n.* [*evil* and *doer*, from *do*.] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak evil against you as *evildoers*. 1 Pet. ii.

E'VILEYED, *a.* [*evil* and *eye*.] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design.

EVIL-FA'VORED, *a.* [*evil* and *favor*.] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored. Bacon.

EVIL-FA'VOREDNESS, *n.* Deformity. Deut.

E'VILLY, *adv.* Not well. [Little used.] Bp. Taylor.

EVIL-MINDED, *a.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by *evil-minded* persons. [This word is in common use.]

E'VILNESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

EVILSPE'AKING, *n.* [*evil* and *speak*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. 1 Pet. ii.

EVILWISH'ING, *a.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing harm to; as an *evilwishing* mind. Sidney.

EVILWORK'ER, *n.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does wickedness. Phil. iii.

EVINCE, *v. t.* *evin's*. [L. *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove or show; *e* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing *evinces* the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.

2. To conquer. [Not in use.]

EVIN'CED, *pp.* Made evident; proved.

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EVIN'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. Hale.

EVIN'CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.

EVIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

E'VIRATE, *v. t.* [L. *vir*, *eviratus*.] To emasculate. [Not in use.] Bp. Hall.

EVIS'CERATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero*; *e* and *viscera*, the bowels.]

To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels. Johnson. Griffith.

EVIS'CERATED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

EVIS'CERATING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EVITABLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis*. See *Evitate*.] That may be shunned; avoidable. [Little used.] Hooker.

EVITATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito*; *e* and *vito*, from the root of *void*, *wide*.]

To shun; to avoid; to escape. [Little used.] Shak.

EVITA'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [Little used.] Bacon.

EVITE, *v. t.* [L. *evito*.] To shun. [Not used.] Drayton.

EV'OCATE, } *v. t.* [L. *evoco*; *e* and *voco*, to call.] To call forth.

EVO'KE, } *v. t.* [L. *evoco*; *e* and *voco*, to call.] To call forth.

Neptune is a deity who *evokes* things into progression. Paus. Trans.

2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. Hume. [Evoke is the preferable word.]

EVOCA'TION, *n.* A calling forth; a calling or bringing from concealment. Brown.

2. A calling from one tribunal to another.

3. Among the Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies. Encyc.

EVOLA'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo*; *e* and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying away. Bp. Hall.

EV'OLUTE, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent. Ash.

EVOLU'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio*.] The act of unfolding or unrolling. Boyle.

2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as the *evolution* of ages. Moore.

3. In geometry, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that its parts do all concur, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. Harris.

4. In algebra, evolution is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. Harris. Encyc.

5. In military tactics, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. Encyc.

EVOLVE, *v. t.* *evolvo*. [L. *evolvere*; *e* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to wallow.]

1. To unfold; to open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. Hale.

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2. To throw out; to emit. *Prior.*
EVOLVE, *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*
EVOLVED, *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.
EVOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve; the curve described from the evolute. *Ash.*
EVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.
EVOMI'TION, *n.* A vomiting. *Swift.*
EVULGA'TION, *n.* A divulging. [Not in use.]
EVUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio*, from *evello*; *e* and *vello*, to pluck.]
The act of plucking or pulling out by force. *Brown.*
EWE, *n. yu.* [Sax. *eowa*, *eowe*; D. *ooi*; Ir. *ai* or *oi*; Sp. *oveja*. It seems to be the L. *ovis*.]
A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.
EW'ER, *n. yu're.* [Sax. *huer* or *hwer*.] A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands. *Shak. Pope.*
EW'RY, *n. yu'ry.* [from *ewer*.] In *England*, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. *Dict.*
EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. Hence in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes *off*, *from* or *out*, as in L. *excindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification.
EXACERB'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo*, to irritate; *ex* and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, severe, bitter, harsh, sour, G. *herbe*. See *Harvest*.]
1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to embitter; to increase malignant qualities.
2. To increase the violence of a disease. *Med. Repos.*
EXACERBA'TION, *n.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.
2. Among *physicians*, the increased violence of a disease; hence, a *paroxysm*, as in the return of an intermitting fever.
This term is more generally restricted to the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever. *Cyc.*
3. Increased severity; as violent *exacerbations* of punishment. [Unusual.] *Paley.*
EXACERBES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *exacerbesco*.]
Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease. *Darwin.*
EXACT', *a. egzact'*. [L. *exactus*, from *exigo*, to drive; *ex* and *ago*, Gr. *αγω*, to drive, urge or press.]
1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; as a man *exact* in his dealings.
All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about. *Pope.*
2. Precise; not different in the least. This is the *exact* sum or amount, or the *exact* time. We have an *exact* model for imitation.
3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule or order. This man is very *exact* in keeping his accounts.
4. Punctual. Every man should be *exact* in paying his debts when due; he should be *exact* in attendance on appointments.
5. Strict. We should be *exact* in the performance of duties.
The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Rambler.*
EXACT', *v. t. egzact'*. [L. *exigo*, *exactum*; Sp. *exigir*; It. *esigere*; Fr. *exiger*. See the Adjective.]
1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without pity or justice. It is an offense for an officer to *exact* illegal or unreasonable fees. It is customary for conquerors to *exact* tribute or contributions from conquered countries.
2. To demand of right. Princes *exact* obedience of their subjects. The laws of God *exact* obedience from all men.
3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.
Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham.*
EXACT', *v. i.* To practice extortion.
The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix.
EXACT'ED, *pp.* Demanded or required by authority; extorted.
EXACT'ING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.
EXACT'ION, *n.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.
2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees or rewards.
Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv.
3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice. Kings may be enriched by *exactions*, but their power is weakened by the consequent disaffection of their subjects.
EXACT'ITUDE, *n.* Exactness. [Little used.]
EXACT'LY, *adv.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be *exactly* fitted to the mortise.
2. Precisely according to fact. The story *exactly* accords with the fact or event.
3. Precisely according to principle, justice or right.
EXACT'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness*.
2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as *exactness* of deportment.
3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as *exactness* in accounts or business.
EXACT'OR, *n.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes or customs.
I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness. Isa. lx.
2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice. *Bacon.*
3. He that demands by authority; as an *exactor* of oaths. *Bacon.*
4. One who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands. *Tillotson.*
EXACT'RESS, *n.* A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. *B. Jonson.*
EXAC'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacuo*.] To whet or sharpen. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*
EXAG'GERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero*; *ex* and *aggero*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap.]
1. To heap on; to accumulate. In this *literal sense*, it is *seldom used*; perhaps never.
2. To highthen; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy *exaggerates* his vices or faults.
3. In *painting*, to highthen in coloring or design. *Encyc.*
EXAG'GERATED, *pp.* Enlarged beyond the truth.
EXAG'GERATING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.
EXAGG'ERATION, *n.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation. [Little used.] *Hale.*
2. In *rhetoric*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.
3. In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.
EXAG'GERATORY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.
EXAG'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito*.] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [Little used or obs.] *Arbutnot.*
EXALT', *v. t. egzalt'*. [Fr. *exalter*; Sp. *exaltar*; It. *esaltare*; Low L. *exalto*; *ex* and *altus*, high.]
1. To raise high; to elevate.
2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity; as, to *exalt* one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.
3. To elevate with joy or confidence; as, to be *exalted* with success or victory. [We now use *elate*.]
4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank or estimation; to elevate too high or above others.
He that *exalteth* himself shall be abased. Luke xiv. Matt. xxiii.
5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol.
He is my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. Ex. xv.
6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 2 Kings xix.
7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime; as *exalted* strains.
8. In *physics*, to elevate; to purify; to sub-

tilize; to refine; as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

EXALTA'TION, *n.* The act of raising high.

2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity or excellence.

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wondered at my flight, and change

To this high *exaltation*.

4. In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.

5. In *astrology*, the dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Johnson*.

EXALT'ED, *pp.* Raised to a lofty highth; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny.

EXALT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being elevated.

2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EXALTER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EXALT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EXAMEN, *n.* *egza'men*. [*L. examen*, the tongue, needle or beam of a balance. It signifies also a swarm of bees. *Sp. enxambre*, a swarm of bees, a crowd; *Port. enzame*; *It. sciamo*; *Fr. essaim*. From its use in a balance, it came to signify *examination*.]

Examination; disquisition; enquiry. [*Little used*.] *Brown*.

EXAM'INABLE, *a.* [See *Examine*.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

S. Court, U. States.

EXAM'INANT, *n.* One who is to be examined. [*Not legitimate*.] *Prideaux*.

EXAM'INATE, *n.* The person examined. *Bacon*.

EXAMINA'TION, *n.* [*L. examinatio*. See *Examen*.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an *examination* of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the *examination* of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In *chemistry* and other sciences, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances, by experiments; the practice or application of the docimastic art.

EXAM'INATOR, *n.* An examiner. [*Not used*.] *Brown*.

EXAM'INE, *v. t.* *egzam'in*. [*L. examino*, from *examen*.]

1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.

2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; as, to *examine* a witness.

3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. Let us *examine* this proposition; let us *examine* this subject in all its relations and bearings; let us *examine* into the state of this question.

4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to *examine* the classes in college; to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practice in a profession.

5. To try or assay by experiments; as, to *examine* minerals.

6. To try by a rule or law.

Examine yourselves whether ye are in the faith. 2 Cor. xiii.

7. In general, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth; as, to *examine* ourselves; to *examine* the extent of human knowledge.

EXAM'INED, *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAM'INER, *n.* One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

2. In *chancery*, in *Great Britain*, the *Examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties. *Encyc.*

EXAM'INING, *ppr.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EX'AMPLARY, *a.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. [It is now written *exemplary*.] *Hooker*.

EXAM'PLE, *n.* *egzam'pl*. [*L. exemplum*; *Fr. exemple*; *It. esempio*; *Sp. exemplo*. *Qu.* from *ex* and the root of *similis*, *Gr. ομολος*.]

1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. This word, when applied to material things, is now generally written *sample*, as a *sample* of cloth; but *example* is sometimes used.

Raleigh.

2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy, or model; that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an *example*, that you should do as I have done to you. John xiii.

Example is our preceptor before we can reason. *Kollock*.

3. Precedent; a former instance. *Buonaparte* furnished many *examples* of successful bravery.

4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution.

Let any man fall after the same *example* of unbelief. Heb. iv.

Sodom and Gomorrah—are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. Jude 7.

5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 Tim. iv.

6. Precedent which disposes to imitation.

Example has more effect than precept.

7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position or truth. The principles of trigonometry and the rules of grammar are illustrated by *examples*.

8. In *logic*, or *rhetoric*, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. If civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases. This is an *example*. *Bailey. Encyc.*

EXAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

EXAM'PLELESS, *a.* Having no example. [*Not used*.] *B. Jonson.*

EXAM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now *sample* or *sampler*.

EXAN'GUIOUS, *a.* Having no blood. [*Not used*. See *Ersanguious*.]

EXAN'IMATE, *a.* *egzan'imate*. [*L. exanimatus*, *exanimo*; *ex* and *anima*, life.]

Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits. *Thomson*.

EXAN'IMATE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage. *Coles*.

EXANIMA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [*Little used*.]

EXAN'IMOUS, *a.* [*L. exanimis*; *ex* and *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. [*Little used*.]

EXAN'THEMA, *n. plu.* *exanthem'ata*. [*Gr.* from *εξανθεω*, to blossom; *εξ* and *ανθος*, a flower.]

Among *physicians*, eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiae, or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c.

This term is now limited by systematic nosologists, to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever. *Good*.

EXANTHEMAT'IC, } *a.* Eruptive; ef-
EXANTHEMAT'OUS, } florescent; not-
ting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an *exanthematous* disease. Tooke uses *exanthematic*.

EXANT'LATE, *v. t.* [*L. exantlo*.] To draw out; to exhaust. [*Not used*.] *Boyle*.

EXANTLA'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. [*Not used*.] *Brown*.

EXARA'TION, *n.* [*L. exaro*; *ex* and *aro*.] The act of writing. [*Not used*.] *Dict.*

EX'ARCH, *n.* [*Gr.* from *αρχος*, a chief.] A prefect or governor under the eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.

EX'ARCHATE, *n.* The office, dignity or administration of an *exarch*. *Taylor*.

EXARTICULA'TION, *n.* [*ex* and *articulation*.] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint. *Quincy*.

EX'ASPERATE, *v. t.* [*L. exaspero*, to irritate; *ex* and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.]

1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. We say, to *exasperate* a person, or to *exasperate* the passion of anger or resentment.

EXC

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one excepted, the case absolute or independent clause. *Except* ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or *except* may be considered as the imperative mode: *Except*, thou or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence *except* is equivalent to *without*, unless, and denotes exclusion.

EXCEPT'ED, *pp.* [See *Except*.]

EXCEPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.

2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. *Excepted* would be better: three *excepted*; three being *excepted*.

EXCEPTION, *n.* The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five. All the land is in tillage, with an *exception* of two acres.

2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement or allegation; with *to*; sometimes with *against*. He made some *exceptions* to the argument.

5. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment; with *at*, *to* or *against*, and commonly used with *take*; as, to take *exception* at a severe remark; to take *exception* to what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*. *Shak.*

But it is more generally followed by *at*.

6. In law, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. In law, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone.*

7. A saving clause in a writing.

Bill of exceptions, in law, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.

EXCEPT'IONABLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPT'IOUS, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [*Little used.*] *South.*

EXCEPT'IOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil. *Barrow.*

EXCEPT'IVE, *a.* Including an exception; as an *exceptive* preposition. *Watts.*

2. Making or being an exception. *Milton.*

EXCEPT'LESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

EXCEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions. *Burnet.*

EXCERN', *v. t.* [*L. excerno; ex and cerno, Gr. xprw, to separate.*]

To separate and emit through the pores, or

through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. *Bacon.*

EXCERN'ED, *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EXCERN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EXCERP', *v. t.* [*L. excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

EXCERPT', *v. t.* [*L. excerpo; ex and carpo, to take.*] To select. [*Not used.*] *Barnard.*

EXCERP'TION, *n.* [*L. excerptio.*] A picking out; a glean; selection. [*Little used.*]

2. That which is selected or gleaned. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

EXCERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*

EXCERPTS', *n.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]

EXCESS', *n.* [*L. excessus, from excedo. See Exceed.*]

1. Literally, that which *exceeds* any measure or limit, or which *exceeds* something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of light.

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as the *excess* of a limb; the *excess* of bile in the system.

3. Superabundance of any thing. *Newton.*

4. Any transgression of due limits. *Alterbury.*

5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications; as *excess* in eating or drinking; *excess* of joy; *excess* of grief; *excess* of love, or of anger; *excess* of labor.

6. In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.

EXCESS'IVE, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labor; *excessive* wages.

2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience or utility; as *excessive* indulgence of any kind. *Excessive* bail shall not be required. *Bill of Rights.*

3. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were *excessive*.

4. Vehement; violent; as *excessive* passion.

EXCESS'IVELY, *adv.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved.

2. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew *excessively*.

EXCESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EXCHANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. echanger; Arm. ecceinch; from changer, ceinch, to change.*]

1. In commerce, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing and receive in compensation for it something of supposed equal value; to barter; and in vulgar lan-

guage, to swap; to truck. It differs from *sell*, only in the kind of compensation. To *sell* is to alienate for money; to *exchange* is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* oxen for corn.

2. To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as, to *exchange* thoughts; to *exchange* work; to *exchange* blows; to *exchange* prisoners.

It has *with* before the person receiving the thing given, and *for* before the equivalent. Will you *exchange* horses *with* me? Will you *exchange* your horse *for* mine?

EXCHANGE, *n.* In commerce, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffick by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses. *Gen. xlvii.*

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.

4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.

5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*. *Shak.*

In ordinary business, this is called *change*.

6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft or bill of exchange. *A* in London is creditor to *B* in New York, and *C* in London owes *D* in New York a like sum. *A* in London draws a bill of exchange on *B* in New York; *C* in London purchases the bill, by which *A* receives his debt due from *B* in New York. *C* transmits the bill to *D* in New York, who receives the amount from *B*.

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called *foreign bills* of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called *inland bills* of exchange.

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract in which four persons are primarily concerned.

7. In mercantile language, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange*.

8. The course of exchange, is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par*, when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less,

exchange is *under par*. If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par*.

9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple. *Blackstone*.

10. The place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *change*.

EXCHANGEABILITY, *n*. The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington*.

EXCHANGEABLE, *a*. That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of Gen. Howe. *Marshall*.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold or silver. *Ramsay*.

EXCHANGED, *pp*. Given or received for something else; bartered.

EXCHANGER, *n*. One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matt. xxv*.

EXCHANGING, *ppr*. Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EXCHEQUER, *n*. *exchequer*. [Fr. *echiquier*, checker-work, a chess-board. See *Chess* and *Checker*.]

In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from *scaccharium*, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. It consists of two divisions: the receipt of the *exchequer*, which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the *exchequer* chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the *exchequer*, the chief baron and three inferior barons. The common law court is held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor. *Blackstone*.

Exchequer-bills, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the *exchequer*; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest.

EXCHEQUER, *v. t*. To institute a process against a person in the court of *exchequer*. *Pegge*.

EXCISEABLE, *a. s as z*. Liable or subject to excise; as, *coffee* is an *excisable* commodity.

EXCISE, *n. s as z*. [L. *excisum*, cut off, from *excido*; D. *accys*; G. *accise*.]

An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption; as an *excise* on coffee, soap, candles, which a person consumes in his family. But many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, &c. *Encyc.*

EXCISE, *v. t. s as z*. To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed, or in the hands

of merchants, manufacturers and retailers; to levy an excise on.

EXCISED, *pp*. Charged with the duty of excise.

EXCISEMAN, *n*. An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them. *Johnson*.

EXCISING, *ppr*. Imposing the duty of excise.

EXCISION, *n. s as z*. [L. *excisio*.] In surgery, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.

2. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.

The rabbins reckon three kinds of *excision*. *Encyc.*

EXCITABILITY, *n*. [from *excite*.] The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants. *Brown*.

EXCITABLE, *a*. Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement; capable of increased action by the force of stimulants.

2. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EXCITANT, *n*. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

EXCITATE, *v. t*. To excite. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

EXCITATION, *n*. The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening. *Bacon. Walls*.

EXCITATIVE, *a*. Having power to excite. *Barrow*.

EXCITATORY, *a*. Tending to excite; containing excitement. *Miller*.

EXCITE, *v. t*. [L. *excito*; *ex* and *cito*, to cite, to call or provoke.]

1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage.

2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; as, to *excite* the human system; to *excite* the bowels.

3. To raise; to create; to put in motion; as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.

4. To rouse; to inflame; as, to *excite* the passions.

EXCITED, *pp*. Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EXCITEMENT, *n*. The act of exciting; stimulation.

2. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action. Stimulants are intended to produce *excitement* in the animal system.

3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action; as an *excitement* of the people.

4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. *Shak*.

EXCITER, *n*. He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.

2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.

EXCITING, *ppr*. Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

Exciting causes, in *medicine*, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes. *Parr*.

EXCITING, *n*. Excitation. *Herbert*.

EXCLAM, *v. i*. [L. *exclamo*; *ex* and *clamo*, to cry out. See *Claim*, *Clamor*.]

1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

—That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak*.

EXCLAIMER, *n*. One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion or much noise; as an *exclaimer* against tyranny. *Atterbury*.

EXCLAIMING, *ppr*. Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EXCLAMATION, *n*. Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as *exclamations* against abuses in government.

2. Vehement vociferation.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shak*.

3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphronesis; as, O dismal night!

4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus!

5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear or grief.

EXCLAMATORY, *a*. Using exclamation; as an *exclamatory* speaker.

2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as an *exclamatory* phrase.

EXCLUDE, *v. t*. [L. *excludo*; *ex* and *claudo*, to shut, Gr. *κλειω*, *κλειω*.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*.

1. To thrust out; to eject; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space. The church ought to *exclude* immoral men from the communion.

3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. European nations, in time of peace, *exclude* our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the states, no man who pays taxes is *excluded* from the privilege of voting for representatives.

4. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c. in a general sense.

EXCLUDED, *pp*. Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EXCLUDING, *ppr*. Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EXCLUSION, *n. s as z*. The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as the *exclusion* of a fetus.

2. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.

3. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use or enjoyment. *Burnet*.

4. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense. *Addison*.

5. Exception. *Bacon*.

6. Ejection; that which is emitted or thrown out. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SIONIST, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege. *For.*

EXCLU'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of preventing entrance; as *exclusive* bars. *Milton.*

2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as an *exclusive* privilege.

3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 *exclusive*; that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively*.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

EXCLU'SORY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [*Little used.*] *Walsh.*

EXCOCT', *v. t.* [*excoctus.*] To boil. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

EXCOGITATE, *v. t.* [*excogito; ex and cogito, to think.*]

To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. *More. Hale.*

EXCOGITA'TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-COMMISSARY, *n.* [*ex and commissary.*] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

EXCOMMUNE, *v. t.* To exclude. [*Not used.*] *Gayton.*

EXCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* [*See Excommunicate.*] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

EXCOMMUNICATE, *v. t.* [*ex and communico.*]

To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders.

EXCOMMUNICATED, *pp.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights and privileges.

EXCOMMUNICATING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater*; the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the *greater*, is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rites and advantages. *Encyc.*

EXCORIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. excorio; ex and corium, skin, hide.*]

To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the

cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

EXCORIATED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded.

EXCORIATING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.

EXCORIA'TION, *n.* The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

2. Plunder; the act of stripping of possessions. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

EXCORTICA'TION, *n.* [*L. ex and cortex, bark.*] The act of stripping off bark. *Core.*

EX-CREABLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting. [*Little used.*]

EX-CREATE, *v. t.* [*L. excreo, excreo, to hawk and spit.*]

To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EXCREA'TION, *n.* A spitting out.

EXCREMENT, *n.* [*L. excrementum, from excerno, excretus; ex and cerno, to separate, Gr. $\alpha\pi\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$.*]

Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EXCREMENT'AL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTI'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in excrement. *Fourcroy.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body. *Bacon. Harvey.*

EXCRES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. excrescens, from exresco; ex and cresco, to grow.*]

In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. *Encyc.*

2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; or something growing out from a plant. *Bentley.*

3. A preternatural production. *Taller.*

EXCRES'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

Expunge the whole or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TE, *v. t.* [*L. excretus, infra.*] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to *excrete* urine.

EXCRE'TION, *n.* [*L. excretio, from excerno, to separate.*]

1. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.

2. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the glands and called *excrement*. *Bacon. Quincy.*

The term *excretion* is more usually applied to those *secretions* which are directly discharged from the body. It is also applied to the discharges from the bowels, which are called *alvine excretions*. *Cyc.*

EXCRETIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body. *Harvey.*

EXCRETORY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

EXCRETORY, *n.* A little duct or vessel,

destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

The *excretories* are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXERU'CIABLE, *a.* [*infra.*] Liable to torment. [*Little used.*]

EXERU'CIATE, *v. t.* [*L. excrucio; ex and crucio, to torment, from crux, a cross.*]

To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body. *Chapman.*

EXERU'CIATED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EXERU'CIATING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.

2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; as *excruciating* fears.

EXCUBA'TION, *n.* The act of watching all night. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

EXCUL'PATE, *v. t.* [*It. scolpare; L. ex and culpo, to blame, culpa, fault.*]

To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse. How naturally are we inclined to *exculpate* ourselves and throw the blame on others. Eve endeavored to *exculpate* herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to *exculpate* himself and throw the blame on Eve.

EXCUL'PATED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EXCUL'PATING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.

EXCULPA'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

EXCUL'PATORY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse. *Johnson.*

EXCURSION, *n.* [*L. excursio, excursio, from cursus, from curro, to run.*]

1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path.

She in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of heat and cold. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. *Atterbury.*

4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EXCURSIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating; as an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

EXCURSIVELY, *adv.* In a wandering manner. *Boswell.*

EXCURSIVENESS, *n.* The act of wandering or of passing usual limits.

EXCU'SABLE, *a. s as z.* [*See Excuse.*] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.

2. Admitting of excuse or justification; as an *excusable* action.

EXCU'SABLENESS, *n. s as z.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION, *n. s as z.* Excuse; apology. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

EXCUSA'TOR, *n. s as z.* One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology. *Hume.*

EXCU'SATORY, *a. s as z.* Making excuse;

containing excuse or apology; apologetic; as an *excusatory* plea.

EXCUSE, *v. t. s* as *z*. [L. *excuso*; *ex* and *causor*, to blame. See *Cause*.]

1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We *excuse* a person in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame; or we *excuse* him by a declaration of that acquittal.

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. We *excuse* a fault, which admits of apology or extenuation; and we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

3. To free from an obligation or duty. I pray thee have me *excused*. Luke xiv.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture. Johnson.

5. To pardon; to admit an apology for. *Excuse* some courtly strains. Pope.

6. To throw off an imputation by apology. Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you? 2 Cor. xii.

7. To justify; to vindicate. Their thoughts accusing or else *excusing* one another. Rom. ii.

EXCUSE, *n*. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an *excuse* to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.
3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request must be his *excuse*.

EXCUSELESS, *a*. Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [Little used.]

EXCUSER, *n. s* as *z*. One who offers excuses or pleads for another.

2. One who excuses or forgives another.
EXCUSING, *pp. s* as *z*. Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

EXCUSS, *v. t.* [L. *excussus*.] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law. [Not used.]

EXCUSION, *n*. A seizing by law. [Not used.] Ayliffe.

EX-DIRECTOR, *n*. One who has been a director, but is displaced.

EXECRABLE, *a*. [L. *execrabilis*. See *Execrate*.]

Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as an *execrable* wretch.

EXECRABLY, *adv*. Cursedly; detestably.

EXECRATE, *v. t.* [L. *execror*, from *ex* and *sacer*, the primary sense of which is to separate. See *Sacerd*.]

Literally, to curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. Temple.

EXECRATION, *n*. The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed. Milton.
Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. Shak.

EXECRATORY, *n*. A formulary of execration. L. Addison.

EXECUT, *v. t.* [L. *execo*, for *execo*.] To cut off or out; to cut away. [Little used.] Harvey.

EXECUTION, *n*. A cutting off or out. [Little used.]

EXECUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer*; It. *eseguire*; Sp. *executar*; L. *exequor*, for *exsequor*; *ex* and *sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. Literally, to follow out or through. Hence, to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We *execute* a purpose, a plan, design or scheme; we *execute* a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.

2. To perform; to inflict; as, to *execute* judgment or vengeance. Scripture.

3. To carry into effect; as, to *execute* law or justice.

4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to *execute* a traitor.

5. To kill. Shak.

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease.

EXECUTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EXECUTED, *pp*. Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

EXECUTER, *n*. One who performs or carries into effect. [See *Executor*.]

EXECUTING, *ppr*. Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

EXECUTION, *n*. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing. The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. Dryden.

2. In law, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or cost, is obtained, or by which judicial punishment is inflicted.

3. The instrument, warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An *execution* issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy or a constable, on the estate, goods or body of the debtor.

4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as the *execution* of a deed.

5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.

6. Effect; something done or accomplished. Every shot did *execution*.

7. Destruction; slaughter. Shak.
It is used after *do*, to *do* execution; never after *make*.

8. Performance, as in music or other art.

EXECUTIONER, *n*. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. It is chiefly used in this sense.

2. He that kills; he that murders. Shak.

3. The instrument by which any thing is performed. Crashaw.

EXECUTIVE, *a*. *egzecutive*. Having the quality of executing or performing; as *ex-*

ecutive power or authority; an *executive* officer. Hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is *legislative*; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is *judicial*; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority. Federalist, Hamilton.

EXECUTIVE, *n*. The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; *executive* power or authority in government.

Men most desirous of places in the executive gift, will not expect to be gratified, except by their support of the *executive*. J. Quincy.

EXECUTOR, *n*. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

EXECUTORIAL, *a*. Pertaining to an executor; *executive*. Blackstone.

EXECUTORSHIP, *n*. The office of an executor.

EXECUTORY, *a*. Performing official duties. Burke.

2. In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as an *executory* devise or remainder. Blackstone.

EXECUTRESS, } A female executor; a
EXECUTRIX, } woman appointed by
a testator to execute his will. [The latter word is generally used.]

EXEGETIC, *n*. [Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, from *ἐξηγέωμαι*, to explain, from *ἐξ* and *ηγέωμαι*, to lead.]

1. Exposition; explanation; interpretation.
2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject. Encyc.

EXEGETICAL, *a*. Explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository. Walker.

EXEGETICALLY, *adv*. By way of explanation.

EXEMPLAR, *n*. *egzemplar*. [L. See *Example*.]

1. A model, original or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate. Encyc.

EXEMPLARILY, *adv*. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner. She is *exemplarily* loyal. Howell.

2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; or in a manner intended to warn others. Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world. Hakevill.

EXEMPLARINESS, *n*. The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EXEMPLARY, *a*. [from *exemplar*.] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The christian should be *exemplary* in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vi-

ces; as *exemplary* justice; *exemplary* punishment.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. When any duty has fallen into general neglect, the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required.

4. Illustrating. *EXEMPLIFICATION*, *n.* [from *exemplify*.]

1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy; as an *exemplification* of a deed, or of letters patent.

EXEMPLIFIED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EXEMPLIFIER, *n.* One that exemplifies by following a pattern.

EXEMPLIFY, *v. t.* *egzem'plify*. [from *exemplar*; Low *L. exemplo*; It. *esemplificare*; Sp. *exemplificar*.]

1. To show or illustrate by example. The life and conversation of our Savior *exemplified* his doctrines and precepts.

2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EXEMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EXEMPT, *v. t.* *egzem't*. [Fr. *exempter*; Sp. *exentar*; It. *esentare*; from *L. eximo*, *exemptus*; *ex* and *emo*, to take.]

Literally, to take out or from; hence, to free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from. Officers and students of colleges are *exempted* from military duty. No man is *exempted* from pain and suffering. The laws of God *exempt* no man from the obligation to obedience. Certain abbays claimed to be *exempted* from the jurisdiction of their bishops.

Henry, Hist. Brit.

EXEMPT, *a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be *exempt* from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be *exempt* from pain or fear. Peers in G. Britain are *exempt* from serving on inquests.

2. Free by privilege; as *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.

3. Free; clear; not included.

4. Cut off from. [Not used.] Shak.

EXEMPT, *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EXEMPTED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected.

EXEMPTIBLE, *a.* Free; privileged. [Not in use.]

EXEMPTING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to.

EXEMPTION, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt.

2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege. Many cities of Europe purchased or obtained *exemptions* from feudal servitude. No man can claim an *exemption* from pain, sorrow or death.

EXEMPTIOUS, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from. [Not used.] More.

Vol. I.

EXENTERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exentero*; *ex* and Gr. *εσπεω*, entrails.]

To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.

Brown.

EXENTERATION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EXEQUATOR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

EXEQUIAL, *a.* [L. *exequialis*.] Pertaining to funerals.

Pope.

EXEQUIES, *n. plu.* [L. *exequia*, from *exsequor*, that is, *exsequor*, to follow.]

Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.

Dryden.

EXERCENT, *a.* [L. *exercens*. See *Exercise*.]

Using; practising; following; as a calling or profession. [Little used.] Ayliffe.

EXERCISABLE, *a. s* as *z*. That may be exercised, used, employed or exerted.

Z. Swift.

EXERCISE, *n. s* as *z*. [L. *exercitium*, from *exerceo*; *ex* and the root of Gr. *εργω*, Eng. *work*; Fr. *exercice*; Sp. *exercicio*; It. *esercizio*.] In a general sense, any kind of work, labor or exertion of body. Hence,

1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; as the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.

2. Practice; performance; as the *exercise* of religion.

3. Use; employment; exertion; as the *exercise* of the eyes or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.

4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend.

Dryden.

5. Exertion of the body for amusement, or for instruction; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; or the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.

6. Exertion of the body and mind or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, in painting or statuary.

7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. Military *exercises* consist in using arms, in motions, marches and evolutions. Naval *exercise* consists in the use or management of artillery, and in the evolutions of fleets.

8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers.

9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform.

Milton.

10. Act of divine worship.

Shak.

11. A lesson or example for practice.

EXERCISE, *v. t.* [L. *exerceo*; Fr. *exercer*; It. *esercere*; Sp. *exercer*. See the Noun.]

1. In a general sense, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; as, to *exercise* the body or the hands; to *exercise* the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment.

2. To use; to exert; as, to *exercise* authority or power.

3. To use for improvement in skill; as, to *exercise* arms.

4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually; as, to *exercise* one's self in speaking or music.

5. To practice; to perform the duties of; as, to *exercise* an office.

6. To train to use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to *exercise* troops.

7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts. Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense towards God and men. Acts xxiv.

8. To use; to employ.

9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion or employment.

10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EXERCISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement. [Elliptical.]

EXERCISED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skillful by use; employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EXERCISER, *n.* One who exercises.

EXERCISING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing.

EXERCITATION, *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, from *exerceo*. See *Exercise*.] Exercise; practice; use.

Brown. Felton.

EXERGUE, *n.* [Gr. *εξ* and *εργω*, work.] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

Encyc.

EXERT, *v. t.* *egzert'*. [L. *exero*, for *exero*; *ex* and *sero*, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of *sero*.]

1. Literally, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out.

Dryden.

Before the gems *exert*

Their feeble heads.

Philips.

[An unusual application.]

2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. But more generally,

3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs; to *exert* efforts; to *exert* powers or faculties; to *exert* the mind.

4. To put forth; to do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul.

South.

To *exert one's self*, is to use efforts; to strive.

EXERTED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EXERTING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EXERTION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. The ship was saved by great *exertions* of the crew. No *exertions* will suppress a vice which great men countenance.

EXESION, *n. s* as *z*. [L. *exesuo*, *exedo*; *ex* and *edo*, to eat.]

The act of eating out or through. [Little used.] Brown.

EXESTUATION, *n.* [L. *exestuatio*; *ex* and *estuo*, to boil.]

A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

Boyle.

E X H

EXFOLIATE, *v. i.* [*L. exfolio*; *ex* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *surgery* and *mineralogy*, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone; to scale off, as the lamina of a mineral.

EXFOLIATED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone.

EXFOLIATING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EXFOLIATION, *n.* The scaling of a bone; the process of separating, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation. *Core.*

EXFOLIATIVE, *a.* That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EXFOLIATIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EXHA'LE, *a.* [See *Exhale*.] That may be exhaled or evaporated. *Boyle.*

EXHALATION, *n.* [*L. exhalatio*. See *Exhale*.]

1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia. *Exhalations* are visible or invisible. The earth is often dried by evaporation, without visible *exhalations*. The smell of fragrant plants is caused by invisible *exhalations*.

EXHA'LE, *v. t.* *egzha'le*. [*L. exhalo*; *ex* and *halo*, to breathe, to send forth vapor; *Ir. gal, gail*, vapor; *gailim*, to evaporate.]

1. To send out; to emit; as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. The rose *exhales* a fragrant odor. The earth *exhales* vapor. Marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate. The sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

EXHA'LED, *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EXHA'LEMENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor. *Brown.*

EXHA'LING, *ppr.* Sending or drawing out in vapor or effluvia.

EXHAUST, *v. t.* *egzhaust*. [*L. exhaurio, exhaustum*; *ex* and *haurio*, to draw, *Gr. apno*.]

1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. We *exhaust* the water in a well, by drawing or pumping; the water of a marsh is *exhausted* by draining; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.

2. To empty by drawing out the contents. Venesection may *exhaust* the veins and arteries.

3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. The treasures of the prince were *exhausted*; his means or his resources were *exhausted*. The strength or fertility of land may be *exhausted*.

4. To use or expend the whole by exertion; as, to *exhaust* the strength or spirits; to *exhaust* one's patience. Hence this phrase is equivalent to tire, weary, fatigue.

EXHAUST, *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Lit. the used*.] *Burton.*

EXHAUST'ED, *pp.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EXHAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts or draws out.

EXHAUST'IBLE, *a.* That may be exhausted or drained off.

EXHAUST'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.

2. *a.* Tending to exhaust; as *exhausting* labor.

EXHAUST'ION, *n.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

3. In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. *Encyc.*

EXHAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as an *exhaustless* fund or store.

EXHAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EXHER'EDATE, *v. t.* [*infra*.] To disinherit.

EXHEREDA'TION, *n.* [*L. exhereditio, exheredo*; *ex* and *heres*, an heir.]

In the *civil law*, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate. *Encyc.*

EXHIB'IT, *v. t.* *egzhib'it*. [*L. exhibeo*; *ex* and *habeo*, to have or hold, as we say, to *hold out* or *forth*.]

1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to *exhibit* paintings or other specimens of art; to *exhibit* papers or documents in court.

2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble example of bravery or generosity.

3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to *exhibit* a charge of high treason.

EXHIB'IT, *n.* Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.

2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner. *Encyc.*

EXHIB'ITED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EXHIB'ITER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge. *Shak.*

EXHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBI'TION, *n.* [*L. exhibitio*.] The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

2. The offering, producing or showing of titles, authorities or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts.

3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show.

4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; benefaction settled for the main-

tenance of scholars in universities, not depending on the foundation.

Swift. Bacon. Encyc. Shak.

EXHIBI'TIONER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIB'ITIVE, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative. *Norris.*

EXHIB'ITIVELY, *adv.* By representation. *Waterland.*

EXHIB'ITORY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EXHIL'ARATE, *v. t.* *egzhi'arate*. [*L. exhilaro*; *ex* and *hilaro*, to make merry, *hilaris*, merry, jovial, *Gr. rapos*.]

To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer. Good news *exhilarates* the mind, as good wine *exhilarates* the animal spirits.

EXHIL'ARATE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous. *Bacon.*

EXHIL'ARATED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EXHIL'ARATING, *ppr.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EXHILARA'TION, *n.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.

2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful. *Exhilaration* usually expresses less than joy or mirth, but it may be used to express both.

EXHORT, *v. t.* *egzhort*. [*L. exhortor*; *ex* and *hortor*, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise; *It. esortare*; *Fr. exhorter*; *Sp. exhortar*. The primary sense seems to be to excite or to give strength, spirit or courage.]

1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action.

I *exhort* you to be of good cheer. *Acts xxvii.*

Young men also *exhort* to be sober minded. *Exhort* servants to be obedient to their masters. *Tit. ii.*

2. To advise; to warn; to caution.

3. To incite or stimulate to exertion. *Goldsmith.*

EXHORT, *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. *Acts ii.*

EXHORTA'TION, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.

2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage.

3. Advice; counsel.

EXHORT'ATIVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EXHORT'ATORY, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

EXHORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EXHORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EXI

EXHORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EXHUMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *exhumar*, to dig out of the ground; Sp. *exhumar*; L. *ex* and *humus*, ground.]

1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse.
2. The digging up of any thing buried.

Goldsmith.

EXIG'EATE, EXIG'EATION. [See *Ex-siccate*.]

EX'IGENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigens* from *exigo*, to exact; *ex* and *ago*, to drive.]

EX'IGENCY, }

1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want. We speak of the *exigence* of the case; the *exigence* of the times, or of business.
2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his *exigencies*. In the present *exigency*, no time is to be lost.

EX'IGENT, *n.* Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [Not used.] [See *Exigence*.] *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inuentus* on former writs; the *exigent* or *exigi facias* then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or *exacted*, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is outlawed. *Blackstone.*
3. End; extremity. [Not used.] *Shak.*

EX'IGENTER, *n.* An officer in the court of Common Pleas in England who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry. *Encyc.*

EX'IGIBLE, *a.* [See *Exigence*.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

EX'IGUITY, *n.* [L. *exiguus*.] Smallness; slenderness. [Little used.] *Boyle.*

EX'IGUOUS, *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [Little used.] *Harvey.*

EX'ILE, *n.* *eg'zile*. [L. *exilium*, *erul*; Fr. *exil*; It. *esilio*. The word is probably compounded of *ex* and a root in *Sl*, signifying to depart, or to cut off, to separate, or to thrust away, perhaps L. *salio*.]

1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbid to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.
2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a *voluntary exile*, as is also a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.
3. The person banished, or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

EX'ILE, *v. t.* To banish, as a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country.

2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity or distress.

EXI

To *exile one's self*, is to quit one's country with a view not to return.

EX'ILE, *a.* *eg'zile*. [L. *exilis*.] Slender; thin; fine. *Bacon.*

EX'ILED, *pp.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX'ILEMENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX'ILING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another.

EXILI'TION, *n.* [L. *exilio*, for *exsalio*, to leap out.]

A sudden springing or leaping out. [Little used.] *Brown.*

EXILI'TY, *n.* [L. *exilitas*.] Slenderness; fineness; thinness.

EXIM'IOUS, *a.* [L. *eximius*.] Excellent. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

EXIN'ANITE, *v. t.* [L. *exinatio*.] To make empty; to weaken. [Not used.] *Pearson.*

EXINANI'TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio*, from *exinatio*, to empty or evacuate; *ex* and *inatio*, to empty, *inanis*, empty, void.]

An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [Little used.]

EXIST', *v. i.* *eg'zist'*. [L. *existo*; *ex* and *sisto*, or more directly from Gr. *εἶναι*, *εἶναι*, to set, place or fix, or *σταῖν*, L. *sto*, to stand, Sp. Port. *estar*, It. *stare*, G. *stehen*, D. *staan*, Russ. *stoyu*. The primary sense is to set, fix or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.]

1. To be; to have an essence or real being; applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances. A supreme being and first cause of all other beings must have *existed* from eternity, for no being can have created himself.
2. To live; to have life or animation. Men cannot *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.
3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities *exist*?

EXIST'ENCE, *n.* The state of being or having essence; as the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence*; temporal *existence*.

2. Life; animation.
3. Continued being; duration; continuation. We speak of the *existence* of troubles or calamities, or of happiness. During the *existence* of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer for divine aid.

EXIST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being, essence or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXIST'ENTIAL, *a.* Having existence. *Bp. Barlow.*

EX'IT, *n.* [L. the 3d person of *exeo*, to go out.] Literally, he goes out or departs. Hence,

1. The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. This is also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.
2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. *Swift.*
3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. *Woodward.*
4. A going out; departure. *Glanville.*

EXO

EXI'TIAL, } *a.* [L. *exitialis*.] Destructive to life. *Homilies.*

EX'LEG'ISLATOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MIN'ISTER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*. See *Exodus*.] In the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude. *Anacharsis.*

EX'ODUS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐξόδος*; *εἰ* and *ὁδός*, way.]

EX'ODY, }

1. Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses.
2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Ex officio, [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace.

EX'OGLOSS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξω* and *γλῶσσα*, tongue.]

A genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue.

EXOLE'TE, *a.* [L. *exoletus*.] Obsolete. [Not in use.]

EXOLU'TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

EXOLVE, *v. t.* To loose. [Not in use.]

EXOM'PHALOS, *n.* [Gr. *εἰ* and *ὀμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.

EXON'ERATE, *v. t.* *egzon'erate*. [L. *exonero*; *ex* and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.]

1. To unload; to disburden.

The vessels *exonerate* themselves into a common duct. *Ray.*

But more generally, in a figurative sense,

2. To cast off, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.
3. To cast off, as an obligation, debt or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court.

EXON'ERATED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility.

EXON'ERATING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EXONERA'TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EXON'ERATIVE, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EX'ORABLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty. *Harrington.*

EXORBITANCE, } *n.* *egzorb'itance*. [L. *exorbits*, from *ex* and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, *orbis*, an orb.]

EXORBITANCY, }

Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as the *exorbitances* of the tongue, or of deportment.

EXO

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden.*

EXORBITANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans*.] Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes *exorbitant*. *Hooker.*

EXORBITANTLY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EXORBITATE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. *Bentley.*

EXORCISE, *v. i. s. as z.* [Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*, to adjure, from *ορκίζω*, to bind by oath, from *ορκος*, an oath.]

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. To *exorcise* a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To *exorcise* a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies. *Encyc.*

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a bed or a house.

EXORCISED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EXORCISER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EXORCISING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EXORCISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus*; Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. *Exorcism* was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. *Encyc.*

EXORCIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers and ceremonies. *Acts xix.*

EXORDIAL, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory. *Brown.*

EXORDIUM, *n. plu. exordiums.* [L. from *exordior*; *ex* and *ordior*, to begin. See *Order*.] In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The *exordium* may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.

EXORNATION, *n.* [L. *exornatio*, from *exorno*; *ex* and *orno*, to adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hale. Hooker.*

EXORTIVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus*; *ex* and *ortus*, a rising.] Rising; relating to the east.

EXOSATED, *a.* [infra.] Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *ossa*, bones.]

EXP

Without bones; destitute of bones; as *exosseous* animals. *Brown.*

EXOTERIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*, exterior.] External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples. *Enfield. Encyc.*

EXOTERY, *n.* What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EXOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, from *ἐξω*, without.] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

EXOTIC, *n.* A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country. *Addison.*

2. A word of foreign origin.

EXPAND, *v. t.* [L. *expando*; *ex* and *pando*, to open, or spread; *It. spandere*, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. *span*, D. *span*, *spannen*, Sw. *spänna*, Dan. *spænder*.]

See Ar. *بأن* Class Bn. No. 3. The primary sense is to strain or stretch, and this seems to be the sense of *bend*, L. *pandus*.]

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

EXPAND, *v. i.* To open; to spread. Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. Metals *expand* by heat. A lake *expands*, when swelled by rains.

3. To enlarge; as, the heart *expands* with joy.

EXPANDED, *pp.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EXPANDING, *ppr.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANSE, *n. expans*. [L. *expansum*.] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body; as the *expanse* of heaven. The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY, *n.* [from *expansible*.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as the *expansibility* of air.

EXPANSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *expand*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused. Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

EXPANSILE, *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EXPANSION, *n.* [L. *expansio*.] The act of expanding or spreading out.

2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply *expansion* to surface, as the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the *expansion* of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.

EXP

3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.

4. Enlargement; as the *expansion* of the heart or affections.

EXPANSIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as the *expansive* force of heat or fire. *Gregory.*

2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere. *Thomson.*

3. Widely extended; as *expansive* benevolence.

EXPANSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Ex parte, [L.] On one part; as a hearing or a council *ex parte*, on one side only.

EXPATRIATE, *v. i.* [L. *expatrio*; *ex* and *spatrio*, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, *spatium*, space, probably allied to *pateo*, to open. Class Bd.]

1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

He bids his soul *expatriate* in the skies. *Pope.*

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics the orator thinks himself at liberty to *expatriate*.

EXPATRIATING, *ppr.* Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EXPATRIATOR, *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EXPATRIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier*; *It. spatriare*; from L. *ex* and *patria*, country.] In a general sense, to banish.

To *expatriate* one's self, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to *expatriate* one's self is denied in feudal countries, and much controverted in the U. States.

EXPATRIATED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EXPATRIATING, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EXPATRIATION, *n.* Banishment. More generally, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EXPECT, *v. t.* [L. *expecto*; *ex* and *specto*, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.]

1. To wait for.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We *expect* a visit that has been promised. We *expect* money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed. *Expect*, in its legitimate sense, always re-

EXP

fers to a *future* event. The common phrase, *I expect it was*, is as vulgar as it is improper.

EXPECTABLE, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

EXPECTANCE, } *n.* The act or state of
EXPECTANCY, } expecting; expecta-
tion. *Milton. Shak.*

2. Something expected. *Shak.*

3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure. *Shak.*

EXPECTANCY, *n.* In law, a state of waiting or suspension. An estate in *expectancy* is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are *remainders* and *reversions*. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever; A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in *expectancy*, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A leases an estate to B for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate *reverts* to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in *expectancy*. *Blackstone.*

EXPECTANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for. *Swift.*

2. An *expectant* estate, is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate. *Blackstone.*

EXPECTANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by *expectants*.

EXPECTATION, *n.* [L. *expectatio*.] The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

3. Prospect of good to come.

My soul, wait thou only on God, for my *expectation* is from him. *Ps. lxii.*

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. *Milton.*

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as a youth of *expectation*. *Sidney. Otway.*

We now more generally say, a youth of *promise*.

6. In chances, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to compu-

tation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. *Encyc.*

EXPECTATIVE, *n.* That which is expected. [Not used.]

EXPECTER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift. Shak.*

EXPECTING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

EXPECTORANT, *a.* [See *Expectorate*.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

EXPECTORANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

EXPECTORATE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro*; Sp. *expectorar*; Fr. *expectorer*; from L. *ex* and *pectus*, the breast.]

To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. *Core.*

EXPECTORATED, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.

EXPECTORATING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.

EXPECTORATION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking and spitting. *Encyc.*

EXPECTORATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDITE, *v. t.* To expedite. [Not in use.]

EXPEDIENCE, } [See *Speed*, *Expedient*
EXPEDIENCY, } and *Expedite*.]

1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the *expediency* of it is questionable.

2. Expedition; adventure. [Not now used.] *Shak.*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [Not now used.] *Shak.*

EXPEDIENT, *a.* [L. *expediens*; *expedio*, to hasten; Eng. *speed*; Gr. *ορεδω*.]

1. Literally, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not *expedient*.

2. Useful; profitable.

3. Quick; expeditious. [Not used.] *Shak.*

EXPEDIENT, *n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every *expedient* be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all *expedients* fail of producing the effect.

2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency. *Dryden.*

EXPEDIENTLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. [Obs.] *Shak.*

EXPEDITATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes*, foot.] In the forest laws of England, to cut out the

balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.

EXPEDITATION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet. *Encyc.*

EXPEDITE, *v. t.* [L. *expedio*; Sp. *expedir*; Fr. *expedier*; It. *spedire*; Ar. *دس* to

hasten, or *دس*, to send, to move hastily, to be suitable; Eng. *speed*. *Expedio* is compound. We see the same root in *impedio*, to hinder, to send against, to move in opposition.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army. Artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

2. To dispatch; to send from.

Such charters are *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten by rendering easy. See No. 1.

EXPEDITE, *a.* [L. *expeditus*.] Quick; speedy; expeditious; as *expedite* execution. [Little used.] *Sandys.*

2. Easy; clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and *expedite*. [Unusual.] *Hooker.*

3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt.

The more *expedite* will be the soul in its operations. [Unusual.] *Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

EXPEDITELY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly. *Grew.*

EXPEDITATION, *n.* [L. *expeditio*.] Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with *expedition*.

2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as the *expedition* of the French to Egypt; the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece.

3. Any enterprize, undertaking or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an *expedition* to the Pacific; the *expedition* has arrived.

EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as an *expeditious* march.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.

EXPEDITIVE, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

EXPUL', *v. t.* [L. *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive, Gr. *βαλλω*; It. *espellare*; W. *yspellaw*; and from the L. participle, Fr. *expulser*. Class B.]

1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to *expel* wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.]

2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to *expel* the inhabitants of a country; to *expel* wild beasts from a forest.

3. To eject; to throw out. *Dryden.*

4. To banish; to exile. *Pope.*

5. To reject; to refuse. [Little used.]

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*? *Hub. Tale.*

6. To exclude; to keep out or off. *Shak.*

7. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a stu-

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dent; to interdict him from further connection.

EXPULSABLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

Acid expellable by heat. Kirwan.

EXPULSED, *pp.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EXPULER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.

EXPULSING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EXPEND, *v. t.* [*L. expendo; ex and pendo, to weigh; Sp. expender; Fr. depenser, from L. dispendo; It. spendere; properly, to weigh off; hence, to lay out.*]

1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. We expend money for food, drink and clothing. We expend a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements.

2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to expend time and labor. I hope the time, labor and money expended on this book will not be wholly misemployed.

3. To use and consume; as, to expend hay in feeding cattle.

4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste; as, the oil of a lamp is expended in burning; water is expended in mechanical operations.

EXPEND, *v. i.* To be laid out, used or consumed.

EXPENDED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EXPENDING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EXPENDITURE, *n.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant expenditures of public money.

National income and expenditure. • Price.

2. Money expended; expense.

The receipts and expenditures of this extensive country. Hamilton.

EXPENSE, *n. expens'.* [*L. expensum.*] A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great expense of money, time and labor.

2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in payment or in charity. A prudent man limits his expenses by his income. The expenses of war are rarely or never reimbursed by the acquisition either of goods or territory.

3. That which is used, employed, laid out or consumed; as the expense of time or labor.

EXPENSEFUL, *a. expens'ful.* Costly; expensive. [Little used.] Wolton.

EXPENSELESS, *a. expens'less.* Without cost or expense. Milton.

EXPENSIVE, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; as an expensive dress or equipage; an expensive family. Vices are usually more expensive than virtues.

2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; applied to persons. Of men, some are frugal and industrious; others, idle and expensive.

Temple.

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3. Liberal; generous in the distribution of property.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness. Spratt.

EXPENSIVELY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge. Swift.

EXPENSIVENESS, *n.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The expensiveness of war is not its greatest evil.

2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance; applied to persons.

EXPERIENCE, *n.* [*L. experientia, from experior, to try; ex and ant. perior; Gr. νειπω, to attempt, whence pirate; G. erfahren, from fahren, to move, to go, to drive, to ferry; D. ervaaren, from vaaren, to go, to move, to sail; Sw. försara, fara; Dan. forfarer, farer; Sax. and Goth. faran; Eng. to fare.* The *L. periculum, Eng. peril*, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is to go, to fare, to drive, urge or press, to strain or stretch forward. See Class Br. No. 3. Ar. No. 4. 19. 23.]

1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A man attempts to raise wheat on moist or clayey ground; his attempt fails of success; experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trial, and his experience proves the same fact. A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or by experience. We learn the value of integrity by experience. Hence,

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EXPERIENCE, *v. t.* To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, *pp.* Tried; used; practiced.

2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use or observation; as an experienced artist; an experienced physician.

EXPERIENCER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.

EXPERIENCING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, *n.* [*L. experimentum, from experior, as in experience, which see.*]

A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle or effect, or to establish it when discovered. Experiments in chemistry disclose the qualities of natural bodies. A series of experiments proves the uniformity of the laws of matter. It is not always safe to trust to a

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single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours.

J. Adams.

EXPERIMENT, *v. i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

2. To try; to search by trial.

3. To experience. [Not used.] Locke.

EXPERIMENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial. [Little used.] Herbert.

EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to experiment.

2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. Experimental knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.

3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; as experimental philosophy.

4. Taught by experience; having personal experience.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated, and experimental christians. H. Humphreys.

5. Known by experience; derived from experience; as experimental religion.

EXPERIMENTALIST, *n.* One who makes experiments. Burgess.

EXPERIMENTALLY, *adv.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results.

2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment. We are all experimentally acquainted with pain and pleasure.

EXPERIMENTER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EXPERIMENTING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.

EXPERT, *a.* [*L. expertus, from experior, to try. See Experience.*]

1. Properly, experienced; taught by use, practice or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as an expert philosopher.

2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as an expert operator in surgery. It is usually followed by in; as expert in surgery; expert in performance on a musical instrument. Pope uses expert of arms, but improperly.

EXPERTLY, *adv.* In a skilful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EXPERTNESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as expertness in musical performance; expertness in war or in seamanship; expertness in reasoning.

EXPE'TIBLE, *a.* [*L. expetibilis.*] That may be wished for; desirable. [Not used.]

EXPIABLE, *a.* [*L. expiabilis. See Expiate.*]

That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as an expiable offense; expiable guilt.

EXPIATE, *v. t.* [*L. expio; ex and pio, to worship, to atone; pius, pious, mild.* The primary sense is probably to appease, to

pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of *atone* in most languages which I have examined. *Pio* is probably contracted from *pico*, and from the root of *paco*, the radical sense of which is to lay, set or fix; the primary sense of peace, *pax*. Hence the sense of *mild* in *pious*. But this opinion is offered only as probable.]

1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. To *expiate* guilt or a crime, is to perform some act which is supposed to purify the person guilty; or some act which is accepted by the offended party as satisfaction for the injury; that is, some act by which his wrath is appeased, and his forgiveness procured.

2. To make reparation for; as, to *expiate* an injury. *Clarendon*.

3. To avert the threats of prodigies. *Johnson*.

EXPIATED, *pp*. Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.

EXPIATING, *ppr*. Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.

EXPIATION, *n*. [*L. expiatio*.] The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is canceled; atonement; satisfaction. Among pagans and Jews, *expiation* was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings and purification. Among christians, *expiation* for the sins of men is usually considered as made only by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.

2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement; as sacrifices and purification among heathens, and the obedience and death of Christ among christians.

3. Among ancient heathens, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, *a*. Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker*.

EXPIATION, *n*. [*L. expiatio*, from *expi-*lo, to strip; *ex* and *pilo*, to peel.] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [*Little used*.]

EXPIRABLE, *a*. [from *expire*.] That may expire; that may come to an end.

EXPIRATION, *n*. [*L. expiratio*, from *expi-*ro. See *Expire*.]

1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. Respiration consists of *expiration* and *inspiration*.

2. The last emission of breath; death.

3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as the *expiration* of warm air from the earth.

4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume.

5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time; as the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a term of years; the *expiration* of a lease; the *expiration* of a contract or agreement.

EXPIRE, *v. t*. [*L. exspiro*, for *exspiro*; *ex* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; opposed to *inspire*. We *expire* air at every breath.

2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. The earth *expires* a damp or warm vapor; the body *expires* fluid matter from the pores; plants *expire* odors.

3. To conclude. *Obs*.

EXPIRE, *v. i*. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last.

2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. With the loss of battle all his hopes of empire *expired*.

3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. [*Unusual*.]

The ponderous ball *expires*. *Dryden*.

4. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period. A lease will *expire* on the first of May. The year *expires* on Monday. The contract will *expire* at Michaelmas. The days had not *expired*.

When forty years had *expired*. *Acts vii*.

EXPIRING, *ppr*. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.

2. *a*. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as *expiring* words; *expiring* groans.

J. Lathrop.

EXPLAIN, *v. t*. [*L. explano*; *ex* and *planus*, plain, open, smooth; *Sp. explanar*; *It. spianare*. See *Plain*.]

To make plain, manifest or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes. The first business of a preacher is to *explain* his text. Notes and comments are intended to *explain* the scriptures.

EXPLAIN, *v. i*. To give explanations.

EXPLAINABLE, *a*. That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted. *Brown*.

EXPLAINED, *pp*. Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity or obscurity; expounded; illustrated.

EXPLAINER, *n*. One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter. *Harris*.

EXPLAINING, *ppr*. Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EXPLANATION, *n*. [*L. explanatio*.] The act of explaining, expounding or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as the *explanation* of a passage in scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences. Hence, reconciliation, agreement or good understanding of parties who have been at variance. The parties have come to an *explanation*.

EXPLANATORY, *a*. Serving to explain; containing explanation; as *explanatory* notes.

EXPLETION, *n*. [*L. expletio*.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. [*Little used*.]

EXPLETIVE, *a*. [*Fr. expletif*, from *L. expleo*, to fill.] Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EXPLETIVE, *n*. In language, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with *expletives*.

EXPLICABLE, *a*. [*L. explicabilis*. See *Explicate*.]

1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. Many difficulties in old authors are not *explicable*.

2. That may be accounted for. The conduct and measures of the administration are not *explicable*, by the usual rules of judging.

EXPLICATE, *v. t*. [*L. explico*, to unfold; *ex* and *plico*, to fold; *Fr. explicuer*; *Sp. explicar*; *It. spiegare*.]

1. To unfold; to expand; to open. "They *explicate* the leaves." [*In this sense, the word is not common, and hardly admissible*.] *Blackmore*.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden*.

EXPLICATED, *pp*. Unfolded; explained.

EXPLICATING, *ppr*. Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EXPLICATION, *n*. The act of opening or unfolding.

2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as the *explication* of the parables of our Savior.

3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter. *Johnson*.

EXPLICATIVE, *a*. Serving to unfold or **EXPLICATORY**, *a*. explain; tending to lay open to the understanding. *Watts*.

EXPLICATOR, *n*. One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

EXPLICIT, *a*. [*L. explicitus*, part. of *explico*, to unfold.]

1. Literally, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; open to the understanding; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied. An *explicit* proposition or declaration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.

2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; *applied to persons*. He was *explicit* in his terms.

EXPLICITLY, *adv*. Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication. He *explicitly* avows his intention.

EXPLICITNESS, *n*. Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EXPLODE, *v. i*. [*L. explodo*; *ex* and *plaudo*, to utter a burst of sound, from the root of *loud*.]

Properly, to burst forth, as sound; to utter a report with sudden violence. Hence, to

burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gun powder *explodes*, on the application of fire; a volcano *explodes*; a meteor *explodes*.

EXPLO'DE, *v. t.* To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to *explode* a play on the stage. Hence,

2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now *exploded*.

3. To drive out with violence and noise. [*Little used.*]

The kindled powder *exploded* the ball.

Blackmore.

EXPLO'DED, *pp.* Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; cried down.

EXPLO'DER, *n.* One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EXPLO'DING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning.

EXPLOIT', *n.* [*Fr. exploit*; *Norm. exploit*, *exploit*, dispatch; *expleiter*, to be dispatched, exercised or employed; *plait*, dispatch; *Arm. espled*, *espleidi*, *explet*.]

1. A deed or act; more especially, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cesar, of Washington. [*Exploiture*, in a like sense, is not in use.]

2. In a *ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

EXPLOIT', *v. t.* To achieve. [*Not in use.*]

Camden.

EXPLO'RATE, *v. t.* To explore. [*Not used. See Explore.*]

EXPLORA'TION, *n.* [*See Explore.*] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

Boyle.

EXPLORA'TOR, *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely.

EXPLO'RATORY, *a.* Serving to explore; searching; examining.

EXPLO'RE, *v. t.* [*L. exploro*; *ex* and *ploro*, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb *ploro*; but the primary sense is to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the *voice*, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the *eyes*, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.]

1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan.

2. To search by any means; to try; as, to *explore* the deep by a plummet or lead.

3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to *explore* the depths of science.

EXPLO'RED, *pp.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EXPLO'REMENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Little used.*]

Brown.

EXPLO'RING, *ppr.* Searching; viewing; examining with care.

EXPLO'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*from explode.*]

1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sud-

den expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; as the *explosion* of powder.

2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report.

3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EXPLO'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as the *explosive* force of gun-powder.

Woodward.

EXPOLIA'TION, *n.* [*L. expoliatio.*] A spoiling; a wasting. [*See Spoliation.*]

EXPOLISH, for *polish*, a useless word.

EXPO'NENT, *n.* [*L. exponens*; *expono*, to expose or set forth; *ex* and *pono*, to place.]

1. In *algebra*, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus, *a²* denotes the second power of the root *a*, or *aa*; *a⁴* denotes the fourth power. The figure is the exponent or index of the power.

Day's Algebra.

2. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus *six* is the exponent of the ratio of *thirty* to *five*.

Bailey. Harris. Encyc.

EXPONEN'TIAL, *a.* *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.

Harris.

EXPOR'T, *v. t.* [*L. exporto*; *ex* and *porto*, to carry. *Porto* seems allied to *fero*, and *Eng. bear*. Class Br.]

To carry out; but appropriately, and perhaps exclusively, to convey or transport, in traffick, produce and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land. We *export* wares and merchandize from the United States to Europe. The Northern States *export* manufactures to South Carolina and Georgia. Goods are *exported* from Persia to Syria and Egypt on camels.

EX'PORT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffick, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, *exports*. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce.

EXPO'RTABLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EXPO'RTA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the *exportation* of its surplus productions.

2. The act of carrying out.

EXPO'RTED, *pp.* Carried out of a country or state in traffick.

EXPO'RTER, *n.* The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares and merchandize of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to *importer*.

EXPO'RTING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country or to another state, as goods, produce or manufactures.

EX'PORT-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EXPO'SAL, *n.* Exposure. [*Not in use.*]

Swift.

EXPO'SE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*Fr. exposer*; *L. expositum*, from *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to place; *It. esporre*, for *exponere*. The radical sense of *pono* is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To *expose* is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.]

1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to *expose* the secret artifices of a court; to *expose* a plan or design.

2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects; as, to *expose* the head or the breast to the air.

3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; as, to *expose* one's self to violent heat.

4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to *expose* an army or garrison.

5. To make liable; to subject; as, to *expose* one's self to pain, grief or toil; to *expose* one's self to insult.

6. To put in the power of; as, to *expose* one's self to the seas.

7. To lay open to censure, ridicule or contempt.

A fool might once himself alone *expose*.

Pope.

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as, to *expose* one's self to examination or scrutiny.

9. To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from *exposing* himself, when duty requires it.

10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some nations *expose* their children.

11. To lay open; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to *expose* the faults of a neighbor.

12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to *expose* goods to sale.

13. To offer to inspection; as, to *expose* paintings in a gallery.

EXPO'SED, *pp.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EXPO'SEDNESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as an *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

Edwards.

EXPO'SER, *n.* One who exposes.

EXPO'SING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSI'TION, *n.* A laying open; a setting to public view.

2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly *exposition*, an *exposition* to the south or to a southern prospect. The *exposition* gives

a free access to the air or to the sun's rays. *Arbutnot.*

3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or of any passage in a writing. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITIVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open. *Pearson.*

EXPOSITOR, *n.* [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. *South.*

2. A dictionary or vocabulary which explains words. *Encyc.*

EXPOSITORY, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. *Johnson.*

Ex post facto. [L.] In law, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first.

An *ex post facto* law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was innocent when done; or in raising the grade of an offense, making it greater than it was when committed, or increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed. *Sergeant.*

An *ex post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed. *Cranch, Reports.*

This definition is distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and precision. *Kent's Commentaries.*

In a free government, no person can be subjected to punishment by an *ex post facto* law.

EXPOSTULATE, *v. i.* [L. *expostulo*; *ex* and *postulo*, to require, probably from the root of *posco*.]

To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress; followed by *with*.

The emperor's ambassador *expostulated* with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

EXPOSTULATE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine. [*Not used.*]

EXPOSTULATING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EXPOSTULATION, *n.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases, demanding redress or urging reformation.

2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing *expostulation*. *Encyc.*

EXPOSTULATOR, *n.* One who *expostulates*.

EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* Containing *expostulation*; as an *expostulatory* address or debate.

EXPOSURE, *n. s. as z.* [from *expose*.] The act of exposing or laying open.

2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger or to any inconvenience; as *exposure* to observation; *exposure* to cold, or to the air; *exposure* to censure.

3. The situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air or light. We say, a building or a garden or

a wall has a northern or a southern *exposure*. We speak of its *exposure* or *exposition* to a free current of air, or to the access of light.

EXPOUND, *v. t.* [L. *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to set.]

1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of scripture; to *expound* a law.

2. To lay open; to examine; as, to *expound* the pocket. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

EXPOUNDED, *pp.* Explained; laid open; interpreted.

EXPOUNDER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

EXPOUNDING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PREFEET, *n.* A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect and is displaced.

EX-PRESIDENT, *n.* One who has been president, but is no longer in the office.

EXPRESS, *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expresar*; L. *expressum*, *exprimo*; *ex* and *premo*, to press. See *Press*.]

1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He *expressed* his ideas or his meaning with precision. His views were *expressed* in very intelligible terms.

3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. The covenants in the deed are well *expressed*.

4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*. *Dryden.*

5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; as in painting or sculpture.

Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

6. To show or make known; to indicate. A downcast eye or look may *express* humility, shame or guilt.

7. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are *expressed* by their names. Num. i.

8. To extort; to elicit. [*Little used.*]

EXPRESS, *a.* Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. We are informed in *express* terms or words. The terms of the contract are *express*.

2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. This is the *express* covenant or agreement. We have his *express* consent. We have an *express* law on the subject. *Express* warranty; *express* malice.

3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation.

His face *express*. *Milton.*

4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand; as, to send a messenger *express*.

EXPRESS, *n.* A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important dispatches. It is applied also to boats or vessels sent to convey important information. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

2. A message sent. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. [*Not in use.*] *Norris.*

EXPRESS'ED, *pp.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EXPRESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented.

2. That may be squeezed out.

EXPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EXPRES'SION, *n.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

2. The act of uttering, declaring or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as an *expression* of the public will.

3. A phrase, or mode of speech; as an old *expression*; an odd *expression*.

4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *Porter's Analysis.*

5. In *painting*, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as the *expression* of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular action or passion.

6. In *music*, the tone, grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.

7. *Theatrical expression*, is a distinct, sonorous and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.

EXPRESS'IVE, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by *of*. He sent a letter couched in terms *expressive* of his gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Tickel.*

2. Representing with force; emphatical. These words are very *expressive*.

3. Showing; representing; as an *expressive* sign.

EXPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EXPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words.

2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

EXPRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESS'URE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

EX'PROBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro*; *ex* and *probrum*, deformity, a shameful act.] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn. *Brown.*

EXPROB'ATION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

EXP

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No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice. *Philips.*

EXPROBRA'TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; ex-
pressing reproach. *Sherley.*

EXPRO'PRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius*,
own.]

To disengage from appropriation; to hold
no longer as one's own; to give up a claim
to exclusive property. *Boyle.*

EXPROPRIA'TION, *n.* The act of discard-
ing appropriation, or declining to hold as
one's own; the surrender of a claim to ex-
clusive property. *Walsh.*

EXPU'GN, *v. t.* *expu'ne.* [L. *expugno*; *ex*
and *pugno*, to fight.] To conquer; to take
by assault. *Johnson.*

EXPU'GNABLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EXPUGNA'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of
taking by assault. *Sandys.*

EXPU'GNER, *n.* One who subdues. *Sherwood.*

EXPULSE, *v. t.* *expuls'.* [Fr. *expulser*, from
L. *expulsus*, *expello*; *ex* and *pello*, to drive.]
To drive out; to expel. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Bacon.*

EXPULSION, *n.* The act of driving out or
expelling; a driving away by violence;
as the *expulsion* of the thirty tyrants from
Athens, or of Adam from paradise.

2. The state of being driven out or away.

EXPULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of dri-
ving out or away; serving to expel. *Wiseman.*

EXPUNC'TION, *n.* [See *Expunge.*] The
act of expunging; the act of blotting out
or erasing. *Milton.*

EXPUNGE, *v. t.* *expun'.* [L. *expungo*; *ex*
and *pungo*, to thrust, to prick.]

1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to
efface, as words; to obliterate. We *ex-*
punge single words or whole lines or sen-
tences.

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or
destroy; to annihilate; as, to *expunge* an
offense. *Sandys.*

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent
parts. *Pope.*

EXPUN'GED, *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated;
destroyed.

EXPUN'GING, *ppr.* Blotting out; erasing;
effacing; destroying.

EX'PURGATE, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo*; *ex* and
purgo, to cleanse.]

To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing
noxious, offensive or erroneous. *Faber.*

EX'PURGATED, *pp.* Purged; cleansed;
purified.

EX'PURGATING, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing;
purifying.

EXPURGA'TION, *n.* The act of purging
or cleansing; evacuation. *Wiseman.*

2. A cleansing; purification from any thing
noxious, offensive, sinful or erroneous. *Brown.*

EX'PURGATOR, *n.* One who expurgates
or purifies.

EXPURG'ATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purify-
ing; serving to purify from any thing nox-
ious or erroneous; as the *expurgatory* in-
dex of the Romanists, which directs the
expunction of passages of authors con-
trary to their creed or principles. *Brown.*

EXPURGE, *v. t.* *expurj'.* [L. *expurgo*.] To
purge away. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

EXQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *exquiro*.] To search into
or out. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

EX'QUISITE, *a. s as z.* [L. *exquisitus*, from
exquiro; *ex* and *quero*, to seek.] Lite-
rally, sought out or searched for with care;
whence, choice; select. Hence,

1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete;
as a vase of *exquisite* workmanship.

2. Nice; accurate; capable of nice percep-
tion; as *exquisite* sensibility.

3. Nice; accurate; capable of nice discrimi-
nation; as *exquisite* judgment, taste or
discernment.

4. Being in the highest degree; extreme;
as, to relish pleasure in an *exquisite* degree.
So we say, *exquisite* pleasure or pain.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions
flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

5. Very sensibly felt; as a painful and *ex-*
quisite impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EX'QUISITELY, *adv.* Nicely; accurately;
with great perfection; as a work *exqui-*
sitely finished; *exquisitely* written.

2. With keen sensation or with nice percep-
tion. We feel pain more *exquisitely* when
nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut. *Bacon.*

EX'QUISITENESS, *n.* Nicety; exactness;
accuracy; completeness; perfection; as
the *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

2. Keeness; sharpness; extremity; as the
exquisiteness of pain or grief.

EXQUIS'ITIVE, *a.* Curious; eager to dis-
cover. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

EXQUIS'ITIVELY, *adv.* Curiously; mi-
nutely. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

EX-REPRESENT'ATIVE, *n.* One who
has been formerly a representative, but is
no longer one.

EXSAN'GUIOUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis*; *ex* and
sanguis, blood.]

Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as
an animal. *Encyc.*

EXSCIND, *v. t.* [L. *exscindo*.] To cut off.
[*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

EXSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *exscribo*.] To copy;
to transcribe. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

EX'SCRIPT, *n.* A copy; a transcript. [*Not*
used.] *Sandys.*

EX-SEC'RETARY, *n.* One who has been
secretary, but is no longer in office.

EXSEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio*.] A cutting
off, or a cutting out. *Darwin.*

EX-SEN'ATOR, *n.* One who has been a
senator, but is no longer one.

EXSERT, } *a.* [L. *exsero*; *ex* and *sero*.]

EXSERT'ED, } *a.* See *Exert*.] Standing
out; protruded from the corol; as stamens
exsert. *Eaton.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell
exserted. *Barnes.*

EXSERT'ILE, *a.* That may be thrust out
or protruded. *Fleming.*

EXSIC'CANT, *a.* [See *Exsiccate*.] Drying;
evaporating moisture; having the quality
of drying.

EX'SICCATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsicco*; *ex* and *sicco*,
to dry.]

To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.
Brown. Mortimer.

EX'SICCATED, *pp.* Dried.

EX'SICCATING, *ppr.* Drying; evapora-
ting moisture.

EXSICCATION, *n.* The act or operation
of drying; evaporation of moisture; dry-
ness. *Brown.*

EXSPU'ITION, } *n.* [L. *expuo* for *expuo*.]

EXPUI'TION, } *n.* A discharge of saliva
by spitting. *Darwin.*

EXSTIP'ULATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula*,
straw.] In botany, having no stipules. *Martyn.*

EXSUE'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus*; *ex* and *suc-*
cus, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXSUE'TION, *n.* [L. *exsugo*, *exsugo*, to suck
out; *sugo*, to suck.] The act of sucking
out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo*, for *exudo*.]
A sweating; a discharge of humors or
moisture from animal bodies by sweat or
extillation through the pores.

2. The discharge of the juices of a plant,
moisture from the earth, &c.

EXSU'DE, *v. t.* [supra.] To discharge the
moisture or juices of a living body through
the pores; also, to discharge the liquid
matter of a plant by incisions.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest
abundance. *Dwight.*

EXSU'DE, *v. i.* To flow from a living body
through the pores or by a natural dis-
charge, as juice.

EXSU'DED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

EXSU'DING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.

EXSUFFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *sufflo*, to
blow.]

1. A blowing or blast from beneath. [*Little*
used.] *Bacon.*

2. A kind of exorcism. *Fulke.*

EXSUF'FOLATE, *a.* Contemptible. [*Not*
in use.] *Shak.*

EXSUS'CITATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito*.] To
rouse; to excite. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

EXSUSCITA'TION, *n.* A stirring up; a
rousing. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*

EX'TANCE, *n.* [L. *extans*.] Outward exis-
tence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

EX'TANCY, *n.* [L. *extans*, *extans*, stand-
ing out, from *exto*; *ex* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. The state of rising above others.

2. Parts rising above the rest; opposed to
depression. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *extans*, *extans*, supra.]

Standing out or above any surface; pro-
truded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above
the gums. *Ray.*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly
extant. *Bentley.*

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppres-
sed, destroyed, or lost. A part only of
the history of Livy, and of the writings
of Cicero, is now *extant*. Socrates wrote
much, but none of his writings are *extant*.
The *extant* works of orators and philoso-
phers. *Milford.*

EXTASY, EXTATIC. [See *Ecstasy*, *Ec-*
static.]

EXTEM'PORAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis*; *ex*
and *tempus*, time.] Made or uttered at
the moment, without premeditation; as
an *extemporal* discourse. *Hooker. Walton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jonson.*

Instead of this word, *extemporaneous* and *ex-*
temporary are now used.

EXTEM'PORALLY, *adv.* Without pre-
meditation. *Shak.*

EXT

EXTEMPORANEAN, *a.* [Not used. See *Extemporaneous*.]

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus*; *ex* and *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as an *extemporaneous* address; an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEMPORARILY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEMPORARY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation. [See *Extemporaneous*.]

EXTEMPORE, *adv.* *extemp'pory*. [L. *abl.*]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak *extempore*.

2. It is used as an adjective, improperly, at least without necessity; as an *extempore* dissertation. *Addison.*

EXTEMPORINESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study. *Johnson.*

EXTEMPORIZE, *v. i.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To *extemporize* well requires a ready mind well furnished with knowledge.

2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EXTEMPORIZER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEMPORIZING, *ppr.* Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

EXTEND', *v. t.* [L. *extendo*; *ex* and *tendo*, from Gr. *τενω*, L. *teneo*; Fr. *etendre*; It. *stendere*; Sp. *extender*; Arm. *astenna*; W. *estyn*, from *tynu*, to pull, or *tyn*, a pull, a stretch.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We *extend* lines in surveying; we *extend* roads, limits, bounds; we *extend* metal plates by hammering.

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to *extend* the arm or hand.

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to *extend* the capacities, or intellectual powers; to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* the season of trial.

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards.

He hath *extended* mercy to me before the king. *Ezra vii.*

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. *Is. lvi.*

7. In law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

The execution was delivered to the sheriff, who *extended* the same on certain real estate. *Mass. Rep.*

EXTEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. The state of Massachusetts *extends* west to the border of the state of New York. Connecticut river *extends* from Canada to the sound. How far will your argument or proposition *extend*? Let our charities *extend* to the heathen.

EXTEND'ED, *pp.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; valued under a writ of *extendi facias*; levied.

EXTENDER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EXTEND'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EXTEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

EXTEND'LESSNESS, *n.* Unlimited extension. [Not used.] *Hale.*

EXTENS'IBILITY, *n.* [from *extensible*.] The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension; as the *extensibility* of a fiber, or of a plate of metal. *Grew.*

EXTENS'IBLE, *a.* [from L. *extensus*.] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. *Holder.*

EXTENS'IBLENESS, *n.* Extensibility, which see.

EXTENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXTEN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio*.] The act of extending; a stretching.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.

3. In philosophy, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

EXTEN'SIONAL, *a.* Having great extent. [Not used.] *More.*

EXTENS'IVE, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* field; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

2. That may be extended. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

EXTENS'IVELY, *adv.* Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

EXTENS'IVENESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; as the *extensiveness* of the ocean.

2. Extent; diffusiveness; as the *extensiveness* of a man's charities or benevolence.

3. Capacity of being extended. [Little used.] *Ray.*

EXTENS'OR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to *flexor*. *Coxe. Cyc.*

EXTENT', *a.* Extended. *Spenser.*

EXTENT', *n.* [L. *extentus*. It is frequently accented on the first syllable.]

1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; bulk; size; as a great *extent* of country, or of body.

2. Length; as an *extent* of line.

3. Communication; distribution.

The *extent* of equal justice. *Shak.*

4. In law, a writ of execution or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor; or *extent* is the act of the sheriff or commissioner in making the valuation. *Encyc.*

EXTEN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *extenuo*; *ex* and *tenuo*, to make thin; Sp. *extenuar*; It. *stenuare*. See *Thin*.]

1. To make thin, lean or slender. Sickness *extenuates* the body. *Encyc.*

2. To lessen; to diminish; as a crime or guilt.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposed to *aggravate*.

4. To lessen or diminish in honor. [Little used.] *Milton.*

5. To make thin or rare; opposed to *condense*. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

EXTEN'UATE, *a.* Thin; slender. [Not used.]

EXTEN'UATED, *pp.* Made thin, lean or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare.

EXTEN'UATING, *ppr.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EXTENUA'TION, *n.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.

2. The act representing any thing less wrong, faulty or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; opposed to *aggravation*; as the *extenuation* of faults, injuries or crimes.

3. Mitigation; alleviation; as the *extenuation* of punishment. [Not common.] *Atterbury.*

EXTE'RIOR, *a.* [L. from *exterus*, foreign; Fr. *exterieur*; It. *esteriore*.]

1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior*. We speak of the *exterior* and interior surfaces of a concavo-convex lens.

2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. We speak of an object *exterior* to a man, as opposed to that which is within or in his mind.

3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations; as the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.

EXTE'RIOR, *n.* The outward surface; that which is external.

2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

EXTE'RIORLY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally. [An ill formed word.] *Shak.*

EXTE'RIORS, *n. plu.* The outward parts of a thing. *Shak.*

2. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts; as the *exteriors* of religion.

EXTERMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *extermio*; *ex* and *terminus*, limit.] Literally, to drive from within the limits or borders. Hence,

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe or a nation; to *exterminate* inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to *exterminate* vice.

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3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* weeds.
4. In *algebra*, to take away; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.
- EXTERMINATED, *pp.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated.
- EXTERMINATING, *ppr.* Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating.
- EXTERMINATION, *n.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.
2. In *algebra*, a taking away.
- EXTERMINATOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.
- EXTERMINATORY, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate. *Burke.*
- EXTERMININE, *v. t.* To exterminate. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- EXTERN', *a.* [*L. externus.*] External; outward; visible. *Shak.*
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*
- EXTERNAL, *a.* [*L. externus*; *It. esterno*; *Sp. externo.*]
1. Outward; exterior; as the *external* surface of a body; opposed to *internal*.
2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within; as *external* objects; *external* causes or effects.
3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as *external* deportment.
4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.
- External taxes*, are duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country. *Federalist.*
- EXTERNALITY, *n.* External perception. *A. Smith.*
- EXTERNALLY, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside.
2. In appearance; visibly.
- EXTERNALS, *n. plu.* The outward parts; exterior form.
- Adam was no less glorious in his externals: he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.* *South.*
2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms; as the *externals* of religion.
- EXTRANEOUS, *a.* [*L. extraneus*; *ex* and *terra*, a land.]
- Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.
- EXTENSION, *n.* [*L. extensio*, from *extendo*; *ex* and *tergeo*, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.
- EXTILL', *v. i.* [*L. extillo*; *ex* and *stillo*, to drop.] To drop or distil from.
- EXTILLATION, *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.
- EXTIMATE, [*Not in use.*] [*See Stimulate.*]
- EXTIMATION. [*See Stimulation.*]
- EXTINCT', *a.* [*L. extinctus.* See *Extinguish.*]
1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light or a lamp is *extinct*.
2. Being at an end; having no survivor; as, a family or race is *extinct*.
3. Being at an end; having ceased. The enmity between the families is *extinct*.
My days are extinct. *Job xvii.*

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4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force; as, the law is *extinct*.
- EXTINCTION, *n.* [*L. extinctio.* See *Extinguish.*]
1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation or otherwise.
2. The state of being extinguished, quenched or suffocated; as the *extinction* of fire or of a candle.
3. Destruction; excision; as the *extinction* of nations.
4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as the *extinction* of life, or of a family; the *extinction* of feuds, jealousies or enmity; the *extinction* of a claim.
- EXTINGUISH, *v. t.* [*L. extinguo*; *ex* and *stingo*, *stinguo*, or the latter may be a contraction; *Gr. σίζω* for *σίζω*, to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from *tingo*, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to *tango*, for *tago*, to touch. *Fr. eteindre*; *It. estinguere*; *Sp. extinguir.* See *Class Dg. No 19. 31. 40.*]
1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.
2. To destroy; to put an end to; as, to *extinguish* love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.
3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor. *Shak.*
4. To put an end to, by union or consolidation. [*See Extinguishment.*]
- EXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed or suppressed.
- EXTINGUISHED, *pp.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.
- EXTINGUISHER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
2. A hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle to extinguish it.
- EXTINGUISHING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.
- EXTINGUISHMENT, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as the *extinguishment* of fire or flame; of discord, enmity or jealousy; or of love or affection.
2. Abolition; nullification.
- Divine laws of christian church polity may not be altered by extinguishment.* *Hooker.*
3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination; as the *extinguishment* of a race or tribe.
4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.
- If my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this release operates as an extinguishment of my right to the reversion.* *Blackstone.*
- EXTIRP', *v. t.* To extirpate. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- EXTIRPABLE, *a.* That may be eradicated. *Evelyn.*
- EXTIRPATE, *v. t.* [*L. extirpo*; *ex* and *stirps*, root; *It. estirpare.*]
1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field.
2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* error or heresy; to *extirpate* a sect.

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3. In *surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove; as, to *extirpate* a wen.
- EXTIRPATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.
- EXTIRPATING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.
- EXTIRPATION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of a race of men; the *extirpation* of heresy.
- EXTIRPATOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.
- EXTOL', *v. t.* [*L. extollo*; *ex* and *tollo*, to raise, *Ch. מָרַר*, or *Heb. and Ch. מָרַר*. *Class Dl. No. 3. 18. 28.*]
- To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify. We *extol* virtues, noble exploits, and heroism. Men are too much disposed to *extol* the rich and despise the poor.
- Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxxviii.*
- EXTOLLED, *ppr.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.
- EXTOLLER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.
- EXTOLLING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.
- EXTORSIVE, *a.* [*See Extort.*] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.
- EXTORSIVELY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion.
- EXTORT', *v. t.* [*L. extortus*, from *extorqueo*, to wrest from; *ex* and *torqueo*, to twist; *Fr. extorquer.*]
1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means. Conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; tyrannical princes *extort* money from their subjects; officers often *extort* illegal fees; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack. A promise *extorted* by duress is not binding.
2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*
- EXTORT', *v. i.* To practice extortion. *Spenser. Davies.*
- EXTORTED, *pp.* Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from.
- EXTORTER, *n.* One who extorts, or practices extortion. *Camden.*
- EXTORTING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power.
- EXTORTION, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. *Extortion* is an offense punishable at common law.
2. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person. *King Charles.*
- EXTORTIONER, *n.* One who practices extortion.
- Extortioners shall not inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi.*

EXT

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EXTORT'IOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EXTRA, a Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess; as *extra-work*, *extra-pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on.

EXTRACT', *v. t.* [*L. extractus*, from *extra-ho*; *ex* and *traho*, to draw. See *Draw* and *Drag*. Sp. *extraer*; It. *estrarre*; Fr. *extraire*.]

1. To draw out; as, to *extract* a tooth.
2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution or other means; as, to *extract* spirit from the juice of the cane; to *extract* salts from ashes.
3. To take out; to take from.

Woman is her name, of man
Extracted.

4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* from the pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods.

5. In a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.

EXTRACT, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something.

1. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing.

2. In *pharmacy*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.; or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated by distillation or evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey.

Any substance obtained by digesting vegetable substances in water, and evaporating them to a solid consistence.

3. In *chemistry*, a peculiar principle, supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle*.

4. Extraction; descent. [Not now used.]

EXTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn or taken out.

EXTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.

EXTRACT'ION, *n.* [*L. extractio*.] The act of drawing out; as the *extraction* of a tooth; the *extraction* of a bone or an arrow from the body; the *extraction* of a fetus or child in midwifery.

2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. Hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. We say, a man is of a noble *extraction*.

3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c. from a substance.

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the extraction of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.

EXTRACT'IVE, *a.* That may be extracted.

EXTRACT'IVE, *n.* The proximate principle of vegetable extracts.

EXTRACT'OR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.

EXTRADIC'TIONARY, *a.* [*L. extra* and *dictio*.] Consisting not in words, but in realities. [Not used.]

EXTRAFOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. extra*, on the outside. and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the outside of a leaf; as *extrafoliateous* stipules.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS, *a.* [*L. extra* and *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, *a.* [*extra*, without, and *judicial*.]

Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.

EXTRALIM'ITARY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit*.] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as *extralimitory* land.

EXTRAMIS'SION, *n.* [*L. extra* and *mitto*, to send.] A sending out; emission.

EXTRAMUN'DANE, *a.* [*L. extra* and *mundus*, the world.] Beyond the limit of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [*L. extraneus*.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

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not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

EXTRAREG'ULAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular*.] Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

EXTRATERRITO'RIAL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

EXTRAUGHT, old *pp.* of *extract*. Obs.

EXTRAV'AGANCE, *a.* [*L. extra* and *vagans*; *vago*, to wander. See *Vague*.]

1. Literally, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course or limit.

2. In *writing* or *discourse*, a going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability; as *extravagance* of expression or description.

3. Excess of affection, passion or appetite; as *extravagance* of love, anger, hatred or hunger.

4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*.

5. In general, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as the *extravagance* of imagination; *extravagance* of claims or demands.

EXTRAV'AGANT, *a.* Literally, wandering beyond limits.

2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. The wishes, demands, desires and passions of men are often *extravagant*.

3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; as *extravagant* flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses.

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as *extravagant* expenses; an *extravagant* mode of living.

5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption.

EXTRAV'AGANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule.

EXTRAV'AGANTLY, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk *extravagantly*.

2. Unreasonably; excessively. It is prudent not to praise or censure *extravagantly*.

3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, to live, eat, drink, or dress *extravagantly*.

EXTRAV'AGANTNESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. [Little used.]

EXTRAV'AGANTS, *n.* In *church history*, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the body of the canon law.

EXTRAV'AGATE, *v. i.* To wander beyond the limits. [Not used.]

EXTRAVAGA'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits. *Smollet.*

EXTRAVASATED, *a.* [*L. extra* and *vasa*, vessels.] Forced or let out of its proper vessels; as *extravasated* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

EXTRAVENTE, *a.* [*L. extra* and *vena*, vein.] Let out of the veins. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

EXTRAVER'SION, *n.* [*L. extra* and *verto*, a turning.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EXTRE'AT, *n.* Extraction. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

EXTRE'ME, *a.* [*L. extremus*, last.] Outermost; utmost; farthest; at the utmost point, edge or border; as the *extreme* verge or point of a thing.

2. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as *extreme* pain, grief, or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure.

3. Last; beyond which there is none; as an *extreme* remedy.

4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; as an *extreme* case.

5. Most pressing; as *extreme* necessity.

Extreme unction, among the Romanists, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet and reins of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.

Encyc.

Extreme and mean proportion, in geometry, is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that segment is to the less; or when a line is so divided, that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. *Euclid.*

EXTRE'ME, *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity.

2. Utmost point; furthest degree; as the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice. Avoid *extremes*. *Extremes* naturally beget each other.

There is a natural progression from the *extreme* of anarchy to the *extreme* of tyranny. *Washington.*

3. In logic, the *extremes* or extreme terms of a syllogism are the predicate and subject. Thus, "Man is an animal: Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium. *Encyc.*

4. In mathematics, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. *Euclid.*

EXTRE'MELY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is *extremely* hot or cold; it is *extremely* painful.

2. In familiar language, very much; greatly.

EXTRE'MITY, *n.* [*L. extremitas*.] The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as the *extremities* of a country.

2. The utmost parts. The *extremities* of the body, in *painting* and *sculpture*, are the head, hands and feet; but in *anatomy*, the term is applied to the limbs only.

Encyc. Cyc.

3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as the *extremity* of pain or suffering; the *extremity* of cruelty. Even charity and forbearance may be carried to *extremity*.

4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties; as a city besieged and reduced to *extremity*.

5. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost *extremity*.

6. The most aggravated state.

The world is running after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

EX'TRICABLE, *a.* [*infra*.] That can be extricated.

EX'TRICATE, *v. t.* [*L. extrico*. The primary verb *trico* is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Gr. *τρικω*, *trikos*, hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. I suspect that *τρικω* and *three* are contracted from this root; *three* for *threg*, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in *intricate* and *intrigue*; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; *tricolor*, to weave; Eng. *trick*; It. *treccia*, a lock of hair. Class Rg. No. 25.]

1. Properly, to disentangle; hence, to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarass; as, to *extricate* one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances or other connections; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EX'TRICATED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarassed; evolved.

EX'TRICATING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarassing; evolving.

EXTRICA'TION, *n.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

2. The act of sending out or evolving; as the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

EXTRIN'SIC, } [*L. extrinsecus*.] Ex-

EXTRIN'SICAL, } *a.* ternal; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body. Mere matter cannot move without the impulse of an *extrinsic* agent. It is opposed to *intrinsic*.

EXTRIN'SICALLY, *adv.* From without; externally.

EXTRUC'T, *v. t.* [*L. extruo*, *extruchus*.] To build; to construct. [*Not in use.*]

EXTRUC'TION, *n.* A building. [*Not used.*]

EXTRUC'TIVE, *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

EXTRUC'TOR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver. [*Not used.*]

EXTRUDE, *v. t.* [*L. extrudo*; *ex* and *trudo*, to thrust. Class Rd.]

1. To thrust out; to urge, force or press out; to expel; as, to *extrude* a fetus.

2. To drive away; to drive off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'DED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled.

EXTRU'DING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; driving out; expelling.

EXTRU'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EXTU'BERANCE, } [*L. extuberans*, ex-

EXTU'BERANCY, } *n.* tubero; *ev* and *tuber*, a puff.]

1. In medicine, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. *Encyc.*

2. A knob or swelling part of a body. *Moxon.*

EXTU'BERANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

EXTU'BERATE, *v. i.* [*L. extubero*.] To swell. [*Not in use.*]

EXTUMES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. extumescens*, *extumesco*; *ex* and *tumesco*, *tumeo*, to swell.]

A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]

EXU'BERANCE, } [*L. exuberans*, exu-

EXU'BERANCY, } *n.* ro; *ex* and *ubero*, to fatten; *uber*, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.]

1. An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as an *exuberance* of fertility or fancy.

2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EXU'BERANT, *a.* Abundant; plenteous; rich; as *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* goodness.

2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant.

3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty; as *exuberant* spring. *Thomson.*

EXU'BERANTLY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree. The earth has produced *exuberantly*.

EXU'BERATE, *v. i.* [*L. exubero*.] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

EXUDATE, } *v. t.* and *i.* [See *Exude*, the

EXUDE, } preferable or-

thography.]

EXUDATION *n.* [See *Exsudation*.]

EXU'DED, *pp.* [See *Exsuded*.]

EXU'DING, *ppr.* [See *Exsuding*.]

EXUL'CERATE, *v. t.* [*L. exulcero*; *ex* and *ulcero*, to ulcerate, *ulcus*, an ulcer.]

1. To cause or produce an ulcer or ulcers. *Arbuthnot. Encyc.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger. *Milton.*

EXUL'CERATE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous. *Bacon.*

EXUL'CERATED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous.

EXUL'CERATING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.

EXULCERA'TION, *n.* The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Encyc. Quincy.*

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*

EXUL'CERATORY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EXULT, *v. i.* [*L. exult*; *ex* and *salto*, *salio*, to leap; It. *esultare*.]

Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly, at suc-

cess or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to *exult* at the success of his schemes, and to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

EXULTANCE, } Exultation. [Not used.]
EXULTANCY, } *Hammond.*
EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly. *More.*

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. *Exultation* usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But *exultation* may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.

EXULTING, *ppr.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

EXUNDATE, v. i. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXUNDATION, n. [L. *exundatio*, from *exundo*, to overflow; *ex* and *undo*, to rise in waves, *unda*, a wave.]

An overflowing abundance. [Little used.] *Ray.*

EXUPERATE, v. t. To excel; to surmount. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXUSTION, n. [L. *exustus*.] The act or operation of burning up.

EXUVIÆ, n. plu. [L.] Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c. *Encyc.*

2. The spoils or remains of animals found in the earth, supposed to be deposited there at the deluge, or in some great convulsion or change which the earth has undergone, in past periods. *Cuvier.*

EY, in old writers, Sax. *ig*, signifies an isle.

EY'AS, n. [Fr. *niais*, silly.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hammer. Shak.*

EY'AS, a. Unfledged. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EY'AS-MUSKET, n. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind or sparrow hawk. *Hammer. Shak.*

EYE, n. pronounced as I. [Sax. *eag*, *eah*; Goth. *auga*; D. *oog*; G. *auge*; Sw. *öga*; Dan. *öye*; Russ. *oko*; Sans. *akshi*; L. *oculus*, a diminutive, whence Fr. *œil*, Sp. *ojo*, It. *occhio*, Port. *olho*. The original word must have been *ag*, *eg*, or *hag* or *heg*, coinciding with *egg*. The old English plural was *eyen*, or *eyne*.]

1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. The eye is nearly of a spherical figure, and composed of coats or tunics. But in the term *eye*, we often or usually include the ball and the parts adjacent.

2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, I have a man now in my eye. In this sense, the plural is more generally used.

Before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.

Her shall you hear disproved to your eyes. *Shak.*

5. Direct opposition; as, to sail in the wind's eye.

6. Aspect; regard; respect; view. Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch. After this jealousy, he kept a strict eye upon him. *L'Estrange.*

8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

9. Sight; view, either in a literal or figurative sense.

10. Something resembling the eye in form; as the eye of a peacock's feather. *Newton.*

11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation; as the eye of a needle.

12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and eyes. In nearly the same sense, the word is applied to certain fastenings in the cordage of ships.

13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. *Encyc.*

14. A small shade of color. [Little used.] Red with an eye of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. The power of perception. The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. Eph. i.

16. Oversight; inspection. The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands. *Franklin.*

The eyes of a ship, are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments. *Mar. Dict.*

To set the eyes on, is to see; to have a sight of. To find favor in the eyes, is to be graciously received and treated.

EYE, n. A brood; as an eye of pheasants.

EYE, v. t. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies. *Pope.*

EYE, v. i. To appear; to have an appearance. *Shak.*

EYEBALL, n. The ball, globe or apple of the eye.

EYEBEAM, n. A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

EYEBOLT, n. In ships, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to. *Mar. Dict.*

EYEBRIGHT, n. A genus of plants, the *Euphrasia*, of several species.

EYE-BRIGHTENING, n. A clearing of the sight. *Milton.*

EYEBROW, n. The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EY'ED, *pp.* Viewed; observed; watched.

2. a. Having eyes; used in composition, as a dull-eyed man, ox-eyed Juno. *Shak.*

EY'EDROP, n. A tear. *Shak.*

EY'EGANCE, n. A glance of the eye; a rapid look. *Spenser.*

EY'EGLOSS, n. A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. *Shak.*

In telescopes, the glass next the eye; and where there are several, all except the object glass are called *eye-glasses*. *Cyc.*

EY'E-GLUTTNIG, n. A feasting of the eyes. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

EY'ELASH, n. The line of hair that edges the eyelid. *Johnson.*

EY'ELESS, a. Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. *Milton. Addison.*

EY'ELET, n. [Fr. *œillet*, a little eye, from *œil*, eye.]

A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, *eyelet-hole*.

EY'ELIAD, n. [Fr. *œilade*.] A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

EY'ELID, n. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.

EYE-OFFEND'ING, a. That hurts the eyes. *Shak.*

EY'E-PLEASING, a. Pleasing the eye. *Davies.*

EY'ER, n. One who eyes another. *Gayton.*

EY'E-SALVE, n. Ointment for the eye. *Revelation.*

EY'E-SERVANT, n. A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

EY'E-SERVICE, n. Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii.

EY'ESHOT, n. Sight; view; glance of the eye. *Dryden.*

EY'ESIGHT, n. The sight of the eye; view; observation. Ps. xviii.

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight. *Wilkins.*

2. The sense of seeing. His eyesight fails.

EY'ESORE, n. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

EY'ESPLICE, n. In seaman's language, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

EY'ESPOTTED, a. Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EY'ESTRING, n. The tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shak.*

EY'ETOOTH, n. A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a canine tooth; a fang. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK, n. A wink, or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token. *Shak.*

EY'E-WITNESS, n. One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

We were eye-witnesses of his majesty. 2 Pet. i.

EY'OT, n. A little isle. *Blackstone.*

EY'RE, n. *ire*. [Old Fr. from L. *iter*.] Literally, a journey or circuit. In England, the justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

2. A court of itinerant justices. *Blackstone.*

EY'RY, n. The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written also *eyrie*. [See *Aerie*.]

The eagle and the stork On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

F.

F A B

F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef*, *ev*. This letter may be derived from the Oriental *vau*, or from *pe* or *phe*; most probably the former. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double *g*, *F*, *J*; whence it has been called most absurdly digamma. It corresponds in power to the Greek *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*.

As a Latin numeral, it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top *F*, forty thousand.

In the civil law, two of these letters together *ff*, signify the pandects.

In English criminal law, this letter is branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy; by Stat. 4. H. VII. c. 13.

In medical prescriptions, *F* stands for *fiat*, let it be made; *F. S. A.* *fiat secundum artem*.

F stands also for *Fellow*; *F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.

For *fa*, in music, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa*. It denotes also one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the base.

F in English has one uniform sound, as in *father, after*.

FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [Low *L. fabaceus*, from *faba*, a bean.]

Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [*Little used.*]

FA'BIAN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of *Q. Fabius Maximus*, a Roman general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, counter-marches and ambuscades.

FA'BLE, *n.* [*L. fabula*; *Fr. fable*; *It. favola*; *Ir. fabhal*; *Sp. fabula*, from the Latin, but the native Spanish word is *habla*, speech. *Qu. W. hebu*, to speak; *Gr. ερω*. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.]

1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.
Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison*.
2. Fiction in general; as, the story is all a *fable*.
3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.
But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*. *Tim. iv.*
4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem.

F A B

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden*.

5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie. *Addison*.

FA'BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction.
Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior*.

2. To tell falsehoods; as, he *fables* not. *Shak.*

FA'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real.
The hell thou *fablest*. *Milton*.

FA'BLEM, *pp.* Feigned; invented, as stories.

2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.
Hail, *fabled* grotto. *Tickel*.

FA'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. *Johnson*.

FA'BLING, *ppr.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

FAB'RIC, *n.* [*L. fabrica*, a frame, from *faber*, a workman; *Fr. fabrique*.]

1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. This is cloth of a beautiful *fabric*.
2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. More generally, the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. The word is usually applied to a large building.
3. Any system composed of connected parts; as the *fabric* of the universe.
4. Cloth manufactured.
Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the east. *Henry*.

FAB'RIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [*Little used.*] *Philips*.

FAB'RICATE, *v. t.* [*L. fabrico*, to frame, from *faber*, supra.]

1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship.
2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; as, to *fabricate* woollens.
3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.
Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley*.
4. To coin; as, to *fabricate* money. [*Unusual.*] *Henry, Hist.*

FAB'RICATED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RICATING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FAB'RICATION, *n.* The act of framing or constructing; construction; as the *fabrication* of a bridge or of a church.

2. The act of manufacturing.
3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.
4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a *fabrication*.

FAB'RICATOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

F A C

FAB'RILE, *a.* [*L. fabrilis*.] Pertaining to handicrafts. [*Not used.*]

FAB'ULIST, *n.* [from *fable*.] The inventor or writer of fables. *Garrick*.

FAB'ULIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose or relate fables. *Faber*.

FAB'ULOUSITY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [*Little used.*] *Abbot*.

FAB'ULOUS, *a.* Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description.

2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.
3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly *fabulous*, or in which the *fabulous* achievements of their heroes were performed; called also the *heroic* age.

FAB'ULOUSLY, *adv.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner. *Brown*.

FAB'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

FACADE, *n.* *fassa'de*. [*Fr.*] Front. *Warton*.

FACE, *n.* [*Fr. face*; *It. faccia*; *Sp. faz*, or *haz*; *Arm. façz*; *L. facies*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. In a general sense, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator; as the *face* of the earth; the *face* of the waters.
2. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.
3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage.
In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread. *Gen. iii.*
Joseph bowed himself with his *face* to the earth. *Gen. xlviii.*
4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face.
We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden*.
5. The front of a thing; the forepart; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; as the *face* of a house. *Ezek. xli.*
6. Visible state; appearance.
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison*.
7. Appearance; look.
Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained. *Waller*.
His dialogue has the *face* of probability. *Baker*.
8. State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented *face* to *face*.
9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.
He has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson*.
10. Presence; sight; as in the phrases, be-

fore the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.

11. The person.

I had not thought to see thy face. Gen. xlviii.

12. In scripture, face is used for anger or favor.

Hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne. Rev. vi.

Make thy face to shine on thy servant. Ps.

xxxii.

How long wilt thou hide thy face from me?

Ps. xliii.

Hence, to seek the face, that is, to pray to, to seek the favor of.

To set the face against, is to oppose.

To accept one's face, is to show him favor or grant his request. So, to entreat the face, is to ask favor; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make faces, or to make wry faces.

Face to face, when both parties are present; as, to have accusers face to face. Acts xxv.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii.

FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to face an enemy in the field of battle.

I'll face

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. Dryden.

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. The colleges in New Haven face the public square.

3. To cover with additional superfluities; to cover in front; as a fortification faced with marble; to face a garment with silk.

To face down, to oppose boldly or impudently.

FACE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

To lie, to face, to forge. Hubberd's Tale.

2. To turn the face; as, to face to the right or left.

FACECLOTH, *n.* [face and cloth.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. Brand.

FA'CED, *pp.* Covered in front. In composition, denoting the kind of face; as full-faced. Bailey.

FA'CELESS, *a.* Without a face.

FA'CEPAINTER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FA'CEPAINTING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits. Dryden.

FA'CE, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, from *face*; Sp. *faceta*.]

A little face; a small surface; as the facets of a diamond.

FACE'TE, *a.* [L. *facetus*.] Gay; cheerful. [Not in use.] Burton.

FACE'TENESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. [Not used.] Hales.

FACE'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *facetieux*; Sp. *facioso*; It. *faceto*; L. *facetus*; *facelia*, or

plu. Qu. Ar. $\alpha\omega$; to be merry.]

1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor; as a facetious companion.

Vol. I.

2. Witty; full of pleasantry playful; exciting laughter; as a facetious story; a facetious reply.

FACE'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FA'CIAL, *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face; as the facial artery, vein or nerve.

Facial angle, in anatomy, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone; serving to measure the elevation of the forehead.

Ed. Encyc.

FAC'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; L. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. Properly, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

Order—will render the work facile and delightful. Evelyn.

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barred. Milton.

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere or distant.

I mean she should be courteous, facile, sweet. B. Jonson.

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

Since Adam, and his facile consort Eve, Lost Paradise, deceived by me. Milton.

FAC'ILELY, *adv.* Easily. [Little used.] Herbert.

FAC'ILENESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FACIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of. Machinery facilitates manual labor and operations. Pioneers may facilitate the march of an army.

FACIL'ITATED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FACIL'ITATING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FACILITA'TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FACIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great facility.

Though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. Bacon.

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful facility in executing works of art.

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.

It is a great error to take facility for good nature: tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. L'Estrange.

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility. South.

FACIL'ITIES, *n. plu.* The means by which

the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FA'LING, *ppr.* [from *face*.] Fronting; having the face towards; opposite.

2. Covering the fore part.

3. Turning the face.

FA'LING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense; as the facing of a fortification or of a garment.

FACIN'OROUS, *a.* [L. *facinus*.] Atrociously wicked. [Little used.] Shak.

FACIN'OROUSNESS, *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

FACSIM'ILE, *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. See *Simile*.]

An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do; Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; Sp. *hecho*.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a fact. Facts are stubborn things. To deny a fact knowingly is to lie.

2. Reality; truth; as, in fact. So we say, indeed.

FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *factio*, from *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into factions nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by factions. Republics are proverbial for factions, and factions in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one. Ames.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. Federalist, Madison.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FAC'TIONARY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [Little used.] Shak.

FAC'TIONER, *n.* One of a faction. [Not in use.] Bancroft.

FAC'TIONIST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus*.]

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. No state is free from factious citizens.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as factious tumults; factious quarrels. Dryden.

FAC'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC'TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *factitius*, from *facio*.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as facti-

F A C

F A D

F A H

tious cinnabar; *factitious* stones; *factitious* air.

FAC/TIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FAC/TOR, *n.* [*L. factor*; *Fr. facteur*; *It. fallore*; from *L. facio*.]

1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account.

2. An agent; a substitute.

3. In *arithmetic*, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC/TORAGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission*. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods, purchased or sold.

FAC/TORSHIP, *n.* A factory; or the business of a factor. *Sherwood.*

FAC/TORY, *n.* A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.

2. The body of factors in any place; as a chaplain to a British *factory*. *Guthrie.*

3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares or utensils.

FAC/TUM, *n.* [*L. do every thing*.] A servant employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FAC/TURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The art or manner of making. *Bacon.*

FAC/ULTY, *n.* [*Fr. faculté*; *L. facultas*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive or modify perceptions; as the *faculty* of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, &c.: or in general, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind.

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no *faculty* or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*

3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal.

The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved. *Quincy.*

4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable *faculty* of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill. *Shak.*

6. Power; authority.

This Duncan

Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

[*Hardly legitimate.*]

7. Mechanical power; as the *faculty* of the wedge. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Wilkins.*

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as the *faculty* of simples. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Milton.*

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as the *faculty* of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of *faculties*, for granting such privileges or dispensations. *Encyc.*

10. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences. *Johnson.*

One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities there are four *faculties*; of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine; and of law. *Encyc.*

In *America*, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.

The *faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the Courts of Session, Justiciary and Exchequer. *Encyc.*

FAC/UND, *a.* [*L. facundus*, supposed to be from the root of *for, fari*, to speak. If so, the original word was *faco*, or *facor*.] Eloquent. [*Little used.*]

FACUND/ITY, *n.* [*L. facunditas*.] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD/DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

FADE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Weak; slight; faint. [*Not in use.*] *Berkeley.*

FADE, *v. i.* [*Fr. fade*, insipid, tasteless.

Qu. L. vado, or *Ar. ضاى*; nafeeda, to

vanish, *Syr.* to fail, to err. See Class Bd. No. 48. and 39. 44.]

1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. A green leaf *fades* and becomes less green or yellow. Those colors are deemed the best, which are least apt to *fade*.

2. To wither, as a plant; to decay.

Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf *fadeth*.

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish. When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

4. To lose luster; to grow dim. The stars shall *fade* away. *Addison.*

5. To decay; to perish gradually. We all do *fade* as a leaf. *Is. lxiv.*

An inheritance that *fadeth* not away. *1 Pet. i.*

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable. The rich man shall *fade* away in his ways. *James i.*

7. To lose strength, health or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. *South.*

8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor. No winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered. *Shak.*

FA/DED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADGE, *v. i. faj.* [*Sax. fagen, gefegen*, to unite, to fit together; *G. fügen*; *D. voegen*; *Sw. foga*; *Dan. fuge*, a seam or joint; *W. fag*, a meeting in a point. It coincides with *L. pango, pegi, peperi*, *Gr. πηγω, πηγι-*

ωω, L. figo. See *πηγω* Class Bg. No. 33. See also No. 34. 35. Of this word *fay* is a contraction.]

1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another. *Shak.*

2. To agree; to live in amity. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.* [This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.]

FA/DING, *ppr.* [*See Fade.*] Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.

2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as a *fading* flower.

FA/DING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness or vigor. *Sherwood.*

FA/DINGNESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay. *Mountagu.*

FA/DY, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength. *Shenstone.*

FÆCAL, *a.* [*See Fecal.*]

FÆ/CES, *n.* [*L.*] Excrement; also, settlements; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*

FAF/FEL, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barrel.*

FAG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use.*]

FAG, *n.* A slave; one who works hard. [*Not in use.*]

FAG, *v. i.* [*Scot. faik. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr.*] To fail, to languish. See Class Bg. No. 44. 60. 76.]

To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness.

The Italian began to *fag*. *Mackenzie.*

[*A vulgar word.*]

FAG, *n.* A knot in cloth. [*Not in use.*]

FAGEND', *n.* [*fag* and *end*. See *Fag*, *v. i.* supra.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. *Johnson.*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Collier.*

3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to *fag out*, is to become untwisted and loose. *Mar. Dict.*

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.

FAG/OT, *n.* [*W. fagot*; *Gr. φαελλος*; connected with *W. fag*, that which unites or meets; *fagriad*, a gathering round a point; *Scot. faik*, to fold, to grasp; *fake*, in seamen's language, a coil; allied to *Sax. fagan, gefegan*, to unite. See *Fudge*. The sense is a bundle or collection, like *pack*.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use *fascine*, from the *L. fascis*, a bundle; a term now adopted in *English*.

2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full and hide the deficiency. *Encyc.*

FAG/OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

FAHLERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral

F A I

copper pyrite. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

Cleveland.

FAHLUNITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun*, in Sweden.]

Automalite, a subspecies of octahedral corundum.

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir*; W. *fachu*, or *pallu* and *aballu*; Scot. *failye*; It. *fallire*; Sp. *fallir*, *fallar*; Port. *fallar*; L. *fallō*; Ir. *faillam*; Gr. *φάλλω*, whence *φάλλω*; D. *feilen*, *faalen*; G. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela*; Dan. *fejler*; Arm. *fallaat*, *fellēl*, whence *fallont*, wickedness, Eng. *felony*. It seems to be allied to *fall*, *fallow*, *pale*, and many other words. See Class B1. No. 6. 7. 8. 13. 18. 21. 28.]

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams *fail*, or are *failing*, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springs *failed*, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops *fail* wholly or partially.

2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength *fails* daily.

3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient *fails* every hour.

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. Ps. xii.

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.
Money *failed* in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii.

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. Addison.

7. To die.
They shall all *fail* together. Isaiah xxxi.

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight *fails* in old age.

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage *fails*.

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. The experiment was made with care, but *failed*, or *failed* to produce the effect, or *failed* of the effect.

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. The debtor *failed* to fulfil his promise.

12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but *failed* in his design, or *failed* of success.

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. The promises of a man of probity seldom *fail*.

The soul or the spirit *fails*, when a person is discouraged. The eyes *fail*, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders *fail*, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men *fail*, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, *v. t.* To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply or strength. It is said, fortune nev-

er *fails* the brave. Our friends sometimes *fail* us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs *fail* them. In bold enterprises, courage should never *fail* the hero.

2. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. Dryden.

3. To be wanting to.
There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 Kings ii.

[In the transitive use of this verb, there is really an ellipsis of *from* or *to*, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is, I believe, never used.]

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance.
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii.

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death. [In these senses little used.]

FA'ILANCE, *n.* Fault; failure. Obs.
FA'ILING, *ppr.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FA'ILING, *n.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. *Failings*, in a moral sense, are minor faults, proceeding rather from weakness of intellect or from carelessness, than from bad motives. But the word is often abusively applied to vices of a grosser kind.

2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.

FA'ILURE, *n.* *fa'lyur*. A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect; as the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.

2. Omission; non-performance; as the *failure* of a promise; a man's *failure* in the execution of a trust.

3. Decay, or defect from decay; as the *failure* of memory or of sight.

4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. At the close of a war, the prices of commodities fall, and innumerable *failures* succeed.

5. A failing; a slight fault. [Little used.]

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen*, *fagan*, glad; *fagnan*, Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Sw. *fägen*. Class Bg. No. 3. 43. 77.]

1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced. But the appropriate sense of the word is, glad or pleased to do something under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good. Thus, says Locke, "The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenches at Basil, to keep himself from starving." This appropriation of the word, which is modern, led Dr. Johnson into a mistake in defining the word. The proper signification is glad, joyful.

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.
He would *fain* flee out of his hand. Job xxvii.

He would *fain* have filled his belly with husks. Luke xv.

FAIN, *v. i.* To wish or desire. [Not used.]

FA'INING, *ppr.* Wishing; desiring fondly. In his *faining* eye. Spenser.

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *faine*, a weakening; *fann*, weak; *fannlats*, weakness, inclination to faint; *anbhaine*, fainting; Fr. *faineant*, idle, sluggish. This word is perhaps allied to Fr. *faner*, to fade, wither, decay, to

make hay, *foin*, L. *fenum*; and to *vain*,

L. *vanus*, whence to *vanish*, Ar. *فاني*

fani, to vanish, to fail, Eng. to *vane*, Sax. *fynig*, musty. Class Bn. No. 25.]

1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered *faint* by excessive evacuations.

2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as *faint* with fatigue, hunger or thirst.

3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong; as a *faint* color; a *faint* red or blue; a *faint* light.

4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as a *faint* sound; a *faint* voice.

5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking; as a *faint* resemblance or image.

6. Cowardly; timorous. A *faint* heart never wins a fair lady.

7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.
My heart is *faint*. Lam. i.

FAINT, *v. i.* To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with *away*. He *fainted* for loss of blood.

On hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted away*. Guardian.

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will *faint* by the way. Mark viii.

3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

Let not your hearts *faint*. Deut. xx.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv.

4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. Pope.

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [Unusual.] Shak.

FAINTHEARTED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. Is. vii.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FA'INTING, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FA'INTING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon. Wiseman.

FA'INTISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FA'INTISHNESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness. Arbuthnot.

FA'INTLING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. [Not used.] Arbuthnot.

FA'INTLY, *adv.* In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity; as, to attack or defend *faintly*.

2. With a feeble flame; as, a torch burns *faintly*.

3. With a feeble light; as, the candle burns *faintly*.

4. With little force; as, to breathe *faintly*.

5. Without force of representation; imperfectly; as, to describe *faintly* what we have seen.

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6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice; as, to speak *faintly*.
 7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.
He faintly now declines the fatal strife.

Denham.
FA'INTNESS, *n.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.

2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.

Hooker.
 3. Inactivity; want of vigor.

Spenser.
 4. Feebleness, as of color or light.

5. Feebleness of representation; as *faintness* of description.

6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

I will send a faintness into their hearts.
Lev. xxvi.

FAINTS, *n. plu.* The gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic.

Encyc. Edwards, W. Ind.

FA'INTY, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid.

Dryden.
FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fager*; Sw. *fager*; Dan. *fager*. If the sense is primarily to open, to clear, to separate, this word may belong to the root of Sw. *fäja*, Dan. *fejer*, D. *veegen*, G. *fegen*, to sweep, scour, furbish.]

1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as a *fair* skin; a *fair* complexion. Hence,

2. Beautiful; handsome; properly, having a handsome face.

Thou art a fair woman to look upon. Gen. xii. Hence,

3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general.

Thus was he fair in his greatness, in the length of his branches. Ezek. xxxi.

4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; as *fair* water.

5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast; as *fair* weather; a *fair* sky.

6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction towards the place of destination; as a *fair* wind at sea.

7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. You are in a *fair* way to promotion. Hence, likely to succeed. He stands as *fair* to succeed as any man.

8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed; as a *fair* mark; a *fair* butt; *fair* in sight; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.

9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. My friend is a *fair* man; his offer is *fair*; his propositions are *fair* and honorable.

10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

He died a fair and natural death. Temple.

11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious; as a *fair* disputant.

12. Honest; honorable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory; as, to accomplish a thing by *fair* means.

13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When fair words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frightened into our duty. L'Estrange.

14. Equitable; just; merited.

His doom is fair,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. Milton.

15. Liberal; not narrow; as a *fair* livelihood. Carew.

16. Plain; legible; as, the letter is written in a *fair* hand.

17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as a *fair* character or fame.

FAIR, *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him fair.

L'Estrange.

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. He promised *fair*.

3. Happily; successfully.

Now fair befall thee. Shak.

4. On good terms; as, to keep *fair* with the world; to stand *fair* with one's companions.

To bid fair, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.

Fair and square, just dealing; honesty.

FAIR, *n.* *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female. *The fair*, the female sex.

2. Fairness; applied to things or persons. [Not in use.]

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair*; Arm. *foar*, *foer*, *feur*, or *for*; L. *forum*, or *feria*. The It. *fiara*, and Sp. *feria*, a fair, are the L. *feria*, a holiday, a day exempt from labor; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labor. If *fair* is from *forum*, it may coincide in origin with Gr. *πορεία*, *εμπορευομαι*, to trade, whence *εμποριον*, *emporium*, the primary sense of which is to pass. In Norman French we find *fair* and *feire*. If *fair* is from *feria*, it is so called from being held in places where the wakes or feasts at the dedication of churches were held, or from the feasts themselves. It is a fact that Sundays were formerly market-days.]

A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. A fair is annual or more frequent. The privilege of holding fairs is granted by the king or supreme power. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Francfort and Leipsic in Germany; of Novi in the Milanese; of Riga and Archangel in Russia; of Lyons and St. Germain in France. In Great Britain many towns enjoy this privilege.

Encyc.

FA'IR-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance.

Shak.

FA'IRING, *n.* A present given at a fair.

Gay.

FA'IRLY, *adv.* Beautifully; handsomely.

[Little used.]

2. Commodiously; conveniently; as a town *fairly* situated for foreign trade.

3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud or prevarication. The question was *fairly* stated and argued. Let us deal *fairly* with all men.

4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. Let us deal *fairly* with ourselves or our own hearts.

5. Candidly.

I interpret fairly your design. Dryden.

6. Without perversion or violence; as, an inference may be *fairly* deduced from the premises.

7. Without blot; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; as, an instrument or record *fairly* written.

F A I

8. Completely; without deficiency. His antagonist fought till he was *fairly* defeated.

9. Softly; gently. Milton.

FA'IRNESS, *n.* Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; as the *fairness* of skin or complexion.

2. Clearness; purity; as the *fairness* of water.

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as the *fairness* of character or reputation.

4. Beauty; elegance; as the *fairness* of form.

5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness; as *fairness* in trade.

6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness or prevarication; as the *fairness* of an argument.

7. Equality of terms; equity; as the *fairness* of a contract.

8. Distinctness; freedom from blot or obscurity; as the *fairness* of hand-writing; the *fairness* of a copy.

FA'IR-SPOKEN, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a fair-spoken man. Hooker.

FA'IRY, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée*, whence *fée*, to enchant, *fée*, a fairy land; It. *fata*. The origin of this word is not obvious, and the radical letters are uncertain. The conjectures of Baxter, Jamieson and others throw no satisfactory light on the subject.]

1. A *fa*y; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants and play a variety of pranks. [See *Elf* and *Demon*.] Lock. Pope.

2. An enchantress. Shak.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, &c., yet effecting nothing. The Germans believe in two species; one fierce and malevolent; the other gentle. [See *Cobalt*.] Encyc.

Fairy ring or *circle*, a phenomenon observed in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds; one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of different size, encompassed with grass. Encyc.

FA'IRY, *a.* Belonging to fairies; as *fairy* land. Shak.

2. Given by fairies; as *fairy* money or favors. Dryden. Lock.

FA'IRYLIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies. Shak.

FA'IRYSTONE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits. Johnson.

The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits. Cyc.

FAITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz*; L. *fides*; It. *fede*; Port. and Sp. *fe*; Fr. *foi*; Gr. *πίστις*; L. *fido*, to trust; Gr. *πειθα*, to persuade, to draw towards any thing, to conciliate; *πειθομαι*, to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as *πείρα* signifies a rope or cable, as does *πείρα*. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope

and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. פָּסַק. Class Bd. No. 16.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong *faith* or no *faith* in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.
2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind.
3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called *historical* or *speculative faith*; a *faith* little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.
4. *Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony, and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by *faith*. Rom. v.
Without *faith* it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi.

For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight. 2 Cor. v.

With the *heart* man believeth to righteousness. Rom. x.

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised towards the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior. *Dwight.*

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God. *J. Hawes.*

Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them. *L. Woods.*

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.
They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. Gal. i.
6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.
Shall their unbelief make the *faith* of God without effect? Rom. iii.
7. An open profession of gospel truth.
Your *faith* is spoken of throughout the whole world. Rom. i.
8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.
Hast thou *faith*? Have it to thyself before God. Rom. xiv.
9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains, I would conceal. *Milton.*

Children in whom is no *faith*. Dent. xxxii.

10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted *faith*.

For you alone

I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon.

Dryden.

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good *faith*, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. [*Unusual.*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative.

Mitford.

FAITH-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shak.*

FAITHED, *a.* Honest; sincere. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FAITHFUL, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as a *faithful* subject.

3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as a *faithful* servant.

4. Observant of compact, treaties, contracts, vows or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be *faithful* to its treaties; individuals, to their word.

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as a *faithful* execution of a will.

6. True to the marriage covenant; as a *faithful* wife or husband.

7. Conformable to truth; as a *faithful* narrative or representation.

8. Constant; not fickle; as a *faithful* lover or friend.

9. True; worthy of belief. 2 Tim. ii.

FAITHFULLY, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.

2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; applied to subjects.

3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.

4. Sincerely; with strong assurances; he *faithfully* promised.

5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick or ambiguity. The battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

6. Confidently; steadily. *Shak.*

FAITHFULNESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; as the *faithfulness* of a subject.

2. Truth; veracity; as the *faithfulness* of God.

3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as the *faithfulness* of servants or ministers.

4. Strict performance of promises, vows or covenants; constancy in affection; as the *faithfulness* of a husband or wife.

FAITHLESS, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

O *faithless* generation. Matt. xvii.

2. Not believing; not giving credit to.

3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as a *faithless* subject.

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as a *faithless* servant.

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as a *faithless* husband or wife.

6. Not observant of promises.

7. Deceptive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom. *Goldsmith.*

FAITHLESSNESS, *n.* Unbelief, as to revealed religion.

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; as in subjects.

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; as of husband or wife.

FAITOUR, *n.* [Norm. from *L. factor*.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, to fold, a fold, a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. *vika*, *vickla*, to fold or involve. The sense of *fold* may be to lay, to fall, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. *fagan*, *sefan*, to unite, to suit, to fadge, that is, to set or lay together.]

One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil. *Mar. Dict.*

FAKIR, *n.* [This word signifies in Arabic, a poor man; in Ethiopic, an interpreter.]

A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and these are said to be arrant villains. *Encyc.*

FALCADE, *n.* [*L. falx*, a sickle or sythe.] A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low.

FALCATE, *a.* [*L. falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle, sythe or reaping-hook.]

Hooked; bent like a sickle or sythe; an epithet applied to the new moon. *Bailey.*

FALCATION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. *Brown.*

FALCHION, *n.* *fal'chun*. *a* is pronounced as in fall. [*Fr. fauchon*, from *L. falx*, a reaping-hook.]

A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

FALCIFORM, *a.* [*L. falx*, a reaping-hook, and *form*.]

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

FALCON, *n.* sometimes pron. *faucon*. [*Fr. faucon*; *It. falcone*; *L. falco*, a hawk; *W. gwalch*, a crested one, a hero, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.]

1. A hawk; but appropriately, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*, which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker and less courageous, and is therefore called *tirelet* or *tarsel*.

This term, in ornithology, is applied to a division of the genus *Falco*, with a short

hooked beak and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry.

Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of two pounds and a half.

Harris.

FAL'CONER, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier*.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. *Johnson.*

FAL'CONET, *n.* [Fr. *falconette*.] A small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter. *Harris.*

FAL'CONRY, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie*, from *L. falco*, a hawk.]

1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking.

2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, *n.* *a* as in *all*. [W. *fald*, a fold; Goth. *faldan*; Sax. *fealdan*, to fold; Law *L. faldagium*.]

In England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

Harris.

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FALD'ING, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Obs. Chaucer.*

FALD'STOOL, *n.* [*fald* or *fold* and stool.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation. *Johnson.*

2. The chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar.

3. An arm-chair or folding chair. *Ashmole.*

FALL, *v. i.* pret. *fell*; pp. *fallen*. [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen*; D. *vallen*; Sw. *falla*; Dan. *falder*; allied probably to *L. fallo*, to fail, to deceive, Gr. *σφαλλω*; Sp. *hallar*, to find, to fall on; Fr. *affaler*, to lower. See Class Bl. No. 18. 28. 43. 49. 52. *Fall* coincides exactly with the Shemitic *פָּלַל* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. to fall. *Fall* agrees better with the Heb. *פָּלַל*, and *פָּלַל*, but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. As these words are unquestionably the same in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, they afford decisive evidence that the *l* or first letter of the Shemitic words is a prefix. The Chaldee sense of *פָּלַל* is to defile, to make foul. See *Foul*. The same verb in Ar. *فَلَلَ* signifies to shoot, to drive or throw an arrow, Gr. *βαλλω*.]

1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain falls from the clouds; a man falls from his horse; ripe fruits fall from trees; an ox falls into a pit.

I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x.

2. To drop from an erect posture. I fell at his feet to worship him. Rev. xix.

3. To disembody; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake or

sea, as a river. The Rhone falls into the Mediterranean sea. The Danube falls into the Euxine. The Mississippi falls into the gulf of Mexico.

4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam fell by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labor to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. Lev. xxvi.

A thousand shall fall at thy side. Ps. xci.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished. *Davies.*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to fall from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.

8. To decline in power, wealth or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined. This is the renowned Tyre; but oh, how fallen.

Heaven and earth will witness, If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come; as, to fall into difficulties; to fall under censure or imputation; to fall into error or absurdity; to fall into a snare. In these and similar phrases, the sense of suddenness, accident or ignorance is often implied; but not always.

10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury in a thermometer rises and falls with the increase and diminution of heat. The water of a river rises and falls. The tide falls.

11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods falls with plenty and rises with scarcity. Pliny tells us, the as fell from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war. *Arbutnot.*

12. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*

13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute.

This book must stand or fall with thee. *Locke.*

14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. The wind falls and a calm succeeds.

At length her fury fell. *Dryden.*

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to fall asleep; to fall distracted; to fall sick; to fall into rage or passion; to fall in love; to fall into temptation.

16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow or shame; applied to the countenance or look.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. Gen. iv.

I have observed of late thy looks are fallen. *Addison.*

17. To happen; to befall; to come.

Since this fortune falls to you. *Shak.*

18. To light on; to come by chance.

The Romans fell on this model by chance. *Swift.*

19. To come; to rush on; to assail.

Fear and dread shall fall on them. Ex. xv. And fear fell on them all. Acts xix.

20. To come; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nisene council fell on the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

21. To come unexpectedly.

It happened this evening that we fell into a pleasing walk. *Addison.*

22. To begin with haste, ardor or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They fell to blows.

The mixt multitude fell to lusting. Num. xi.

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province fell to his brother. The kingdom fell into the hands of his rival. A large estate fell to his heirs.

24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.

If to her share some female errors fall, Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions fell from him. An unguarded expression fell from his lips. Not a word fell from him on the subject.

26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. Our hopes and fears rise and fall with good or ill success.

27. To be brought forth. Take care of lambs when they first fall. *Mortimer.*

28. To issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou knowest how the matter will fall. Ruth iii.

- To fall aboard of, to strike against another ship.

To fall astern, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind. A ship falls astern by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another.

- To fall away, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.

3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for awhile believe, and in time of temptation fall away. Luke viii.

4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.

How can the soul—fall away into nothing. *Addison.*

5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.

One color falls away by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

- To fall back, to recede; to give way.

2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill.

- To fall calm, to cease to blow; to become calm.

- To fall down, to prostrate one's self in worship.

All nations shall fall down before him. Ps. lxxii.

2. To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

3. To bend or bow as a suppliant. Isaiah xlv.

4. To sail or pass towards the mouth of a river, or other outlet.

To fall foul, to attack; to make an assault.

To fall from, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to fall from an agreement or engagement.

2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.

To fall in, to concur; to agree with. The measure falls in with popular opinion.

F A L

F A L

F A L

2. To comply; to yield to.
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*
3. To come in; to join; to enter. *Fall into* the ranks; *fall in* on the right.
To fall in with, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.
To fall off, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. Friends *fall off* in adversity.
Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide. *Shak.*
2. To perish; to die away. Words *fall off* by disuse.
3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty. Those captive tribes *fell off* from God to worship calves. *Milton.*
4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers *fell off*.
5. To drop. Fruits *fall off* when ripe.
6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review *falls off*; it has *fallen off*.
7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.
To fall on, to begin suddenly and eagerly.
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*
2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. *Fall on*, *fall on*, and hear him not. *Dryden.*
3. To drop on; to descend on.
To fall out, to quarrel; to begin to contend. A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out* With every thing, its friend, itself—
Addison.
2. To happen; to befall; to chance.
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*
- To fall over*, to revolt; to desert from one side to another.
2. To fall beyond. *Shak.*
To fall short, to be deficient. The corn *falls short*. We all *fall short* in duty.
To fall to, to begin hastily and eagerly.
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*
2. To apply one's self to. He will never after *fall to* labor.
They *fell to* raising money, under pretense of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*
- To fall under*, to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor.
2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not *fall under* human sight or observation.
3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances *fall under* a different class or order.
To fall upon, to attack. [See *to fall on*.]
2. To attempt.
I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions. *Holder.*
3. To rush against.
Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies literally or figuratively velocity, haste, suddenness or violence. Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

FALL, *v. t.* To let fall; to drop. And *fall*

thy edgeless sword. I am willing to *fall* this argument. *Shak. Dryden.*

[This application is obsolete.]

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice.
3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [Little used.]
4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [Little used.] *Shak.*
5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [This use is now common in America, and *fell* and *fall* are probably from a common root.]

FALL, *n.* The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. He was walking on ice and had a *fall*.

3. Death; destruction; overthrow.
Our fathers had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

4. Ruin; destruction.
They conspire thy *fall*. *Denham.*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as the *fall* of cardinal Wolsey. Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

6. Declension of greatness, power or dominion; ruin; as the *fall* of the Roman empire.

7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.

8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. *Bacon.*

10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Hoosatonuc at Canaan. *Fall* is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep. When the descent is moderate, we name it *rapids*. Custom however sometimes deviates from this rule, and the *rapids* of rivers are called *falls*.

11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as the *fall* of the Po into the gulf of Venice. *Addison.*

12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet.

13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn.

14. That which falls; a falling; as a *fall* of rain or snow.

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as the *fall* of timber.

16. *Fall*, or the *fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

17. Formerly, a kind of veil. *B. Jonson.*

18. In *seamen's language*, the loose end of a tackle. *Mar. Dict.*

19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial and solid. *Cyc.*

FALLA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*; L. *fallax*, from *fallo*, to deceive. See *Fall*.]

1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; applied to things only; as a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance.

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as a *fallacious* hope.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as the *fallaciousness* of an argument, or of appearances.

FALLACY, *n.* [L. *fallacia*.] Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the *fallacy* of the argument.

2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a *fallacy*.

I'll entertain the favored *fallacy*. *Shak.*

FALL'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FALL'ENCY, *n.* Mistake. *Obs.*

FALL'ER, *n.* One that falls.

FALLIBIL'ITY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità*. See *Fallible*.]

1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning or of testimony.

2. Liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as the *fallibility* of men.

FALL'IBLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile*; Sp. *fallible*; from L. *fallo*, to deceive.]

1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are *fallible*.

2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions are *fallible*; our hopes are *fallible*.

FALL'ING, *ppr.* Descending; dropping; dissembling; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALL'ING, *n.* An indenting or hollow; *FALL'ING IN*, *n.* low; opposed to rising or prominence. *Addison.*

Falling away, apostasy.

Falling off, departure from the line or course; declension.

FALL'ING-SICKNESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALL'ING-STAR, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.

FALL'ING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite. *Cyc.*

FAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *falewe*, *falu* or *fealo*; D. *vaal*; G. *falb*, *fahl*; Fr. *fauve*, for *falve*; L. *fulvus*; qu. *helvus*, for *selvus*. This word may be from the root of *fall*, *fallo*; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is *bal-dio*.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as a *fallow* deer.

2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a

year or more of tillage; as *fallow ground*; a *fallow field*.

Break up your *fallow ground*. Jer. iv.

3. Left unsowed after plowing. The word is applied to the land after plowing.

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Tooke. Shak.

5. Unoccupied; neglected. [Not in use.]

Let the cause lie *fallow*.

Hudibras.

FAL'LOW, *n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilld or unseeded. It is also called *fallow* when plowed without being sowed.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land.

Mortimer.

2. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. The *fallow* gives it a better tilth, than can be given by a *fallow* crop.

Sinclair.

A green *fallow*, in England, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, as turneps, potatoes, &c.

Cyc.

FAL'LOW, *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow. *Obs.*

FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plow, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

FAL'LOW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground.

Sinclair.

FAL'LOWED, *pp.* Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FAL'LOW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the *oenanthe* or wheat-ear.

FAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LOWING, *n.* The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it. *Fallowing* is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin.

Sinclair.

FAL'LOWIST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

On this subject, a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists. [Unusual.]

Sinclair.

FAL'LOWNESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

Donne.

FALS'ARY, *n.* [See *False*.] A falsifier of evidence. [Not in use.]

Sheldon.

FALSE, *a.* [L. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive; Sp. *fulso*; It. *id.*; Fr. *faux*, *fausse*; Sax. *false*; D. *valsch*; G. *falsch*; Sw. and Dan. *falsk*; W. *fals*; Ir. *falsa*. See *Full* and *Fail*.]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said or thought. A *false* report communicates what is not done or said. A *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A *false* witness testifies what is not true. A *false* opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.

2. Not well founded; as a *false* claim.

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as a *false* weight or measure.

4. Substituted for another; *succedaneous*; *supposititious*; as a *false* bottom.

5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as *false* coin; a *false* bill or note.

6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a *false* foundation.

False and slippery ground.

Dryden.

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as *false* construction in language.

8. Not honest or just; not fair; as *false* play.

9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove *false* to him. So we say, a *false* heart.

10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as a *false* friend; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows. The husband and wife proved *false* to each other.

11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.

12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as a *false* diamond.

13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as *false* tears; *false* modesty. The man appears in *false* colors. The advocate gave the subject a *false* coloring.

False fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube; used as a signal during the night.

Mar. Dict.

False imprisonment, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.

FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; *falsely*.

Shak.

FALSE, *v. t.* To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. *Obs.*

Spenser.

2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Obs.*

Spenser.

FALSE-HEART, } *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. [The former is not used.]

Bacon.

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

Stillington.

FALSEHOOD, *n.* *fals'hood*. [false and hood.]

1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; as the *falsehood* of a report.

2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion.

3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Milton.

But *falsehood* is properly applied to things only. [See *Falseness*.]

4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.

Milton.

FALSELY, *adv.* *fals'ly*. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Swear to me—that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me. Gen. xxi.

3. Erroneously; by mistake.

Smallridge.

FALSENESS, *n.* *fals'ness*. Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; as the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

2. Duplicity; deceit; double-dealing.

Hammond.

3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.

Rogers.

FALS'ER, *n.* A deceiver.

Spenser.

FALSET'TO, *n.* [It.] A feigned voice.

Burke.

FALSIFIABLE, *a.* [from *falsify*.] That may be falsified, counterfeited or corrupted.

Johnson.

FALSIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. from *falsifier*.]

1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as the *falsification* of words.

Hooker.

2. Confutation.

Broome.

FALSIFICATION, *n.* A falsifier.

Bp. Morton.

FALSIFIED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FALSIFIER, *n.* One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin.

Boyle.

2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.

L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FALSIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier*, from *fals*.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to *falsify* coin.

The Irish bards use to *falsify* every thing.

Spenser.

2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to *falsify* a record.

3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

Sidney.

4. To show to be unsound, insufficient or not proof. [Not in use.]

Dryden.

His ample shield is *falsified*.

FALSIFY, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*.

South.

FALSIFYING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALSITY, *n.* [L. *falsitas*.] Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things.

South.

2. Falsehood; a lie; a false assertion. [This sense is less proper.]

Glanville.

FAL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar*, to be deficient, from *falta*, fault, defect, failing, from *fali*, to fail, *falla*, fault, defect; Port. *faltar*, to want, to miss; from L. *fallo*, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.]

1. To hesitate, fail or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue *falters*. He speaks with a *faltering* tongue.

He *falters* at the question.

2. To fail, tremble or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs *falter*.

Wiseman.

3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe ideots to *falter*.

Locke.

FAL'TER, *v. t.* To sift. [Not in use.]

Mortimer.

FAL'TERING, *ppr.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.

FAL'TERING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.

Killingbeck.

FAL'TERINGLY, *adv.* With hesitation;

F A M

F A M

F A N

with a trembling, broken voice; with diffi-
culty or feebleness.

FAME, *n.* [L. *fama*; Fr. *fame*; Sp. It. *fama*; Gr. *φῆμα, φήμη*, from *φαω*, to speak. I suspect this root to be contracted from *φῶν*, or *φᾶω*, Class Bg. See No. 48. 62. and *Facund*.]

1. Public report or rumor.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv.

2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; as the *fame* of Howard or of Washington; the *fame* of Solomon.

And the *fame* of Jesus went throughout all Syria. Matt. iv.

FAME, *v. t.* To make famous. *B. Jonson.*

2. To report. *Buck.*

FAMED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favorable reports. Aristides was *famed* for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence.

He is *famed* for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shak.*

FAME-GIVING, *a.* Bestowing fame.

FAMELESS, *a.* Without renown.

FAMILIAR, *a.* *famil'yar*. [L. *familiaris*; Fr. *familier*; Sp. *familiar*; from L. *familia*, family, which see.]

1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. *Pope.*

2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as a *familiar* friend or companion.

3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be *familiar* with the scriptures.

5. Well known; learnt or well understood by frequent use. Let the scriptures be *familiar* to us.

6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. The emperor conversed with the gentleman in the most *familiar* manner.

7. Common; frequent and intimate. By *familiar* intercourse, strong attachments are soon formed.

8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. His letters are written in a *familiar* style.

He sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

FAMILIAR, *n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. But in general we say, a *familiar* spirit. *Shak.*

3. In the court of Inquisition, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused. *Encyc.*

FAMILIARITY, *n.* Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. The gentlemen lived in remarkable *familiarity*. Hence,

2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony.

Vol. I.

3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

FAMILIARIZE, *v. t.* To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress.

2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.

3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addison.*

FAMILIARIZED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made easy by practice, custom or use.

FAMILIARIZING, *ppr.* Accustoming; rendering easy by practice, custom or use.

FAMILIARLY, *adv.* In a familiar manner; uncereimoniously; without constraint; without formality.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long custom or acquaintance.

FAMILISM, *n.* The tenets of the familists.

FAMILIST, *n.* [from *family*.] One of the religious sect called the family of love.

FAMILY, *n.* [L. Sp. *familia*; Fr. *famille*; It. *famiglia*. This word is said to have originally signified servants, from the Celtic *famul*; but qu.]

1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children and servants, and as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.

2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their *families*. The whole human race are the *family* of Adam, the human *family*.

3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy *family* is young. *Pope.*

4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. He is a man of *family*.

5. A collection or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *E. Everett.*

6. In *popular language*, an order, class or genus of animals or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; as, quadrupeds constitute a *family* of animals, and we speak of the *family* or *families* of plants.

FAMINE, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from *faim*; L. *fames*; It. *fame*; Sp. *fame* or *hambre*; Port. *fome*.]

1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place.

There was a *famine* in the land. Gen. xxvi.

Famines are less frequent than formerly.

A due attention to agriculture tends to prevent *famine*, and commerce secures a country from its destructive effects.

2. Want; destitution; as a *famine* of the word of life.

FAMISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer*, from *faim*, hun-

ger, L. *fames*; It. *affamire*, *affamare*; Sp. *hambrear*.]

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel.

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life. *Dryden.*

FAMISH, *v. i.* To die of hunger. *Milton.*

More generally,

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish, for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die, than to *famish*. *Shak.*

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x.

FAMISHED, *pp.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAMISHING, *ppr.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAMISHMENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. *Hakewill.*

FAMOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus*; Fr. *fameur*. See *Fame*.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation. Num. xvi.

It is followed by *for*. One man is *famous for* erudition; another, *for* eloquence; and another, *for* military skill.

2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as a *famous* counterfeiter; a *famous* pirate.

FAMOUSSED, *a.* Renowned. [An ill formed word.] *Shak.*

FAMOUSLY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched

With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

FAMOUSNESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann*; Sw. *vanna*; D. *wan*; G. *wanne*; L. *vannus*; Fr. *van*; Sp. Port. *abano*. The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a *fan* and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to *pane*, *pannel*. Class Bn.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper or taffety mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

4. Something by which the air is moved; a wing. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as a *fan* to inflame love. *Hooker.*

FAN-LIGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.

FAN, *v. t.* To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.

2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

- The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose.
Dryden.
- Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern
groves.
Dryden.
3. To move as with a fan.
The air—*fanned* with plumes.
Milton.
4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate
chaff from grain and drive it away by a
current of air; as, to *fan* wheat.
- FANATIC, { *n.* [L. *fanaticus*, *phanati-*
FANATICAL, { *cus*, from G. *φανομαι*, to
appear; literally, seeing visions.]
- Wild and extravagant in opinions, particu-
larly in religious opinions; excessively en-
thusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.
Hence we say, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* no-
tions or opinions.
- FANATIC, { *n.* A person affected by
FANATICAL, { excessive enthusiasm,
particularly on religious subjects; one who
indulges wild and extravagant notions of
religion, and sometimes exhibits strange
motions and postures, and vehement vo-
ciferation in religious worship. Fanatics
sometimes affect to be inspired or to have
intercourse with superior beings.
- FANATICALLY, *adv.* With wild enthusi-
asm.
- FANATICALNESS, *n.* Fanaticism.
- FANATICISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm;
wild and extravagant notions of religion;
religious frenzy.
Rogers.
- FANATICIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic.
- FANCIED, *pp.* [See *Fancy*.] Imagined;
conceived; liked.
Stephens.
- FANCIFUL, *a.* [See *Fancy*.] Guided by
the imagination, rather than by reason and
experience; subject to the influence of
fancy; whimsical; *applied to persons*. A
fanciful man forms visionary projects.
2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild
images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal;
visionary; *applied to things*; as a *fanciful*
scheme; a *fanciful* theory.
- FANCIFULLY, *adv.* In a *fanciful* manner;
wildly; whimsically.
2. According to fancy.
- FANCIFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being
fanciful, or influenced by the imagination,
rather than by reason and experience; the
habit of following fancy; *applied to per-*
sons.
2. The quality of being dictated by imagi-
nation; *applied to things*.
- FANCY, *n.* [contracted from *fantasy*, L.
phantasia, Gr. *φαντασια*, from *φανταζεω*, to
cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from
φανω, to show, to appear, to shine. The
primary sense seems to be to open, or to
shoot forth. Ar. *فان* to open, to ap-
pear; or *فان* to open or expand. Class.
Bn. No. 3. 28.]
1. The faculty by which the mind forms
images or representations of things at
pleasure. It is often used as synonymous
with *imagination*; but *imagination* is
rather the power of combining and modify-
ing our conceptions.
Stewart.
2. An opinion or notion.
I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might
be made a play and recreation to children.
Locke.
3. Taste; conception.
The little chapel called the salutation is very
neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*.
Addison.
4. Image; conception; thought.
How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak.
5. Inclination; liking. Take that which
suits your *fancy*. How does this strike
your *fancy*?
His *fancy* lay to travelling.
L'Estrange.
6. Love.
Tell me where is *fancy* bred.
Shak.
7. Caprice; humor; whim; as an odd or
strange *fancy*.
True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led.
Dryden.
8. False notion.
Bacon.
9. Something that pleases or entertains
without real use or value.
London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders.
Mortimer.
- FANCY, *v. i.* To imagine; to figure to
one's self; to believe or suppose without
proof. All may not be our enemies whom
we *fancy* to be so.
If our search has reached no farther than simile
and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know.
Locke.
- FANCY, *v. t.* To form a conception of; to
portray in the mind; to imagine.
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express.
Dryden.
2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly
on account of external appearance or
manners. We *fancy* a person for beauty
and accomplishment. We sometimes *fancy*
a lady at first sight, whom, on acquaint-
ance, we cannot esteem.
- FANCYFRAMED, *a.* Created by the fan-
cy.
Crashaw.
- FANCYFREE, *a.* Free from the power of
love.
Shak.
- FANCYING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving;
liking.
- FANCYMONGER, *n.* One who deals in
tricks of imagination.
Shak.
- FANCYSICK, *a.* One whose imagination
is unsound, or whose distemper is in his
own mind.
L'Estrange.
- FAND, old *pret. of find*. Obs. *Spenser.*
- FANDANGO, *n.* [Spanish.] A lively
dance.
Sp. Dict.
- FANE, *n.* [L. *fanum*.] A temple; a place
consecrated to religion; a church; *used in*
poetry.
From men their cities, and from gods their
fanes.
Pope.
- FANFARE, *n.* [Fr.] A coming into the
lists with sound of trumpets; a flourish of
trumpets.
- FANFARON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron*; Sp. *fanfar-*
ron; Port. *fanfarram*.]
A bully; a bector; a swaggerer; an empty
boaster; a vain pretender.
Dryden.
- FANFARONA'DE, *n.* A swaggering; vain
boasting; ostentation; a bluster.
Swift.
- FANG, *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan*, to catch, seize
or take, to begin; D. *vangen*; G. *fangen*;
Dan. *fanger*; Sw. *fanga*. See *Finger*.]
To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe;
to clutch. Obs.
Shak.
- FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang*; D. *vang*; G. *fang*,
a seizing.]
1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by
which the prey is seized and held; a point-
ed tooth.
Bacon.
2. A claw or talon.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold
is taken.
The protuberant *fangs* of the Yucca.
Evelyn.
- FANG'ED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks,
or something long and pointed; as a *fang-*
ed adder.
Shak.
- Chariots *fanged* with sythes.
Philips.
- FANG'GLE, *n.* *fang'gl*. [from Sax. *fengan*, to
begin.]
A new attempt; a trifling scheme. [Not
used.]
- FANG'LED, *a.* Properly, begun, new
made; hence, gawdy; showy; vainly dec-
orated. [Seldom used, except with *new*.
See *New-fangled*.]
Shak.
- FANG'LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks;
toothless; as a *fangless* lion.
- FANG'OT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw
silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight
and three quarters.
Dict.
- FAN'ION, *n.* *fan'yon*. [Fr. from Goth. *fana*,
L. *pannus*, G. *fahne*, a cloth, a flag, a ban-
ner.]
In *armies*, a small flag carried with the bag-
gage.
Encyc.
- FAN'NED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnow-
ed; ventilated.
- FAN'NEL, { *n.* [Fr. *fanon*; Goth. *fana*, su-
FAN'ON, { *pra*.] A sort of ornament
like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a
mass-priest, when he officiates.
Dict.
- FAN'NER, *n.* One who fans.
Jeremiah.
- FAN'NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.
- FANTASIED, *a.* [from *fantasy*, fancy.]
Filled with fancies or imaginations;
whimsical. [Not used.]
Shak.
- FANTASM, *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα*, from *φανω*,
to appear. Usually written *phantasm*.]
That which appears to the imagination; a
phantom; something not real.
- FANTASTIC, { *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*; It.
FANTASTICAL, { *a.* *fantastico*; from Gr.
φαντασια, vision, fancy, from *φανω*, to ap-
pear.]
1. *Fanciful*; produced or existing only in
imagination; imaginary; not real; chi-
merical.
South.
2. Having the nature of a phantom; appa-
rent only.
Shak.
3. Unsteady; irregular.
Prior.
4. Whimsical; capricious; *fanciful*; indul-
ging the vagaries of imagination; as *fan-*
tastic minds; a *fantastic* mistress.
5. Whimsical; odd.
- FANTAS'TICALLY, *adv.* By the power of
imagination.
2. In a *fantastic* manner; capriciously; un-
steadily.
Her scepter so *fantastically* borne.
Shak.
3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy.
Greiv.
- FANTAS'TICALNESS, *n.* Compliance
with fancy; humourousness; whimsical-
ness; unreasonableness; caprice.
Johnson.
- FAN'TASY, *n.* Now written *fancy*, which
see.
Is not this something more than *fantasy*?
Shak.
- FAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, probably con-
tracted from L. *phantasma*, from the Greek.
See *Fancy*.]

F A R

Something that appears to the imagination; also, a specter; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom*, which see.

FAP, *a.* Fuddled. [Not in use.] Shak.

FAQUIR, [See Fakir.]

FAR, *a.* [Sax. *feor*, *fior* or *fyr*; D. *ver*, *verre*; G. *fern*, and in composition, *ver*; Sw. *fier*, *ran*; Dan. *fiern*; L. *porro*; Gr. *πορος*; connected with *πορος*, a way, a passing, *πορεω*, *πορευομαι*, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. *faran*, G. *fahren*, D. *vaaren*, Dan. *farer*, Sw. *fara*, Eng. to *fare*. See *Fare*.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.

They said, we are come from a *far* country. Josh. ix.

The kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a *far* country. Matt. xxv.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. Dryden.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty.

3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; in a spiritual sense. They that are *far* from thee shall perish. Ps. lxxiii.

4. More or most distant of the two; as the *far* side of a horse. But the drivers of teams in New England generally use *off*; as the *off* side, or *off* horse or ox.

FAR, *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; as the *far* extended ocean; we are separated *far* from each other.

Only ye shall not go very *far* away. Ex. viii.

2. Figuratively, distantly in time from any point; remotely. He pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity.

3. In interrogatories, to what distance or extent. How *far* will such reasoning lead us?

4. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.

5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi.

For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is *far* better. Phil. i.

6. To a certain point, degree or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes.

Answer them

How *far* forth you do like their articles. Shak.

From *far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Far from, at a great distance; as *far* from home; *far* from hope.

Far off, at a great distance.

They tarried in a place that was *far* off. Sam. xv.

2. To a great distance.

Lo then would I wander *far* off, and remain in the wilderness. Ps. lv.

3. In a spiritual sense, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.

Ye, who were sometime *far* off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ. Eph. ii.

Far other, very different. Pope.

FAR-ABOUT, *n.* A going out of the way. [Not in use.] Fuller.

FAR-FAMED, *a.* Widely celebrated. Pope.

FAR-FETCH, *n.* A deep laid stratagem. [Little used.] Hudibras.

F A R

FAR-FETCHED, *a.* Brought from a remote place.

Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil. Milton.

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

York with all his *far-fetched* policy. Shak.

So we say, *far-fetched* arguments; *far-fetched* rhymes; *far-fetched* analogy. [Far-fet, the same, is not used.]

FAR-PIER/CING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way; as a *far-piercing* eye. Pope.

FAR-SHOOT'ING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god. Dryden.

FAR, *n.* [Sax. *farh*, *feark*. See *Farrow*.]

The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [Local.] Tusser.

FARCE, *v. t.* *fars*. [L. *farcio*, Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, Arm. *farsa*.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. [Little used.]

The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. Sanderson.

2. To extend; to swell out; as the *farced* title. [Little used.] Shak.

FARCE, *n.* *fars*. [Fr. *farce*; It. *farsa*; Sp. *id.*; from *farcio*, to stuff. Literally, seasoning, stuffing or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; *force-meat*.] A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd, but now introduced upon the stage. It is written without regularity, and filled with ludicrous conceits. The dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, and the fable or action trivial or ridiculous. Encyc.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. Dryden.

FARCI/CAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. Gay.

2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.

3. Illusory; deceptive.

FARCI/CALLY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FARCILITE, *n.* [from *farce*.] Pudding-stone. The calcareous *farcilite*, called *amenla*, is formed of rounded calcareous pebbles, agglutinated by a calcareous cement. Kirwan, Geol.

FARCIN, } A disease of horses, some-

FARCY, } times of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange. Encyc.

FARCING, *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients. Carew.

FARCTATE, *a.* [L. *fartus*, stuffed, from *farcio*.]

In botany, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities; in opposition to tubular or hollow; as a *farctate* leaf, stem or pericarp. Martyn.

FARD, *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint. [Not used.] Shenstone.

FARDEL, *n.* [It. *fardello*; Fr. *fardeau*; Sp. *fardel*, *fardo*; Arm. *fardel*; probably from the root of L. *fero*, to bear, or of *farcio*, to stuff.] A bundle or little pack. Shak.

F A R

FARDEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles. Fuller.

FARE, *v. i.* [Sax. and Goth. *faran*, to go; D. *vaaren*; G. *fahren*; Sw. *fara*; Dan. *farer*. This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. עָרָר, Ar.

أَفَارَ abara, to go, to pass; or with أَفَارَ afara, to pass, or pass over, which seems

to be radically the same word as أَفَارَ nafara, to flee. This coincides with the

Eth. ወለላ wafara, to go, to pass, Gr. πορεύω, Ir. bara. Class Br. No. 23. 37. 41.]

1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes Of Eden. Milton.

[In this literal sense the word is not in common use.]

2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate.

So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds Denham.

So *fares* the knight between two foes. Hudibras.

He *fares* very well; he *fares* very ill. Go further and *fare* worse. The sense is taken from *going*, having a certain course; hence, being subjected to a certain train of incidents. The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. He enjoyed all the pleasure which wealth and luxury could afford. Luke xvi.

3. To feed; to be entertained. We *fares* well; we had a good table, and courteous treatment.

4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. Milton.

5. To happen well or ill; with it impersonally. We shall see how it will *fare* with him.

FARE, *n.* The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water; as the *fare* for crossing a river, called also *ferriage*; the *fare* for conveyance in a coach; stage-*fare*. The price of conveyance over the ocean is now usually called the *passage*, or *passage money*. *Fare* is never used for the price of conveying goods; this is called *freight* or *transportation*.

2. Food; provisions of the table. We lived on coarse *fare*, or we had delicious *fare*.

3. The person conveyed in a vehicle. [Not in use in U. States.] Drummond.

FA'REWELL, a compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. Go well; originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left.

The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; *fare you well*; I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence.

It is sometimes an expression of separation only. *Farewell* the year; *farewell* ye sweet groves; that is, I take my leave of you.

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FAREWELL, *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.

2. Leave; act of departure.

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject.

FARIN, *n.* [*L. farina*, meal.] In botany, the pollen, fine dust or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant.

2. In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

Fossil farina, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. *Cleveland.*

FARINACEOUS, *a.* [from *L. farina*, meal.]

1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

2. Containing meal; as *farinaceous* seeds.

3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as a *farinaceous* taste or smell.

FARM, *n.* [*Sax. farma*, *fearn*, or *feorm*, food, provisions, board, a meal, a dinner or supper, hospitality, substance, goods, use, fruit. Hence, *feormian*, to supply provisions, to entertain; also, to purge or purify, to expiate, to avail, to profit. *Arm. ferm*, or *feurm*; in ancient laws, *firma*; *Fr. ferme*, a farm, or letting to farm, whence *affermer*, to hire or lease. The sense of *feorm* seems to be corn or provisions, in which formerly rents were paid. The radical sense of *feorm*, provisions, is probably produce, issues, from one of the verbs in *Br*; produce and purification both implying separation, a throwing off or out.]

1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum annually or otherwise for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly paid in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.

This is the signification of *farm* in Great Britain, where most of the land is leased to cultivators.

2. In the United States, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage and woodland, cultivated by one man and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a *farm*; but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called *farmers*.

A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a *farm*. A man goes into the new States, or into the unsettled country, to buy a *farm*, that is, land for a farm.

3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

FARM, *v. t.* To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm.

[In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.]

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. [Not used in America.]

3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary in many countries for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain percentage or rate per cent.

4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent.

5. To cultivate land.

To *farm* let, or let to *farm*, is to lease on rent.

FARMHOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM-OFFICE, *n.* *Farm-offices*, are the out buildings pertaining to a farm.

FARMYARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARMABLE, *a.* That may be farmed.

FARMED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FARMER, *n.* In Great Britain, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.

2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent; as a *farmer* of the revenues.

3. One who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor.

4. In mining, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.

FARMING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.

2. Taking on lease.

3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FARMING, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

FARMOST, *a.* [*far* and *most*.] Most distant or remote.

FARNESSE, *n.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, *a.* [*L. farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.]

Formed of various materials; mixed; as a *farraginous* mountain.

FARRAGO, *n.* [*L. from far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FARREATION. [See *Confarreation*.]

FARRIER, *n.* [*Fr. ferrant*; *It. ferraio*; *Sp. herrador*; *L. ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron.

Fr. ferrer; *It. ferrare*, to bind with iron; "ferrare un cavallo", to shoe a horse. *Ferrum* is probably from hardness; *W. fer*, dense, solid; *feru*, to harden, or congeal; *feris*, steel. A *furrier* is literally a worker in iron.]

1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.

2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

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FARRIER, *v. t.* To practice as a farrier.

FARRIERY, *n.* The art of preventing, curing or mitigating the diseases of horses.

This is now called the *veterinary* art.

FARROW, *n.* [*Sax. fearh*, *farrh*; *D. varken*; *G. ferkel*.] A litter of pigs.

FARROW, *v. t.* To bring forth pigs. [Used of swine only.]

FARROW, *a.* [*D. vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow; *Scot. ferry* cow. *Qu.* the root of bare, barren.]

Not producing young in a particular season or year; applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*. Such a cow may give milk through the year.

FARTHER, *a. comp.* [*Sax. forther*, from *feor*, far, or rather from *forth*, from the root of *faran*, to go; *D. verder*.]

1. More remote; more distant than something else.

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*

FARTHER, *adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther*.

2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. *Farther*, let us consider the probable event.

FARTHER, *v. t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [Little used.]

FARTHERANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion. [Not used.]

FARTHERMORE, *adv.* Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

Instead of the last three words, we now use *furtherance*, *furthermore*, *further*; which see.

FARTHEST, *a. superl.* [*Sax. feorrest*; *D. verst*. See *Furthest*.]

Most distant or remote; as the *farthest* degree.

FARTHEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [See *Furthest*.]

FARTHING, *n.* [*Sax. feorthing*, from *feorh*, fourth, from *feower*, four.]

1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value, but the *penny* is of different value from the English penny, and different in different states. It is becoming obsolete, with the old denominations of money.

2. *Farthings*, in the plural, copper coin.

3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a *farthing*, that is, it is of very little worth, or worth nothing.

4. A division of land. [Not now used.] Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.

FARTHINGALE, *n.* [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it. The French has *vertugadin*; the *Sp. verdugado*; *Port. verdugada*; which do not well correspond with the English word. The Italian has *guardinfante*, in-

fant-guard; and it has been said that the hoop petticoat was first worn by pregnant women.]

A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

F'ARTHINGSWORTH, *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAS'CES, *n. plu.* [L. *fascis*, W. *fascg*, a bundle; *fascia*, a band. See Class Bz. No. 24. 35. 60.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. *Dryden.*

FAS'CIA, *n. fash'ia*. [L. a band or sash.]

1. A band, sash or fillet. In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture, as the band of an architrave. Also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet. *Encyc.*

3. In *surgery*, a bandage, roller or ligature. *Parr.*

4. In *anatomy*, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places. *Parr. Cyc.*

FAS'CIAL, *a. fash'ial*. Belonging to the fascies.

FAS'CIATED, *a. fash'iated*. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage.

FASCIA'TION, *n. fash'ia'tion*. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage. *Wiseman.*

FAS'CICLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *botany*, a bundle, or little bundle; a species of inflorescence, or manner of flowering, in which several upright, parallel, fastigate, approximating flowers are collected together. *Martyn.*

FASCIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis*.] United in a bundle; as a *fascicular root*, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in *Pæonia*. *Martyn.*

FASCIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In the form of bundles. *Kirwan.*

FASCICULATE, **FASCICULATED**, **FASCICLED**, } *a.* [from *fasciculus*, supra.]

Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the *Larix* or larch. *Martyn.*

FASCICULITE, *n.* [supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure. *Hilcheck.*

FAS'CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino*; Gr. *βασανίζω*.]

1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

None of the affections have been noted to *fascinate* and bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. The young are *fascinated* by love; female beauty *fascinates* the unguarded youth; gaming is a *fascinating* vice.

FAS'CINATED, *pp.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CINATING, *ppr.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FASCINA'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye; the other by words.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

FAS'CINE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

In *fortification*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works. *Encyc.*

FAS'CINOUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

FASH'ION, *n. fash'on*. [Fr. *façon*; Arm. *faczoun*; Norm. *facion*; from *faire*, to make; L. *facio*, *facies*.]

1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shak.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix.*

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern. King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. *2 Kings xvi.*

3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; as the *fashion* of a coat or of a bonnet. Hence,

4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. We import *fashions* from England, as the English often import them from France. What so changeable as *fashion*!

5. Manner; sort; way; mode; applied to actions or behavior.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*

6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. *Fashion* is an inexorable tyrant, and most of the world its willing slaves.

It was the *fashion* of the age to call every thing in question. *Tillotson.*

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with *fashion*. *Rambler.*

7. Genteel life or good breeding; as men of *fashion*.

8. Any thing worn. [Not used.] *Shak.*

9. Genteel company.

10. Workmanship. *Overbury.*

FASH'ION, *v. t. fash'on*. [Fr. *façonner*.] To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold. Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*

Aaron *fashioned* the calf with a graving tool. *Ex. xxxii.*

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, what makest thou? *Is. xlv.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with to.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4. To forge or counterfeit. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FASH'IONABLE, *a.* Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as a *fashionable* dress.

2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as a *fashionable* man. Hence,

4. Genteel; well bred; as *fashionable* company or society.

FASH'IONABLENESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom. *Locke.*

FASH'IONABLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress *fashionably*.

FASH'IONED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

FASH'IONER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.

FASH'IONING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASH'ION-MONGER, *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

Fashion-pieces, in ships, the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

FAS'SAITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of augite, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.

F'AST, *a.* [Sax. *fast*, *fest*; G. *fest*; D. *vast*; Sw. and Dan. *fast*; from pressing, binding.

Qu. Pers. *بستن* bastan, to bind, to make close or fast, to shut, to stop; Ir. *fosadh*, or *fos*, a stop. See Class Bz. No. 24. 35. 41. 60. 66. 86.]

1. Literally, set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make *fast* the door; take *fast* hold.

2. Firm; immovable.

Who, by his strength, setteth *fast* the mountains. *Ps. lxxv.*

3. Close; strong.

Robbers and outlaws—lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick *fast* in mire; to make *fast* a rope.

5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound; as a *fast* sleep. *Shak.*

6. Firm in adherence; as a *fast* friend.

Fast and loose, variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose*.

F'AST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast*, and deliver thee into their hand. *Judges xv.*

Fast by, or *fast beside*, close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides. *Pope.*

F'AST, *a.* [W. *fest*, fast, quick; *festu*, to hasten; L. *festino*. If *f* is not written for *h*, as in *haste*, see Class Bz. No. 44. 45. 46. The sense is to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.]

Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as a *fast* horse.

F'AST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run *fast*; to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast*.

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F'AST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fastan*; Goth. *fastan*, to fast, to keep, to observe, to hold; G. *fasten*; D. *vast*, firm; *vasten*, to fast; Sw. *fasta*; from the same root as *fast*, firm. The sense is to hold or stop.]

1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals, for a time; as, to *fast* a day or a week.
2. To abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow and affliction. Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child.

2 Sam. xii.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. Matt. vi.

3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Catholics *fast* in Lent.

F'AST, *n.* Abstinence from food; properly a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time.

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs. Taylor.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.
3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week or longer time. An annual *fast* is kept in New England, usually one day in the spring.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii.

F'AST, *n.* That which fastens or holds.

F'AST-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

F'ASTEN, *v. t.* *fasten*. [Sax. *fastnian*; Sw. *fastna*; D. *vesten*; Dan. *fæster*; Ir. *fostugadh*, *fostughim*.]

1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet, or to *fasten* the feet with fetters.
2. To lock, bolt or bar; to secure; as, to *fasten* a door or window.
3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means, as by cement, hooks, pins, nails, cords, &c.
4. To affix or conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them. [Not common.] Swift.

5. To fix; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage. Shak.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? Dryden.

F'ASTEN, *v. i.* To *fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

The leech will hardly *fasten on* a fish. Brown.

F'ASTENED, *pp.* Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed.

F'ASTENER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.

F'ASTENING, *ppr.* Making fast.

F'ASTENING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

F'ASTER, *n.* One who abstains from food.

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F'AST-HANDED, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. Bacon.

FASTIDIOUS/ITY, *n.* Fastidiousness. [Not used.] Swift.

FASTID/IOUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidio*, to disdain, from *fastus*, haughtiness. See Heb. n2. Class Bz. No. 2. 3. and 10. 30.]

1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; as a *fastidious* mind or taste.
2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as a *fastidious* appetite.

FASTID/IOUSLY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully.

FASTID/IOUSNESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste or appetite.

FASTIG/ATE, *a.* [L. *fastigiatus*, pointed, from *fastigio*, to point, *fastigium*, a top or peak.]

1. In botany, a *fastigate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. Peduncles are *fastigate*, when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high, or when they form an even surface at the top. Martyn.
2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FASTING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

FASTING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

FASTING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation.

FASTNESS, *n.* [Sax. *fastnesse*, from *fast*.]

1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.
2. Strength; security.

The places of *fastness* are laid open. Davies.

3. A strong hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle. The enemy retired to their *fastnesses*.
4. Closeness; conciseness of style. [Not used.] Ascham.

FAS/TUOUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] Proud; haughty; disdainful. Barrow.

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fæt*, *fett*; G. *fett*; D. *vet*; Sw. *fet*; Dan. *fed*; Basque, *belea*.]

1. Fleishy; plump; corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance, as an animal body; the contrary to *lean*; as a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.
2. Coarse; gross.

Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own. Dryden.

3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable. Make the heart of this people *fat*. Is. vi.
4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy. South.

5. Rich; producing a large income; as a *fat* benefice.
6. Rich; fertile; as a *fat* soil: or rich; nourishing; as *fat* pasture.
7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort. They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing. Ps. xcii.

FAT, *n.* An oily concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. In most parts of the body, the *fat* lies immediately under the skin. *Fat* is of various degrees

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of consistence, as in tallow, lard and oil. It has been recently ascertained to consist of two substances, stearine and elaine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends.

Encyc. Webster's Manual.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

Abel brought of the *fat* of his flock. Gen. iv.

FAT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep. Locke. Shak.

FAT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump and fleshy. An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. Mortimer.

FAT, *n.* [Sax. *fæt*, *fat*, *fet*; D. *vet*; G. *fass*; VAT, *n.* Sw. *fat*; Dan. *fad*. It seems to be connected with D. *vatten*, G. *fassen*, Sw. *fatta*, Dan. *fatter*, to hold. Qu. Gr. *rubos*.]

A large tub, cistern or vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c. It is also a wooden vessel containing a quarter or eight bushels of grain, and a pan for containing water in salt-works, a vessel for wine, &c.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii.

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

FA/TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis*. See *Fate*.] Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. Tillotson.

2. Appointed by fate or destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. Bacon.

In the foregoing senses the word is now little used.

3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; as a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease.
4. Destructive; calamitous; as a *fatal* day; a *fatal* event.

FA/TALISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. Rush.

FA/TALIST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. Watts.

FATAL/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*, from *fate*.]

1. A fixed unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. South.
2. Decree of fate. King Charles.
3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event. Brown.
4. Mortality. Med. Repos.

FA/TALLY, *adv.* By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination. Bentley.

2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin. This encounter ended *fatally*. The prince was *fatally* deceived.

FA/TALNESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.

FAT/BRAINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension. Shak.

FATE, *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *for*, *fari*, to speak, whence *fatus*.]

1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God; or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on

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a superior cause and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by fate.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our fate to meet with disappointments. It is the fate of mortals.

Tell me what fates attend the duke of Suffolk?
Shak.

3. Final event; death; destruction. Yet still he chose the longest way to fate.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings.
Pope.

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered fate. Divine fate, the order or determination of God; providence.

Encyc.
FATED, *a.* Decried by fate; doomed; destined. He was fated to rule over a factious people.

2. Modelled or regulated by fate. Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated.

Prior.
3. Endued with any quality by fate.

- Dryden.
4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The fated sky
Gives us free scope.
Shak.

The two last senses are hardly legitimate.
FATEFUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

The fateful steel.
J. Barlow.
FATES, *n. plu.* In mythology, the destinies or parca; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

Lempriere.
FATHER, *n.* [Sax. *fader*, *feder*; G. *vater*; D. *vader*; Ice. Sw. and Dan. *fader*; Gr. *pater*; L. *pater*; Sp. *padre*; It. *padre*; Port. *pai*, or *pay*; Fr. *père*, by contraction;

Pers. *padar*; Russ. *batia*; Sans. and Bali, *pita*; Zend, *fedre*; Syr. *ܒܬܪܐ* *batarā*. This word signifies the begetter, from the verb, Sw. *foda*, Dan. *foder*, to beget, to feed; Goth. *fodjan*; Sax. *fedan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; whence *fodder*, G. *futter*, *füttern*. The primary sense is obvious. See Class Bd. No. 54. 55. The Goth. *atta*, Ir. *athir* or *athair*, Basque *aita*, must be from a different root, unless the first letter has been lost.]

1. He who begets a child; in L. *genitor* or *generator*.

The father of a fool hath no joy. Prov. xvii.
A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x.

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the father of the human race. Abraham was the father of the Israelites.

3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, my father, shall I smite them? 2 Kings vi.

The servants of Naaman call him father. Ibm. v. Elderly men are called fathers; as the fathers of a town or city. In the church, men venerable for age, learning and piety are called fathers, or reverend fathers.

F A T

4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. Nebuchadnezzar is called the father of Belshazzar, though he was his grandfather. Dan. v.

5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the father of the fatherless. Ps. lxxviii.

I was a father to the poor. Job xxix.

6. He who creates, invents, makes or composes any thing; the author, former or contriver; a founder, director or instructor. God as creator is the father of all men. John viii. Jabal was the father of such as dwell in tents; and Jubal of musicians. Gen. iv. God is the father of spirits and of lights. Homer is considered as the father of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the father of his country. And see 1 Chron. ii. 51.—iv. 14.—ix. 35. Satan is called the father of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin. John viii. Abraham is called the father of believers. He was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. Rom. iv.

7. Fathers, in the plural, ancestors. David slept with his fathers. 1 Kings ii.

8. A father in law. So Heli is called the father of Joseph. Luke iii.

9. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Matt. xxviii.

10. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to popish confessors.

11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as Polycarp, Jerome, &c.

12. The title of a senator in ancient Rome; as conscript fathers.

Adoptive father, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.

Natural father, the father of illegitimate children.

Putative father, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FATHER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the father in law or step-father of those children.

FATHER, *v. t.* To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own.

2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author.

Men of wit
Often father'd what he writ.

3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; with *on*.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to father on me a new set of productions.

Swift.
FATHERED, *pp.* Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author.

2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so husbanded.

Shak.
FATHERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

F A T

We might have had an entire notion of this fatherhood, or fatherly authority. Locke.

FATHERING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FATHERLASHER, *n.* A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head, called *scorpius* or *scoloping*. The head is large and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food.

Encyc. Pennant.
FATHERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a living father; as a fatherless child.

2. Without a known author.

FATHERLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FATHERLINESS, *n.* [See *Fatherly*.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

FATHERLY, *a.* [father and like.] Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as fatherly care or affection.

2. Pertaining to a father.

FATHERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, fatherly displeased. [Not proper.] Milton.

FATHOM, *n.* [Sax. *fæthem*; Ir. *fead*; G. *faden*; D. *vadem*. Qu. Dan. *favn*. The German word signifies a thread, a fathom, and probably thread or line is the real signification.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead.

2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.

Shak.
FATHOM, *v. t.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master; to comprehend. Leave to fathom such high points as these.

Dryden.

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who fathoms. Pope.

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATHOMER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATHOMING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATHOMLESS, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.

2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms.

Shak.
3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FATIDICAL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* and *dico*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

Hovell.
FATIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum* and *fero*.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

Dict.

FATIGABLE, *a.* [See *Fatigue*.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FATIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*.] To weary; to tire. [Little used.]

FATIGATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [Little used.] Ellyot.

F A T

FATIGATION, *n.* Weariness. *W. Mount.*
FATIGUE, *n.* *fatee'g.* [Fr. *id.*; Arm. *fatig*; It. *fatica*; Sp. *fatiga*; from L. *fatigo*. It seems to be allied to L. *fatisco*; if so, the sense is a yielding or relaxing.]
 1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. We suffer *fatigue* of the mind as well as of the body.
 2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as the *fatigues* of war.
 3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms; as a party of men on *fatigue*.
FATIGUE, *v. t.* *fatee'g.* [L. *fatigo*; It. *faticare*; Sp. *fatigar*.]
 1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long continued exertion.
 2. To weary by importunity; to harass.
FATIGUED, *pp.* *fatee'ged.* Wearied; tired; harassed.
FATIGUING, *ppr.* *fatee'ging.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.
 2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; as *fatiguing* services or labors.
FATISCENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky. *Dict. Kirwan.*
FATKIDNEYED, *n.* [fat and kidney.] Fat; gross; a word used in contempt. *Shak.*
FATLING, *n.* [from *fat*.] A lamb, kid or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food. *David sacrificed oxen and fatlings.* 2 Sam. vi.
FATLY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.
FATNER, *n.* That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility. *Arbuthnot.*
FATNESS, *n.* [from *fat*.] The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh.
 Their eyes stand out with *fatness*. Ps. lxxiii.
 2. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*
 3. Unctuousness; sliminess; applied to earth: hence richness; fertility; fruitfulness. *God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.* Gen. xxvii.
 4. That which gives fertility. *Thy paths drop fatness.* Ps. lxxv. *Philips.*
 The clouds drop *fatness*.
 5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings. *Let your soul delight itself in fatness.* Is. lv.
FAT'TEN, *v. t.* *fat'n.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy, or plump with fat.
 2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood. *Dryden.*
 3. To feed grossly; to fill. *Dryden.*
FAT'TEN, *v. i.* *fat'n.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered. *And villains fatten with the brave man's labor.* *Osway.*
 Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed, The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead. *Glanville.*
FAT'TENED, *pp.* *fat'nd.* Made fat, plump or fleshy.
FAT'TENER, *n.* [See *Fatner*.]

F A U

FAT'TENING, *ppr.* *fat'ning.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.
FAT'TINESS, *n.* [from *fatty*.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness. *Sherwood.*
FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat. *Sherwood.*
FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as a *fatty* substance. *Arbuthnot.*
FATUITY, *n.* [Fr. *fatuité*; L. *fatuitas*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. *Arbuthnot.*
FATUOUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus*. Class Bd. No. 2. 6. 63.]
 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. *Glanville.*
 2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the *ignis fatuus*. *Thence fatuous fires and meteors take their birth.* *Denham.*
FAT'WITTED, *a.* [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shak.*
FAUCET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, probably contracted from *fauset*.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called *tap* and *faucet*.
FAUCHION. [See *Falchion*.]
FAUFEL, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.
FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute*, for *faulte*; Sp. *falla*; Port. *id.*; It. *fallo*; from *fail*. See *Fail*.]
 1. Properly, an error or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence; applied to things.
 2. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.
 I do remember my *faults* this day. Gen. xli.
 If a man be overtaken in a *fault*, ye, who are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi.
Fault implies wrong, and often some degree of criminality.
 3. Defect; want; absence. [Not now used. See *Default*.]
 I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*
 4. Puzzle; difficulty. *Among sportsmen, when dogs lose the scent, they are said to be at fault. Hence the phrase, the inquirer is at fault.*
 5. In mining, a fissure in strata, causing a dislocation of the same, and thus interrupting the course of veins. *Cyc.*
 To find *fault*, to express blame; to complain.
 Thou wilt say then, why doth he yet find *fault*? Rom. ix.
 To find *fault with*, to blame; to censure; as, to find *fault with* the times, or with a neighbor's conduct.
FAULT, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong. [Not used.] *Spenser.*
FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse. *For that I will not fault thee.* *Old Song.*
FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.
FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

F A V

FAULT-FINDER, *n.* One who censures or objects. *Shak.*
FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins.
FAULT'ILY, *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.
FAULT'INESS, *n.* [from *faulty*.] The state of being faulty, defective or erroneous; defect.
 2. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition; as the *faultiness* of a person.
 3. Delinquency; actual offenses. *Hooker.*
FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.
FAULT'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect; as a *faultless* poem or picture.
 2. Free from vice or imperfection; as a *faultless* man.
FAULT'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.
FAULT'Y, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective; imperfect; as a *faulty* composition or book; a *faulty* plan or design; a *faulty* picture.
 2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. *The king doth speak this thing as one who is faulty.* 2 Sam. xiv.
 3. Wrong; erroneous; as a *faulty* polity. *Hooker.*
 4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as a *faulty* helmet. *Bacon.*
FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus*.] Among the Romans, a kind of demigod, or rural deity, called also *sylvan*, and differing little from satyr. The fauns are represented as half goat and half man. *Encyc.*
FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*
FAUSEN, *n.* A large eel. *Chapman.*
FAU'TOR, *n.* [L. See *Favor*.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Little used.] *B. Jonson.*
FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness. *Chapman.*
FAVIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.] Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. *Brown.*
 2. Resembling ashes.
FA'VOR, *n.* [L. *favor*; Fr. *favor*; Arm. *favor*; Sp. *favor*; It. *favore*; from L. *fa-veo*; Ir. *fabhar*, favor; *fabhrain*, to favor.]
 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition. *His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and favor of mankind.* *Waller.*
 The king's *favor* is as dew on the grass. Prov. xix.
 God gave Joseph *favor* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh. Acts vii.
Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain. Prov. xxxi.
 2. Support; defense; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote or justify. To be in *favor* of a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be in *favor* of a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.
 3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or re-

muneration. To pardon the guilty is a favor; to punish them is an act of justice.

4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and favor of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your favor, I will treat it here.

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man.

His chief delight and favor. *Milton.*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.

Bacon. Spectator. Shak.

8. A feature; countenance. [Not used.]

Shak.

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under favor of the night.

10. Partiality; bias. A challenge to the favor, in law, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favor or malice, interest or connection.

FA'VOR, *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To favor the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid, by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly favor one party and secretly favor another.

The lords favor thee not. 1 Sam. xxix.

Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to favor her, yea, the set time is come. Ps. cii.

O happy youth! and favored of the skies.

Pope.

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort favored the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night favored his approach. A fair wind favors a voyage.

3. To resemble in features. The child favors his father.

4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking favors a lame leg.

FA'VORABLE, *a.* [*L. favorabilis*; *Fr. favorable*; *Sp. id.*; *It. favorevole*, or *favorevole*.]

1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate. Lend favorable ear to our request. *Shak.*

Lord, thou hast been favorable to thy land.

Ps. lxxxv.

2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure. None can have the favorable thought That to obey a tyrant's will they fought.

Dryden.

3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. A salubrious climate and plenty of food are favorable to population.

4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. The low price of labor and provisions is favorable to the success of manufactures. The army was drawn up on favorable ground. The ship took a station favorable for attack.

The place was favorable for making levies of men.

Clarendon.

5. Beautiful; well favored. *Obs. Spenser.* FA'VORABLENESS, *n.* Kindness; kind disposition or regard.

2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness; as the favorableness of a season for crops; the favorableness of the times for the cultivation of the sciences.

FA'VORABLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor; as, to judge or think favorably of a measure; to think favorably of those we love.

FA'VORED, *pp.* Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared.

2. *a.* Regarded with kindness; as a favored friend.

3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured.

Well-favored is well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy, plump, handsome.

Ill-favored, is ill-looking, having an ugly appearance, lean. See *Gen. xxxix. xli. &c.*

Well-favoredly, with a good appearance. [Little used.]

Ill-favoredly, with a bad appearance. [Little used.]

FA'VOREDNESS, *n.* Appearance. *Deut.*

FA'VORER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity. *Hooker. Shak.*

FA'VORING, *ppr.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating.

FA'VORITE, *n.* [*Fr. favori, favorite*; *It. favorito*.]

A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference and affection; one greatly beloved. Select favorites from among the discrete and the virtuous. Princes are often misled, and sometimes ruined by favorites. Gaveston and the Spencers, the favorites of Edward II., fell a sacrifice to public indignation.

FA'VORITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem or preference; as a favorite walk; a favorite author; a favorite child.

FA'VORITISM, *n.* The act or practice of favoring, or giving a preference to one over another.

2. The disposition to favor, aid and promote the interest of a favorite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

It has been suggested that the proceeds of the foreign bills—were calculated merely to indulge a spirit of favoritism to the bank of the United States. *Hamilton.*

Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown, as hath, in a great measure, subdued the influence of favoritism. *Paley.*

3. Exercise of power by favorites. *Burke.*

FA'VORLESS, *a.* Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.

2. Not favoring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FAV'OSITE, *n.* [*L. favus, a honey-comb*.] A genus of fossil zoophytes.

FAWN, *n.* [*Fr. faon, fawn*. *Qu. W. fynu*, to produce.]

A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. *Bacon. Pope.*

FAWN, *v. i.* [*Fr. faonner*.] To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v. i.* [*Sax. fægenian*. See *Fain*.]

1. To court favor, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; as, a dog fawns on his master.

2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blanderish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor; as a fawning favorite or minion.

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns.

Shak.

FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWN'ING, *ppr.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.

FAWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery. *Shak.*

FAWN'INGLY, *adv.* In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.

FAX'ED, *a.* [*Sax. fear, hair*.] Hair. [Not in use.] *Camden.*

FAY, *n.* [*Fr. fée*.] A fairy; an elf.

Milton. Pope.

FAY, *v. i.* [*Sax. fægan*; *Sw. foga*; *D. voegen*. See *Fadge*.]

To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. [This is a contraction of the Teutonic word, and the same as *fadge*, which see. It is not an elegant word.]

FEAGUE, *v. t.* *feeg*. [*G. fegen*.] To beat or whip. [Not in use.] *Buckingham.*

FE'AL, *a.* Faithful. [*Infra*.]

FE'ALTY, *n.* [*Fr. feal, trusty*, contracted from *L. fidelis*; *It. fedelta*; *Fr. fidélité*; *Sp. fe, faith*, contracted from *fides*; hence, *fel, faithful*; *fieldad, fidelity*.]

Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures, every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity* or *fealty*, and an oath of *fealty* was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a *liege man*; the land, a *liege fee*; and the superior, *liege lord*. [See *Liege*.]

FEAR, *n.* [See the Verb.] A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. Fear expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright*. The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed, *fear, dread, terror, fright*. Fear is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. Fear is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Watts.*

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude. The principal fear was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

3. The cause of fear. Thy angel becomes a fear. *Shak.*

4. The object of fear. Except the God of Abraham, and the fear of Isaac, had been with me. *Gen. xxxi.*

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise. Is. xxiv. Jer. xlviii.
6. In scripture, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. In good men, the *fear* of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is *filial* fear. I will put my *fear* in their hearts. Jer. xxxii. *Slavish* fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment. Rom. viii. The love of God casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv.
7. The worship of God. I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord. Ps. xxxiv.
8. The law and word of God. The *fear* of the Lord is clean, enduring forever. Ps. xix.
9. Reverence; respect; due regard. Render to all their dues; *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii.
- FEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *feran*, *asferan*, to impress fear, to terrify; D. *vaaren*, to put in fear, to disorder, to derange; L. *verror*. In Saxon and Dutch, the verb coincides in elements with *fare*, to go or depart, and the sense seems to be to scare or drive away. Qu. Syr. and Ar. *فأ* *nafara*, to flee or be fearful. See Class Br. No 46. and 33.]
1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. We *fear* the approach of an enemy or of a storm. We have reason to *fear* the punishment of our sins. I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii.
2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate. This do, and live: for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii.
3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach by fear, or by a scarecrow. [This seems to be the primary meaning, but now obsolete.] We must not make a scarecrow of the law, setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. Shak.
- FEAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil. But I *fear*, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 Cor. xi. *Fear* not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv.
- FEAR, *n.* [Sax. *fera*, *gefera*.] A companion. [Not in use. See *Peer*.] Spenser.
- FEARED, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; revered.
- FEARFUL, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am *fearful* of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,
2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage. What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? Deut. xx.
3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.
- It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x.
4. Awful; to be revered. O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises? Ex. xv. That thou mayest *fear* this glorious and *fearful* name, Jehovah, thy God. Deut. xxviii.
- FEARFULLY, *adv.* Timorously; in fear. In such a night Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew. Shak.
2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror. There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. Shak.
3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment. I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix.
- FEARFULNESS, *n.* Timorousness; timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. A third thing that makes a government despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. South.
3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil. *Fearfulness* hath surprised the hypocrites. Is. xxxiii.
- FEARLESS, *a.* Free from fear; as *fearless* of death; *fearless* of consequences.
2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as a *fearless* hero; a *fearless* foe.
- FEARLESSLY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.
- FEARLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity. He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. Clarendon.
- FEASIBILITY, *n.* *s* as *z*. [See *Feasible*.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*.
- FEASIBLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make, L. *facere*; It. *fattibile*; Sp. *fuctible*.] That may be done, performed, executed or effected; practicable. We say a thing is *feasible*, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not *feasible*.
2. That may be used or tilled, as land. B. Trumbull.
- FEASIBLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.
- FEASIBLENESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability. Bp. Hall.
- FEASIBLY, *adv.* Practicably.
- FEAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête*; Sp. *fiesta*; It. *fiesta*; Ir. *feasda*; D. *feest*; G. *fest*.]
1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment. On Pharaoh's birth day, he made a *feast* to all his servants. Gen. xl.
2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate.
3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honor of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the *feast* of the pass-
- over, the *feast* of Pentecost, and the *feast* of tabernacles among the Jews.
4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as the dispensation of the gospel is called a *feast* of fat things. Is. xxv.
5. That which delights and entertains. He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*. Prov. xv.
- In the English church, *feasts* are *immovable* or *movable*; *immovable*, when they occur on the same day of the year, as Christmas-day, &c.; and *movable*, when they are not confined to the same day of the year, as Easter, which regulates many others.
- FEAST, *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; particularly in large companies, and on public festivals. And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. Job i.
2. To be highly gratified or delighted. FEAST, *v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was *feasted* by the king. Haywood.
2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to *feast* the soul. Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. Dryden.
- FEASTED, *pp.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.
- FEASTER, *n.* One who fares deliciously. Taylor.
2. One who entertains magnificently. Johnson.
- FEASTFUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; as a *feastful* day or friend. Milton.
2. Sumptuous; luxurious; as *feastful* rites. Pope.
- FEASTING, *ppr.* Eating luxuriously; faring sumptuously.
2. Delighting; gratifying.
3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.
- FEASTING, *n.* An entertainment.
- FEASTRITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments. Philips.
- FEAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; L. *factum*, from *facio*, to perform.]
1. An act; a deed; an exploit; as a bold *feat*; a noble *feat*; *feats* of prowess.
2. In a *subordinate* sense, any extraordinary act of strength, skill or cunning, as *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity; a trick.
- FEAT, *a.* Ready; skillful; ingenious. Never master had a page—so *feat*. Obs. Shak.
- FEAT, *v. t.* To form; to fashion. Obs. Shak.
- FEATEOUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.
- FEATEOUSLY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously. Spenser.
- FEATHER, } [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder*; D. FETHER, } *veder*; Dan. *fiar*; Sw. *feder*; allied probably to *πτερον*, and *πτερος*, from *πτερω*, to open or expand. The most correct orthography is *fether*.]
1. A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. The smaller *fethers* are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called quills, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, &c. The *fether* consists of a shaft or stem, cornuous, round, strong and hollow at the lower part, and at the upper part, filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on

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the other, consisting of thin laminae. The fethers which cover the body are called the *plumage*; the fethers of the wings are adapted to flight.

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a fether," that is, of the same species. [Unusual.]

I am not of that fether to shake off

My friend, when he most needs me. Shak.

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. Far. Dict.

A fether in the cap, is an honor, or mark of distinction.

FEATHER, } v. t. To dress in fethers; to
FETH'ER, } fit with fethers, or to
cover with fethers.

2. To tread as a cock. Dryden.

3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself. Bacon.

To fether one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others; a proverb taken from birds which collect fethers for their nests.

FEATH'ER-BED, } A bed filled with
FETH'ER-BED, } fethers; a soft bed.

FEATH'ER-DRIVER, } One who beats
FETH'ER-DRIVER, } fethers to make
them light or loose. Derham.

FEATH'ERED, } Covered with feth-
FETH'ERED, } ers; enriched.

2. a. Clothed or covered with fethers. A fowl or bird is a *fethered* animal.

Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury. Shak.

3. Fitted or furnished with fethers; as a *fethered* arrow.

4. Smoothed, like down or fethers. Scott.

5. Covered with things growing from the substance; as land *fethered* with trees. Coze.

FEATH'EREDGE, } An edge like a feth-
FETH'EREDGE, } er.

A board that has one edge thinner than the other, is called *featheredge* stuff. Moxon.

FEATH'EREDGED, } Having a thin
FETH'EREDGED, } edge.

FEATH'ER-FEW, a corruption of *feverfew*.

FEATH'ER-GRASS, } A plant, gramen
FETH'ER-GRASS, } plumosum. Johnson.

FEATH'ERLESS, } Destitute of fethers;
FETH'ERLESS, } unfledged. Howel.

FEATH'ERLY, } Resembling fethers.
FETH'ERLY, } a. [Not used.] Brown.

FEATH'ER-SELLER, } One who sells
FETH'ER-SELLER, } fethers for beds.

FEATH'ERY, } Clothed or covered with
FETH'ERY, } fethers. Milton.

2. Resembling fethers.

FE'ATLY, adv. [from *feat*.] Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [Little used.] Shak. Dryden.

FE'ATNESS, n. [from *feat*.] Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [Little used.]

FE'ATURE, n. [Norm. *failure*; L. *factura*, a making, from *facto*, to make; It. *fat-tura*.]

1. The make, form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. We speak of

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large *features* or small *features*. We see a resemblance in the *features* of a parent and of a child.

2. The make or cast of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. Shak.

3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body.

4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape.

5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts; as the *features* of a treaty.

FE'ATURED, a. Having features or good features; resembling in features. Shak.

FEAZE, v. t. To untwist the end of a rope. Ainsworth.

FEB'RIFACIENT, a. [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] Causing fever. Beddoes.

FEB'RIFACIENT, n. That which produces fever. Beddoes.

FEBRIF'IC, a. [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

FEB'RIFUGE, n. [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.]

Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever. Encyc.

FEB'RIFUGE, a. Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. Arbuthnot.

FEB'RILE, a. [Fr. from L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.]

Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action.

FEBRUARY, n. [L. *Februarius*; Fr. *Fevrier*; It. *Febbraio*; Sp. *Febrero*; Arm. *Fevrer*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ir. *Feabhra*; Russ. *Phebral*. The Latin word is said to be named from *februo*, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were, in this month, purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word *februo* is said to be a Sabine word, connected with *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications. Varro. Ovid.

This practice bears a resemblance to that of making atonement among the Jews; but the connection between *ferveo* and *February* is doubtful. The W. *cwevr*, February, Arm. *heuvrer*, Corn. *huevr*, is from W. *cweyr*, violence; the severe month.]

The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

FEBRUATION, n. Purification. [See February.] Spenser.

FE'CAL, a. [See *Feces*.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment or excrement.

FECES, n. plu. [L. *feces*.] Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor. Arbuthnot.

FE'CIAL, a. [L. *facialis*.] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as *facial* law. Kent.

FECULA, n. The green matter of plants; chlorophyl. Ure.

2. Starch or farina; called also *amylaceous fecula*.

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This term is applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green *fecula*, though entirely different in chemical properties.

FECULENCE, } Cyc. [L. *feculentia*, from

FECULENCY, } n. *fecula*, *feces*, *fax*, dregs.]

1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.

2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or rather the substances mixed with liquor, or floating in it, which, when separated and lying at the bottom, are called lees, dregs or sediment. The refining or fining of liquor is the separation of it from its *feculencies*.

FECULENT, a. Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

FECULUM, n. [from *feces*, supra.] A dry, dusty, tasteless substance obtained from plants. Fourcroy, Trans.

[This should be *fecula*.]

FE'CUND, a. [L. *fecundus*, from the root of *felus*.] Fruitful in children; prolific. Graunt.

FE'CUNDATE, v. t. To make fruitful or prolific.

2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the stigma. Anacharsis, Trans.

FE'CUNDATED, pp. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

FE'CUNDATING, ppr. Rendering fruitful; impregnating.

FECUNDATION, n. The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FECUNDIFY, v. t. To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Little used.]

FECUNDITY, n. [L. *fecunditas*.] Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of some plants retain their *fecundity* forty years. Ray.

3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, pret. and pp. of *feed*, which see.

FED'ERAL, a. [from L. *foedus*, a league, allied perhaps to Eng. *wed*, Sax. *weddian*, L. *vas*, *radis*, *vador*, *radimonium*. See Heb. Ch. Syr. *ṣṣy* to pledge, Class Bd. No. 25.]

1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. Grev.

2. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as a *federal* government, such as that of the United States.

3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States. [See the Noun.]

FED'ERAL, } An appellation in

FED'ERALIST, } n. America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored

the administration of President Washington.

FEDERARY, } *n.* A partner; a confederate;
FED'ARY, } rate; an accomplice.
[*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FED'ERATE, *a.* [*L. federatus.*] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy; as *federate* nations or powers.

FEDERA'TION, *n.* The act of uniting in a league.

2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke.*

FED'ERATIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FED'ITY, *n.* [*L. feditas.*] Turpitude; villainess. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

FEE, *n.* [*Sax. feo, feoh; D. vee; G. vieh; Sw. fä; Dan. fæe; Scot. fee, fey, or fie, cattle; L. pecu, pecus.* From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.]

1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees*; sheriff's *fees*; marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees*.

FEE, *n.* [This word is usually deduced from *Sax. feoh, cattle, property, and fee, a reward.* This is a mistake. *Fee*, in land, is a contraction of *feud* or *fief*, or from the same source; *It. fede, Sp. fe, faith, trust.* *Fee*, a reward, from *feoh*, is a Teutonic word; but *fee, feud, fief*, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word, which, in English, is *loan*. This word, *fee*, in land, or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See *Feud*.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A *fee* then is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud*. All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. *Fees* are absolute or limited. An *absolute fee* or *fee-simple* is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee simple*. Hence in modern times, the term *fee* or *fee simple* denotes an estate of inheritance; and in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a *fee* or *fee-simple* is an estate in which the owner has the whole property without any condition annexed to the tenure. A *limited fee* is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs.

Blackstone. Encyc.

In the U. States, an estate in *fee* or *fee-simple* is what is called in English law an allodial estate, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE'-FARM, *n.* [*fee and farm.*] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffor and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. *Encyc.*

FEE'-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v. t.* To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,

2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to *fee* a lawyer.

3. To hire; to bribe. *Shak.*

4. To keep in hire. *Shak.*

FEE'BLE, *a.* [*Fr. foible; Sp. feble; Norm. id.; It. fiavole.* I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are *feeble* at their birth.

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.

4. Not full or loud; as a *feeble* voice or sound.

5. Wanting force or vigor; as *feeble* efforts.

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; as *feeble* light; *feeble* colors.

7. Not strong or vigorous; as *feeble* powers of mind.

3. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as *feeble* motion.

FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To weaken. [*Not used.* See *Enfeeble*.]

FEE'BLE-MINDED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute. Comfort the *feeble-minded*. 1 Thess. v.

FEE'BLENESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as *feebleness* of the body or limbs; *feebleness* of the mind or understanding.

2. Want of fullness or loudness; as *feebleness* of voice.

3. Want of vigor or force; as *feebleness* of exertion, or of operation.

4. Defect of brightness; as *feebleness* of light or color.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feeblely*.

Thy gentle numbers *feeblely* creep. *Dryden.*

FEED, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fed*. [*Sax. fedan; Dan. føder, Sw. föda, to feed and to beget; Goth. fodyan; D. roeden, to feed; G. futter, fodder; füttern, to feed; Norm. foder, to feed and to dig, uniting with feed the*

L. fodio; Ar. (لأ) fata, to feed, and congressus fuit cum femina, saepius concubuit. Class Bd. No. 14. See Father. In Russ. *pelayu*, is to nourish; and in W. *buyd* is food, and *buyta*, to eat; Arm. *boeta*; Ir. *fiadh, food*.]

1. To give food to; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses and oxen.

2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to *feed* the army a month.

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use. Springs *feed* ponds, lakes and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals. Mills are *fed* from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* hope or expectation; to *feed* vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to *feed* one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to *feed* a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, *feeds* a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect; a scriptural sense.

He shall *feed* his flock like a shepherd. Is. xl.

FEED, *v. i.* To take food; to eat. *Shak.*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.

3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. Ex. xxii.

4. To grow fat. *Johnson.*

FEED, *n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men. The bills of our country furnish the best *feed* for sheep.

2. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FEE'DER, *n.* One that gives food, or supplies nourishment.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The *feeder* of my riots. *Shak.*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. *U. States.*

5. A fountain, stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water.

Feeder of a vein, in mining, a short cross vein. *Cyc.*

FEE'DING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEE'DING, *n.* Rich pasture. *Drayton.*

FEEL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *felt*. [*Sax. fēlan, fēlan, gefēlan; G. fühlen; D. voeden; allied probably to L. palpo. Qu. W. puyllau, to impel. The primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. palpito, and other derivatives of palpo. If so, the word seems to be allied to L. pello. See Class B. No. 8.*]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. Judges xvi.

FEE

- Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee.
my son. Gen. xxvii.
2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy;
as, to *feel* pain; to *feel* pleasure.
 3. To experience; to suffer.
Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel*
no evil thing. Eccles. viii.
 3. To be affected by; to perceive mentally;
as, to *feel* grief or woe.
Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it.
 5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have
a real and just view of.
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself.

6. To touch; to handle; with or without of.
Feel this piece of silk, or *feel* of it.
To *feel*, or to *feel* out, is to try; to sound;
to search for; to explore; as, to *feel* or
feel out one's opinions or designs.
To *feel* after, to search for; to seek to
find; to seek as a person groping in the
dark.
If haply they might *feel* after him, and find
him. Acts xvii.

FEEL, *v. t.* To have perception by the
touch, or by the contact of any substance
with the body.

2. To have the sensibility or the passions
moved or excited. The good man *feels*
for the woes of others.
Man, who *feels* for all mankind.
3. To give perception; to excite sensation.
Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white
feels smooth.

4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel*
hurt; to *feel* grieved; to *feel* unwilling.
- FEEL**, *n.* The sense of feeling, or the per-
ception caused by the touch. The differ-
ence of tumors may be ascertained by the
feel. Argillaceous stones may sometimes
be known by the *feel*. [In America, *feel-
ing* is more generally used; but the use
of *feel* is not uncommon.]

FEE'LER, *n.* One who feels.

2. One of the *palpi* of insects. The feelers
of insects are usually four or six, and situa-
ted near the mouth. They are filiform
and resemble articulated, movable anten-
næ. They are distinguished from antennæ
or horns, by being short, naked and placed
near the mouth. They are used in search-
ing for food.

This term is also applied to the antennæ
or horns of insects.

FEE'LING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the touch;
having perception.

2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affect-
ing; tending to excite the passions. He
made a *feeling* representation of his
wrongs. He spoke with *feeling* eloquence.
3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affect-
ed or moved; as a *feeling* man; a *feeling*
heart.

4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, I had a
feeling sense of his favors. [This use is
not analogical, but common.]

FEE'LING, *n.* The sense of touch; the
sense by which we perceive external ob-
jects which come in contact with the body,
and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities;
one of the five senses. It is by *feeling* we
know that a body is hard or soft, hot or
cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth.

FEL

2. Sensation; the effect of perception.
The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse.
 3. Faculty or power of perception; sensi-
bility.
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was
sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.
 4. Nice sensibility; as a man of *feeling*.
 5. Excitement; emotion.
- FEE'LINGLY**, *adv.* With expression of
great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak
feelingly.
2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counselors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.

FESE, *n.* A race. [Not in use.]

FEET, *n. plu.* of foot. [See Foot.]

FEE'TLESS, *a.* Destitute of feet; as *feel-
less* birds.

FEIGN, *v. t. fane.* [Fr. *feindre*; Sp. *fingir*;
It. *fingere*, or *fingere*; L. *fingere*; D. *veinzen*;
Arm. *feinta*, *fincha*. The Latin forms *fic-
tum*, *fictus*, whence *figura*, *figure*. Hence
it agrees with W. *fuguaw*, to feign or dis-
semble; *fug*, feint, disguise; also L. *fucus*.]

1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or
conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou say-
est, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own
heart. Neh. vi.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to as-
sume a false appearance; to counterfeit.
I pray thee, *feign* thyself to be a mourner.

3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form
and relate a fictitious tale.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones,
and floods.

4. To dissemble; to conceal.

FEIGNED, *pp.* Invented; devised; ima-
gined; assumed.

FEIGNEDLY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense;
not really.

FEIGNEDNESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense;
deceit.

FEIGNER, *n.* One who feigns; an invent-
or; a deviser of fiction.

FEIGNING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing;
pretending; making a false show.

FEIGNING, *n.* A false appearance; artful
contrivance.

FEIGNINGLY, *adv.* With false appear-
ance.

FEINT, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.] An
assumed or false appearance; a pretense
of doing something not intended to be
done.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off.

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming
at one part when another is intended to be
struck. In fencing, a show of making a
thrust at one part, to deceive an antago-
nist, when the intention is to strike another
part.

FEINT, *a.* or *pp.* Counterfeit; seeming.
[Not used.]

FE'LANDERS, *n.* [See *Flanders*.]

FEL

FELD'SPAR,
FEL'SPAR,
FELD'SPATH,
FEL'SPATH, } [G. *feld*, field, and
} *spar*. It is written
} by some authors
} *felspar*, which is
} a contraction of *feld*.
} *Spath* in German signifies *spar*.]

A mineral widely distributed and usually of
a foliated structure. When in crystals or
crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of
mechanical division at natural joints. Its
hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz.
There are several varieties, as common
feldspar, the adularia, the siliceous, the
glassy, the ice-spar, the opalescent, aventu-
rine feldspar, petuntze, the granular,
and the compact.

FELDSPATHIC, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar,
or consisting of it.

FELICITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *feliciter*; Sp. *feli-
citar*; It. *felicitare*; L. *felicito*, from *felix*,
happy.]

1. To make very happy.
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure
would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could
grasp all in a single survey.

2. To congratulate; to express joy or plea-
sure to. We *felicitate* our friends on the
acquisition of good, or an escape from
evil.

FELICITATE, *a.* Made very happy.

FELICITATED, *pp.* Made very happy;
congratulated.

FELICITATING, *ppr.* Making very hap-
py; congratulating.

FELICITATION, *n.* Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosper-
ous; delightful.

FELICITOUSLY, *adv.* Happily.

FELICITY, *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*,
happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness;
blessedness; blissfulness; appropriately,
the joys of heaven.
2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.
The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be
complete.

Females—who confer on life its finest *feli-
cities*.

FELINE, *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat.
Qu. *fell*, fierce.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like
a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus
Felis. We say, the *feline* race; *feline* ra-
pacity.

FELL, *pret.* of fall.

FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell*; D. *fel*] Cruel; bar-
barous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*.

2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.
More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain.

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell*; G. *id.*; D. *vel*; L. *pel-
lis*; Fr. *peau*; probably from *peeling*.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in
composition, as *wool-fell*.

FELL, *n.* [G. *fels*.] A barren or stony hill.
[Local.]

FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen*; G. *fallen*; Sw. *fälla*;
Dan. *fælde*; probably from the root of
fall.]

To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to
the ground, either by cutting, as to *fell*
trees, or by striking, as to *fell* an ox.

F E L

FELL'ED, *pp.* Knocked or cut down.
FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down. *Is. xiv.*
FELLIF'LUOUS, *a.* [*L. fel*, gall, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*
FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.
FELL'MONGER, *n.* [*fell* and *monger*.] A dealer in hides.
FELL'NESS, *n.* [See *Fell*, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage. *Spenser.*
FELL'OE. [See *Felly*.]
FEL'LOW, *n.* [*Sax. felaw*; *Scot. falow*. *Qu.* from *follow*. More probably, *Heb. פלל* Ch. פלל to tie or connect, to be joined or associated. *Class Bl. No. 46. 53.*
 1. A companion; an associate.
 In youth I had twelve *fellows*, like myself. *Ascham.*
 Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls. *Dryden.*
 2. One of the same kind.
 A shepherd had one favorite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L' Estrange.*
 3. An equal.
 Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my *fellow*, saith Jehovah of hosts. *Zech. xiii.*
 4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other. Of a pair of gloves, we call one the *fellow* of the other.
 5. One equal or like another. Of an artist we say, this man has not his *fellow*, that is, one of like skill.
 6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as a mean *fellow*.
 Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*
 7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. *Johnson.*
 8. A member of a corporation; a trustee. *U. States.*
FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
 In composition, *fellow* denotes community of nature, station or employment.
FELLOW-CIT'IZEN, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation. *Eph. ii.*
FELLOW-COM'MONER, *n.* One who has the same right of common.
 2. In Cambridge, England, one who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-COUN'SELOR, *n.* An associate in council. *Shak.*
FELLOW-CRE'ATURE, *n.* One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called *fellow-creatures*. Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. "Reason by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes." But the word is not now used in this sense.
FELLOW-FEE'LING, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.
 2. Joint interest. [*Not in use.*]
FELLOW-HEIR, *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.
 That the Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph. iii.*
FELLOW-HELP'ER, *n.* A co-adjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business. *3 John 8.*

F E L

FELLOW-LA'BORER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.
FEL'LOWLIKE, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms. *Carew.*
FELLOW-MA'IDEN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate. *Shak.*
FELLOW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body.
FELLOW-MIN'ISTER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling. *Shak.*
FELLOW-PEE'R, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility. *Shak.*
FELLOW-PRIS'ONER, *n.* One imprisoned in the same place. *Rom. xvi.*
FELLOW-RA'KE, *n.* An associate in vice and profligacy. *Armstrong.*
FELLOW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies. *Shak.*
FELLOW-SERV'ANT, *n.* One who has the same master. *Milton.*
FELLOWSHIP, *n.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.
 Have no *fellowship* with the unfruitful work of darkness. *Eph. v.*
 Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Culamy.*
 2. Association; confederacy; combination.
 Most of the other christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*
 3. Partnership; joint interest; as *fellowship* in pain. *Milton.*
 4. Company; a state of being together.
 The great contention of the sea and skies Parted our *fellowship*. *Shak.*
 5. Frequency of intercourse.
 In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods. *Bacon.*
 6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; with *good* prefixed.
 He had by his *good fellowship*—made himself popular, with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*
 7. Communion; intimate familiarity. *1 John i.*
 8. In arithmetic, the rule of proportions, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock.
 9. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow.
FELLOW-SO'LDIER, *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation.
FELLOW-STRE'AM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity. *Shenstone.*
FELLOW-STU'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school.
FELLOW-SUB'JECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another. *Swift.*
FELLOW-SUF'FERER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another.
FELLOW-TRAV'ELER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

F E L

FELLOW-WRI'TER, *n.* One who writes at the same time. *Addison.*
FELLOW-WOR'K'ER, *n.* One employed in the same occupation.
FEL'LY, *adv.* [See *Fell*, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously. *Spenser.*
FEL'LY, *n.* [*Sax. felge*; *Dan. id.*; *D. velge*; *G. felge*.]
 The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.
Felo de se, in law, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.
FEL'ON, *n.* [*Fr. felon*; *Low L. felo*; *Arm. fellow*; *It. fello* or *fellone*, a thief. I accord with Spelman in deducing this word from the root of *fail*, the original signification being, a vassal who failed in his fidelity or allegiance to his lord, and committed an offense by which he forfeited his feud. Hence in French, *felon* is traitorous, rebellious. So the word is explained and deduced in Gregoire's *Armoric Dictionary*. The derivation from *fee* and *lon* in Spelman, copied by Blackstone, is unnatural.]
 1. In law, a person who has committed felony. [See *Felony*.]
 2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger. *Wiseman.*
FEL'ON, *a.* Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.
 Vain shows of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*
 2. Traitorous; disloyal.
FELONIOUS, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious; as a *felonious* deed.
 2. In law, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as *felonious* homicide.
FELONIOUSLY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done *feloniously*.
FEL'ON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Solanum*. *Fam. of plants.*
FEL'ONY, *n.* [See *Felon*.] In common law, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of *felony*, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defense, and petty larceny. Capital punishment therefore does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of felony; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus if a statute makes any new offense a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death. *Blackstone.*
FEL'SITE, *n.* [See *Feldspar*.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green color, found amorphous associated with quartz and mica. *Kirwan.*

FELT, *pret. of feel.*

FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt*; G. *filz*; D. *vilt*; Fr. *feutre*, for *feultre*; Arm. *feltr*, or *feultr*; It. *feltro*. This may be derived naturally from the root of *fill* or *full*, to stuff and make thick, or from the root of L. *pellis*, Eng. *fell*, a skin, from plucking or stripping, L. *vello*, *vellus*, Eng. *wool*. In Ir. *fol*, W. *gwall*, is hair.]

1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair, full or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size. *Encyc.*

2. A hat made of wool.

3. Skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling. *Hale.*

FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELT'MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FELUC'EA, *n.* [It. *feluca*; Fr. *felouque*; Sp. *saluca*.]

A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

FEL'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *Gentian*.

FE'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *female*; L. *femella*; Arm. *semell*; Fr. *femme*, woman. See *Feminine*.]

1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FE'MALE, *a.* Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as a *female* bee.

2. Pertaining to females; as a *female* hand or heart; *female* tenderness.

To the generous decision of a *female* mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

3. *Feminine*; soft; delicate; weak. *Female* rhymes, double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in *e* feminine.

FEMALE-FLOWER, *n.* In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs.

FEMALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.

FEMALE-SCREW, *n.* A screw with grooves or channels.

FEME-COVERT, } *n.* [Fr.] A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.

FEME-SOLE, } *n.* An unmarried woman.

FEMME-SOLE, } *n.* An unmarried woman. *Femme-sole* merchant, a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEMINAL'ITY, *n.* The female nature. *Brown.*

FEM'INATE, *a.* Feminine. [Not in use.] *Ford.*

FEM'ININE, *a.* [Fr. *feminin*; L. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman. The first syllable may be and probably is from *womb* or *womb*, by the use of *f* for *w*; the *b* not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from *man*, quasi, *femman*, womb-man.]

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females; as the *female* sex.

2. Soft; tender; delicate. Her heavenly form Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. *Ruleigh.*

4. In *grammar*, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the *feminine* gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations proper to express females in any given language. Thus in L. *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, is mistress, a female. Milton uses *feminine* as a noun, for *female*.

FEM'INITY, *n.* The quality of the female sex. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

FEM'INIZE, *v. t.* To make womanish. [Not used.] *More.*

FEM'ORAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.]

Belonging to the thigh; as the *femoral* artery.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen* or *fenn*; D. *veen*; Arm. *fenna*, to overflow; W. *fynnu*, to abound, to produce; hence L. *fons*, Eng. *fountain*.]

Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh. A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

FEN'-BERRY, *n.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen. *Milton.*

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen-cerse*.] Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICKET, *n.* [*Gryllotalpa*.] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground. *Johnson.*

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCKED, *a.* Sucked out of marshes; as *fen-sucked* fogs. *Shak.*

FENCE, *n.* *fens*. [See *Fend*.] A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachment. A good farmer has good *fences* about his farm; an insufficient *fence* is evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor *fences* are evidences of idleness or poverty or of both.

2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach or injury; security; defense. A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense. *Shak.*

4. Skill in fencing or defense. *Shak.*

FENCE, *v. t.* *fens*. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. In *New England*, farmers, for the most part, *fence* their lands with posts and rails, or with stone walls. In *England*, lands are usually *fenced* with hedges and ditches.

He hath *fenced* my way that I cannot pass. *Job* xix.

2. To guard; to fortify. So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt, To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

FENCE, *v. i.* To practice the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil, for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defense. To *fence* well is deemed a useful accomplishment for military gentlemen.

2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts. They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar, Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*

3. To raise a fence; to guard. It is difficult to *fence* against unruly cattle.

FEN'CED, *pp.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCEFUL, *a.* *fens'ful*. Affording defense. *Congreve.*

FENCELESS, *a.* *fens'less*. Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded.

2. Open; not inclosed; as the *fenceless* ocean. *Rowe.*

FENCE-MONTH, *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited. *Bullockar.*

FEN'CER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. *Digby.*

FEN'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of defense. *Spenser.*

2. *n.* A soldier for defense of the country; as a regiment of *fencibles*.

FEN'GING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FEN'GING, *n.* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defense; an art taught in schools.

2. The materials of fences for farms. *N. England.*

FEN'GING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FEN'GING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* [The root of *defend* and *offend*. The primary sense is to fall on, or to strike, to repel.]

To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out. With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

It is usually followed by *off*; as, to *fend off* blows.

To *fend off* a boat or vessel, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, &c., with too much violence.

FEND, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. *Locke.*

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* That which defends; an utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor.

2. A piece of timber or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf, also to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one.

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

FEN'ERATE, *v. i.* [L. *fanero*.] To put to use; to lend on interest. [Not used.]

FEN'ERATION, *n.* The act of lending on

- use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.
- FENES'TRAL**, *a.* [*L. fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.] Pertaining to a window. *Nicholson.*
- FEN'NEL**, *n.* [*Sax. fenol*; *G. fenchel*; *D. venkel*; *Sw. fenkål*; *Dan. fennikel*; *W. fenigyl*; *Fr. fenouil*; *Sp. hinojo*; *It. finocchio*; *Ir. feneul*; *L. feniculum*, from *fanum*, hay.]
- A fragrant plant of the genus *Anethum*, cultivated in gardens.
- FEN'NEL-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Nigella*.
- FEN'NEL-GIANT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ferula*.
- FEN'NY**, *a.* [from *fen*.] Boggy; marshy; moorish. *Moxon.*
2. Growing in fens; as *fenny* brake. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting marshy ground; as a *fenny* snake. *Shak.*
- FENNYSTONES**, *n.* A plant.
- FEN'OWED**, *a.* Corrupted; decayed. [Not in use.]
- FEN'UGREEK**, *n.* [*L. fanum græcum*.] A plant of the genus *Trigonella*.
- FE'OD**, *n.* A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally, *feud*, which see.
- FE'ODAL**, *a.* Feudal, which see.
- FEODAL'ITY**, *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system. *Burke.*
- FE'ODARY**, *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [Little used.] [See *Feudatory*.]
- FEODATORY**. [See *Feudatory*.]
- FEOFF**, *v. t. feff.* [*Norm. feffre*; *Fr. fieffer*, from *fief*.] The first syllable is the *It. fede*, *Sp. fe*, contracted from *fides*, faith; the last syllable I am not able to trace.]
- To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.
- FEOFF**, *a. fief.* [See *Fief*.]
- FEOFFEE**, *n. feffee*. A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.
- FEOFFER**, *n. feffer*. One who infeoffs or grants a fee.
- FEOFFMENT**, *n. feffment*. [Law *L. feoffamentum*.] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honors, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee simple, to a man and his heirs forever. When in writing, it is called a *deed of feoffment*. The primary sense is the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [See *Feud*.]
- FERA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*L. ferax*, from *fero*, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. *Thomson.*
- FERAC'ITY**, *n.* [*L. feracitas*.] Fruitfulness. [Little used.]
- FER'AL**, *a.* [*L. feralis*.] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful. *Burton.*
- FERE**, *n.* [*Sax. fera*, or *gefera*, with a prefix.] A fellow; a mate; a peer. *Obs. Chaucer.*
- FER'E'TORY**, *n.* [*L. feretrum*, a bier.] A place in a church for a bier.
- FER'IAL**, *a.* [*L. ferialis*.] Pertaining to holidays, or to common days. *Gregory.*
- FERIA'TION**, *n.* [*L. feriatio*, from *feria*, vacant days, holidays; *G. fier*, whence *fiern*, to rest from labor, to keep holiday, *D. vieren*.]
- The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work. *Brown.*
- FER'INE**, *a.* [*L. ferinus*, from *ferus*, wild, probably from the root of *Sax. faran*, to go, to wander, or a verb of the same family.]
- Wild; untamed; savage. Lions, tigers, wolves and bears are *ferine* beasts. *Hale.*
- FER'INENESS**, *n.* Wildness; savageness. *Hale.*
- FER'ITY**, *n.* [*L. feritas*, from *ferus*, wild.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty. *Woodward.*
- FERM**, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. *Obs.* [See *Farm*.]
- FER'MENT**, *n.* [*L. fermentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil. See *Fervent*.]
1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [In this sense it is rarely used. See *Fermentation*.]
2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a *ferment*; the state or people are in a *ferment*. Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*
3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.
- FERMENT'**, *v. t.* [*L. fermento*; *Fr. fermenter*; *Sp. fermentar*; *It. fermentare*.]
- To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion. While youth *ferments* the blood. *Pope.*
- FERMENT'**, *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term, *work*. We say that new cider, beer or wine *ferments* or works. But *work* is not applied to the other kinds of fermentation.
- FERMENT'ABLE**, *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are *fermentable*.
- FERMENTA'TION**, *n.* [*L. fermentatio*.]
- The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. Fermentation is followed by a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It may be defined, in its most general sense, any spontaneous change which takes place in animal or vegetable substances, after life has ceased. It is of three kinds, *vinous*, *acetous* and *putrefactive*. The term is also applied to other processes, as the *panary* fermentation, or the raising of bread; but it is limited, by some authors, to the vinous and acetous fermentations, which terminate in the production of alcohol or vinegar. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies. *Encyc. Parr. Thomson.*
- FERMENTATIVE**, *a.* Causing or having power to cause fermentation; as *fermentative* heat.
2. Consisting in fermentation; as *fermentative* process.
- FERMENT'ATIVENESS**, *n.* The state of being fermentative.
- FERMENT'ED**, *pp.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.
- FERMENT'ING**, *ppr.* Working; effervescing.
- FERN**, *n.* [*Sax. fearn*; *G. farn-kraut*; *D. vaaren*.]
- A plant of several species constituting the tribe or family of Filices, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves, or in which the flowers are borne on footstalks which overtop the leaves. The stem is the common footstalk or rather the middle rib of the leaves, so that most ferns want the stem altogether. The ferns constitute the first order of cryptogams, in the sexual system. *Milne. Encyc.*
- FERN-OWL**, *n.* The goatsucker.
- FERN'Y**, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern. *Barret.*
- FERO'CIOUS**, *a.* [*Fr. feroce*; *Sp. feroz*; *It. feroce*; *L. ferox*; allied to *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild animal.]
1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; as a *ferocious* look, countenance or features.
2. Ravenous; rapacious; as a *ferocious* lion.
3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel; as *ferocious* savages.
- FERO'CIOUSLY**, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.
- FERO'CIOUSNESS**, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.
- FEROC'ITY**, *n.* [*L. ferocitas*.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as the *ferocity* of barbarians.
2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart; as *ferocity* of countenance.
- FER'REOUS**, *a.* [*L. ferreus*, from *ferum*, iron, *Fr. fer*, *Sp. hierro*, from the Celtic; *W. fer*, solid; *feru*, to concrete.]
- Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron. *Brown.*
- FER'RET**, *n.* [*D. vret*; *Fr. furet*; *G. fret*, or *fretchen*, or *frettwiesel*; *W. fured*; *Ir. fr-ead*; *Sp. huron*; *It. furello*. *Fur* in *W.* is subtil, penetrating, cunning.]
1. An animal of the genus *Mustela*, or Weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow color with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It cannot however bear cold, and cannot subsist even in France, except in a domestic state. Ferrets are used to catch rabbits. *Encyc.*
2. A kind of narrow woolen tape.
3. Among *glass makers*, the iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles. *Encyc.*
- FER'RET**, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the coney. *Johnson. Heylin.*
- FER'RETED**, *pp.* Driven from a burrow or lurking place.
- FER'RETER**, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.
- FER'RETING**, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking place.
- FER'RIAGE**, *n.* [See *Ferry*.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensa-

tion established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

FERRIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron. *Ferric acid* is the acid of iron saturated with oxygen. *Lavoisier.*

FERRI-CALCITE, *n.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, lime.]

A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent. *Kirwan.*

FERRIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. ferrum* and *fero*.] Producing or yielding iron. *Phillips.*

FERRILITE, *n.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.]

Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxyd. *Kirwan.*

FERRO-CYANATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYANIC, *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *cyanic*, which see.] The same as *ferro-prussic*.

FERRO-PRUSSIC, *n.* A compound of the ferro-prussic acid with a base.

FERRO-PRUSSIC, *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *prussic*.] Designating a peculiar acid, formed of prussic acid and protoxyd of iron. *Care.*

FERRO-SILICATE, *n.* A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt.

FERRO-SILICIC, *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *silex*.] Designating a compound of iron and silex.

FERRUGINATED, *a.* [*infra*.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRUGINOUS, *a.* [*L. ferrugo*, rust of iron, from *ferrum*, iron.]

1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron. [*Ferruginous* is less used.]

FERRULE, *n.* [*Sp. birola*, a ring or cap for a cane.]

A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FERRY, *v. t.* [*Sax. feran*, *ferian*; *G. führen*; *Gr. φέρω*; *L. fero*; allied to *bear*, and more nearly to *Sax. faran*, to pass. See *Bear* and *Fare*, and *Class Br. No. 33. 35.*]

To carry or transport over a river, strait or other water, in a boat. We *ferry* men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price called *fare* or *ferryage*.

FERRY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat. *Milton.*

FERRY, *n.* A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry*. This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, at least in America.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream. A. B. owns the *ferry* at Windsor. [*In New England, this word is used in the two latter senses.*]

FERRYBOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FERRYMAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FERTILE, *a.* [*Fr. fertile*; *Sp. fértil*; *It. fertile*; *L. fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as *fertile land*, ground, soil, fields or meadows. This word in America is rarely applied to trees, or to animals, but to land. It formerly had of before the thing produced; as *fertile of all kinds of grain*: but *in* is now used; *fertile in grain*.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as a *fertile genius*, mind or imagination.

FERTILENESS, *n.* [*See Fertility.*]

FERTILITY, *n.* [*L. fertilitas*.] Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as the *fertility of land*, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the *fertility of genius*, of fancy or imagination.

FERTILIZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize land*, soil, ground and meadows. [*Fertilize* is not used.]

FERTILIZED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FERTILIZING, *ppr.* Enriching; making fruitful or productive. The Connecticut overflows the adjacent meadows, *fertilizing* them by depositing fine particles of earth or vegetable substances.

2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FERULACEOUS, *a.* [*L. ferula*.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the *Ferula*, as *ferulaceous plants*. *Fourcroy.*

FERULE, *n.* [*L. ferula*, from *ferio*, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the *Ferula*.]

1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [*Ferular* is not used.]

2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's scepter. It was a long stem or shank, with a flat square head. *Encyc.*

FERULE, *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

FERVENCY, *n.* [*See Fervent.*] Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. *Shak.*

2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fergency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FERVENT, *a.* [*L. fervens*, from *ferveo*,

to be hot, to boil, to glow; *Ar.* 31]

to boil, to swell with heat, to ferment. *Class Br. No. 30.* *Ferveo* gives the Spanish *hervir*, to boil, to swarm as bees, whose motions resemble the boiling of water.]

1. Hot; boiling; as a *fervent summer*; *fervent blood*. *Spenser. Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement. They are *fervent* to dispute. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing; as *fervent zeal*; *fervent piety*.

Fervent in spirit. *Rom. xii.*

FERVENTLY, *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth.

2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.

Epaphras—saluteth you, laboring fervently for you in prayers. *Col. iv.*

FERVID, *a.* [*L. fervidus*.] Very hot; burning; boiling; as *fervid heat*.

2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as *fervid zeal*.

FERVIDLY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal. *Bentley.*

FERVOR, *n.* [*L. fervor*.] Heat or warmth; as the *fervor of a summer's day*.

2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.

FESCENNINE, *a.* Pertaining to Fescennium in Italy; licentious. *Kennet.*

FESCENNINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song. *Cartwright.*

FESCUE, *n.* [*Fr. fétu*, for *festu*, a straw; *L. festuca*, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]

A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read. *Dryden. Holder.*

FESCUE-GRASS, *n.* The *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. *Lee.*

FESSEL, *n.* A kind of base grain. *May.*

FESSE, *n. fess.* [*L. fascia*, a band.] In heraldry, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. *Peacham. Encyc.*

FESSE-POINT, *n.* The exact center of the escutcheon. *Encyc.*

FESTAL, *a.* [*L. festus*, festive. *See Feast.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. *Chesterfield.*

FESTER, *v. i.* [*Qu. L. pestis*, pus, or pustula.]

To rangle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. We say of a sore or wound, it *festers*.

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*. *South.*

FESTERING, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent.

FESTINATE, *a.* [*L. festino*, *festinatus*.] Hasty; hurried. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FESTINATION, *n.* Haste. [*Not used.*]

FESTIVAL, *a.* [*L. festivus*, from *festus*, or *festum*, or *fasti*. *See Feast.*]

Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful; as a *festival entertainment*. *Atterbury.*

FESTIVAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious. The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

FESTIVE, *a.* [*L. festivus*.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. The glad circle round them yield their souls To *festive mirth* and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

FESTIVITY, *n.* [*L. festivitas*.] Primarily, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment. *Taylor.*

2. A festival. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

FESTOON, *n.* [*Fr. feston*; *Sp. id.*; *It. festone*; probably a tie, from the root of *fast*, *W. fest*.]

Something in imitation of a garland or wreath. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed or twisted together. It is in the form of a string or collar, somewhat largest in the middle, where it falls down in an arch, being suspended by the ends, the

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- extremities of which hang down perpendicularly. *Harris. Encyc.*
- FESTUCINE**, *a.* [*L. festuca.*] Being of a straw-color. *Brown.*
- FESTUCOUS**, *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*
- FET**, *n.* [*Fr. fait.*] A piece. [*Not used.*]
- FET**, *v. t. or i.* To fetch; to come to. [*Not used.*] *Tusser. Sackville.*
- FETAL**, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.
- FETCH**, *v. t.* [*Sax. feccan, or feccean.* I have not found this word in any other language. *Fet, fettan,* must be a different word or a corruption.]
1. To go and bring, or simply to bring, that is, to bear a thing *towards* or to a person. We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges xx.*
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids of the goats. *Gen. xxvii.*
In the latter passage, *fetch* signifies only to bring.
 2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.
—On you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof.
[In this sense, the use is neither common nor elegant.]
 3. To strike at a distance. [*Not used.*]
The conditions and improvements of weapons are the *fetching* afar off. *Bacon.*
 4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. [*Not used or vulgar.*]
In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*
 5. To bring or draw; as, to *fetch* a thing within a certain compass.
 6. To make; to perform; as, to *fetch* a turn; to *fetch* a leap or bound. *Shak.*
Fetch a compass behind them. *2 Sam. v.*
 7. To draw; to heave; as, to *fetch* a sigh. *Addison.*
 8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.
We *fetch'd* the syren's isle. *Chapman.*
 9. To bring; to obtain as its price. Wheat *fetches* only 75 cents the bushel. A commodity is worth what it will *fetch*.
To *fetch* out, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.
To *fetch* to, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.
To *fetch* up, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.
To *fetch* a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water. *Mar. Dict.*
- FETCH**, *v. i.* To move or turn; as, to *fetch* about. *Shak.*
- FETCH**, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as a *fetch* of wit. *Shak.*
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*
- FETCH'ER**, *n.* One that brings.
- FETCH'ING**, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; making; reaching; obtaining as price.
- FETTERISM**, } The worship of idols
- FETTERISM**, } *n.* among the negroes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol, any tree, stone or other thing worshipped.
- FETID**, *a.* [*L. fetidus, from feto, to have an ill scent.*]
Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

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- Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or moldy. *Bacon.*
- FETIDNESS**, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.
- FETIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. fetifer; fetus and fero, to bear.*] Producing young, as animals.
- FETLOCK**, *n.* [*foot or feet and lock.*] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses. Horses of low size have scarce any such tuft. *Far. Dict.*
- FETTOR**, *n.* [*L. fettor.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench. *Arbuthnot.*
- FETTER**, *n.* [*Sax. fetor, from foot, feet, as in L. pedica; G. fessel.* Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters.*]
1. A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or fixed, as a prisoner, or impeded in motion and hindered from leaping, as a horse whose fore and hind feet are confined by a chain.
The Philistines bound Samson with *fetters* of brass. *Judges xvi.*
 2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.
Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*
- FETTER**, *v. t.* To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain.
2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. *Shak.*
- FETTERED**, *pp.* Bound or confined by fetters; enchained. *Marston.*
- FETTERING**, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.
- FETTERLESS**, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint. *Marston.*
- FETT'STEIN**, *n.* [*Ger. fat-stone.*] A mineral of a greenish or bluish gray color or flesh red, called also *elaolite*. *Aikin. Jameson.*
- FETUS**, *n. plu. fetuses.* [*L. fetus.*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *embryo*. A young animal then is called a *fetus* from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth. *Encyc.*
- Feu de joie*, fire of joy, a French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.
- FEUD**, *n.* [*Sax. feahth, or feagth, from figan, feon, to hate.* Hence also *fah*, a foe, and from the participle, *feond*, a fiend; *D. vy-and*, *G. feind*, an enemy; *G. fehde*, war, quarrel; *Sw. fegd*; *Dan. fejde*. In Irish, *fuath* is hatred, abhorrence. *Class Bg.*]
1. Primarily, a deadly quarrel; hatred and contention that was to be terminated only by death. Among our rude ancestors, these quarrels, though originating in the murder of an individual, involved the whole tribe or family of the injured and of the aggressing parties. Hence in modern usage,
 2. A contention or quarrel; particularly, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city, sometimes accompanied with civil war. In the north of Great Britain, the word is still used in its original sense; denoting a combination of kin-

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dred to revenge the death of any of their blood, on the offender and all his race, or any other great enemy. We say, it is the policy of our enemies to raise and cherish intestine *feuds*.

The word is not strictly applicable to wars between different nations, but to intestine wars, and to quarrels and animosities between families or small tribes.

FEUD, *n.* [Usually supposed to be composed of the Teutonic *fee*, goods, reward, and *odh*, *W. eizaw*, possession, property. But if *feuds* had been given as rewards for services, that consideration would have vested the *title* to the land in the donee. Yet *feud* is not a Teutonic or Gothic word, being found among none of the northern nations of Europe. This word originated in the south of Europe, whether in France, Spain or Italy, may perhaps be ascertained by writings of the middle ages, which I do not possess. It probably originated among the Franks, or in Lombardy or Italy, and certainly among men who studied the civil law. In Italian, a feeoffee is called *fede-commessario*, a trust-commissary; *fede-commesso*, is a feoffment, a trust-estate; *Sp. fideicomiso*, a feoffment. These words are the *fidei-commissarius*, *fidei-commisum*, of the Digest and Codex. In Spanish *fiado* signifies security given for another or bail; *al fiado*, on trust; *fiador*, one who trusts; *fiado*, a fief, fee or feud; *Port. id.* In Norman, *fidz de chevaliers* signifies knight's fees. *Feud*, then, and *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the *L. fides*, *It. fede*, *Sp. fe*, *Norm. fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust, or on condition, which coincides nearly in sense with the northern word, *G. lehen*, *D. leen*, *Sw. län*, *Dan. lehn*, *Eng. loan*. From the origin of this word, we see the peculiar propriety of calling the donee *fideliis*, and his obligation to his lord *fideliitas*, whence *fealty*.]

A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions; the right which a vassal or tenant has to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, &c., the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior.

From the foregoing explanation of the origin of the word, result very naturally the definition of the term, and the doctrine of forfeiture, upon non-performance of the conditions of the trust or loan.

FEUDAL, *a.* [*Sp. feudal.*] Pertaining to feuds, fiefs or fees; as *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.

2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as the *feudal* system.

FEUDALITY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. *Burke.*

FEUDALISM, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services. *Whitaker.*

FEUDARY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.

FEUDATARY, *n.* A feudatory, which see.

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FEU/DATORY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatorio*; Port. *feudatario*.]

A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Blackstone. Encyc.

FEU/DIST, *n.* A writer on feuds.

Spelman.

FEUILLAGE, *n.* [Fr. *foliage*.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Jervas.

FEUILLEMORT, *n.* [Fr. *dead leaf*.] The color of a faded leaf.

FEU/TER, *v. t.* To make ready. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

FEU/TERER, *n.* A dog keeper. [Not used.]

Massenger.

FE/VER, *n.* [Fr. *fièvre*; Sp. *fiebre*; It. *febre*; L. *febris*, supposed to be so written by transposition for *ferbis*, or *servis*, from

ferbeo, serveo, to be hot, Ar. *فأ* Class Br. No. 30.]

1. A disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen *pyrexia*, Gr. *πυρεξια*. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into *remittent* fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; *intermittent* fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and *continued* or *continual* fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions. This news has given me a fever. This quarrel has set my blood in a fever.

FE/VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever. *Dryden.*

FE/VER-COOLING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat. *Thomson.*

FE/VERET, *n.* A slight fever. [Not used.]

Ayliffe.

FE/VERFEW, *n.* [Sax. *seferfuge*; L. *febris* and *fugo*.]

A plant, or rather a genus of plants, the *Matricaria*, so named from supposed febrifuge qualities. The common feverfew grows to the height of two or three feet, with compound leaves and compound radiated white flowers, with a yellow disk.

FE/VERISH, *a.* Having a slight fever; as the patient is *feverish*.

2. Diseased with fever or heat; as *feverish* nature. *Creech.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will.

Dryden.

4. Hot; sultry; burning; as the *feverish* north. *Dryden.*

FE/VERISHNESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FE/VEROUS, *a.* Affected with fever or ague. *Shak.*

2. Having the nature of fever. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fever; as a *feverous* disposition of the year. [This word is little used.] *Bacon.*

FE/VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Triosteum*.

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FE/VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *sefer-seoc*.] Diseased with fever. *Peele.*

FE/VER-WEAKENED, *a.* Debilitated by fever.

FE/VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Eryngium*.

FE/VER-WÖRT, *n.* [See *Fever-root*.]

FE/VERY, *a.* Affected with fever. *B. Jonson.*

FEW, *a.* [Sax. *fea*, or *seawa*; Dan. *föve*; Fr. *peu*; Sp. and It. *poco*; L. *pauci*. The senses of *few* and *small* are often united. Class Bg.]

Not many; small in number. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few*; but *few* men, in times of party, regard the maxim.

FEWEL, *n.* Combustible matter. [See *Fuel*.]

Dryden.

FEW/NESS, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.

2. Paucity of words; brevity. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FI/ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth. [See *Affiance*.]

FI/AT. [L. from *fiō*.] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something.

FIB, *n.* [See *Fable*. Ir. *meabhra*.] A lie or falsehood; a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than *lie*.

FIB, *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.

FIB/BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIB/BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; as a noun, the telling of fibs.

FIB/ER, *n.* [Fr. *fiBRE*; L. *fibra*; Sp. *hebra*, *fibra*; It. *fibra*.]

A thread; a fine, slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. Of fibers, some are soft and flexible; others more hard and elastic. Those that are soft are hollow, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy. Some are so small as scarcely to be visible; others are larger and appear to be composed of still smaller fibers. These fibers constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.

Quincy.

2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small slender root of a plant.

3. Any fine, slender thread.

FI/BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fiber; the branch of a fiber; a very slender thread. *Cheyne.*

FI/BRIN, *n.* [See *Fiber*.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It is the chief constituent of muscular flesh. *Ure.*

FIB/ROLITE, *n.* [from L. *fibra*, and Gr. *λίθος*.] A mineral that occurs with corundum, of a white or gray color, composed of minute fibres, some of which appear to be rhomboidal prisms. *Cleveland.*

FIB/ROUS, *a.* Composed or consisting of fibers; as a *fibrous* body or substance.

2. Containing fibers. In mineralogy, a *fibrous* fracture, is that which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star. *Kirwan.*

F I D

FIB/ULA, *n.* [L.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

2. A clasp or buckle.

FICK/LE, *a.* [Sax. *ficol*; but it seems to be connected with *wicelian*, Sw. *vackla*, to waver, from the root of *wag*; L. *vacillo*; Gr. *νοτατος*; Heb. Ch. Syr. *נח* to fail, or rather Heb. *נח*, to stagger. Class Bg. No. 44. 60.]

1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are.

Dryden.

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude; as a *fickle* state. *Milton.*

FICK/LENESS, *n.* A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; as the *fickleness* of lovers.

2. Instability; changeableness; as the *fickleness* of fortune.

FICK/LY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness. *Southern.*

FI/CO, *n.* [It. a *fig*.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you. *Carew.*

FIC/TILE, *a.* [L. *ficilis*, from *fictus*, *figo*, to feign.]

Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth.

Bacon.

FIC/TION, *n.* [L. *fictio*, from *figo*, to feign.]

1. The act of feigning, inventing or imagining; as, by the mere *fiction* of the mind. *Stillingfleet.*

2. That which is feigned, invented or imagined. The story is a *fiction*.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. *Raleigh.*

FICTITIOUS, for *fictitious*, not used.

FICTI/TIOUS, *a.* [L. *fictitius*, from *figo*, to feign.]

1. Feigned; imaginary; not real. The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.*

2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine; as *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

FICTI/TIOUSLY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.

FICTI/TIOUSNESS, *n.* Feigned representation. *Brown.*

FIC/TIVE, *a.* Feigned. [Not used.]

FID, *n.* A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast, when erected at the head of the lower mast. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. *Mar. Dict.*

FID/DLE, *n.* [G. *fidel*; D. *vedel*; L. *fidēs*, *fidicula*.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FID/DLE, *v. i.* To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

It is said that Nero *fiddled*, when Rome was in flames. *History.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.

F I E

Good cooks cannot abide what they call *fiddling* work. *Swift.*

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle. *Swift.*

FID'DLE-FADDLE, *n.* Trifles. [*A low cant word.*] *Spectator.*

FID'DLE-FADDLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar.*]

FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Citharexylon*.

FID'DLING, *ppr.* Playing on a fiddle.

FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle. *Bacon.*

FIDEJUSSOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another. *Blackstone.*

FIDELITY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith, *fido*, to trust. See *Faith*.]

1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. We expect *fidelity* in a public minister, in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.

The best security for the *fidelity* of men, is to make interest coincide with duty.

2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; as the *fidelity* of subjects to their king or government; the *fidelity* of a tenant or liege to his lord.

3. Observance of the marriage covenant; as the *fidelity* of a husband or wife.

4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as the *fidelity* of a witness.

FIDGE, *v. i.* [allied probably to *fickle*.]

FIDG'ET, *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*

FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar.*]

FIDG'ETY, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar.*]

FIDUCIAL, *a.* [from L. *fiducia*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel.

2. Having the nature of a trust; as *fiducial* power. *Spelman.*

FIDUCIALLY, *adv.* With confidence. *South.*

FIDUCIARY, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, from *fido*, to trust.]

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted; as *fiducial* obedience. *Howell.*

3. Held in trust. *Spelman.*

FIDUCIARY, *n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian. *Hammond.*

FIE, pronounced *fi*, an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

FIEF, *n.* [Fr. *fief*, probably a compound word, consisting of *fe*, faith, and a word I do not understand. See *Fee*, *Fief* and *Feud*.]

A *fee*; a *feud*; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

F I E

FIELD, *n.* [Sax. *feld*; G. *feld*; D. *veld*; Sw. Dan. *felt*; probably level land, a plain, from D. *vellen*, to *fell*, to lay or throw down.]

1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm, except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; properly land not covered with wood, and more strictly applicable to tillage land than to mowing land, which is often called meadow. But we say, the master of the house is in the *field* with his laborers, when he is at a distance from his house on his farm. He is in the *field*, plowing, sowing, reaping or making hay.

2. Ground not inclosed. *Mortimer.*

3. The ground where a battle is fought. We say, the *field* of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the *field*.

4. A battle; action in the field.

What though the *field* be lost. *Milton.*

5. To *keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. At the approach of cold weather, the troops, unable to *keep the field*, were ordered into winter quarters.

6. A wide expanse. Ask of yonder argent *fields* above. *Pope.*

7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent. This subject opens a wide *field* for contemplation.

8. A piece or tract of land.

The *field* I give thee and the cave that is therein. Gen. xxiii.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as the *field* or ground of a picture. *Dryden.*

10. In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent. *Encyc.*

11. In *scripture*, *field* often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed, as it may in some countries in modern times.

12. A *field* of ice, a large body of floating ice.

FIE/LDED, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped. *Shak.*

FIE/LD-BASIL, *n.* A plant of several kinds.

FIE/LD-BED, *n.* A bed for the field. *Shak.*

FIE/LD-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c. *Encyc.*

FIE/LD-COLORS, *n. plu.* In war, small flags of about a foot and half square, carried along with the quarter-master general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions. *Encyc.*

FIE/LD-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

FIE/LDFARE, *n.* [*field* and *fare*, wandering in the field. Sax. *faran*, to go.]

A bird of the genus *Turdus* or thrush, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the back and greater coverts of the wings, of a fine deep chesnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter. *Encyc.*

FIELD-MARSHAL, *n.* The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England.

F I E

FIE/LD-MOUSE, *n.* A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, &c. *Mortimer.*

FIE/LD-OFFICER, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.

FIE/LD-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

FIE/LD-PREACHER, *n.* One who preaches in the open air. *Livington.*

FIE/LD-PREACHING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air. *Warburton.*

FIE/LDROOM, *n.* Open space. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

FIE/LD-SPORTS, *n. plu.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting. *Chenierfield.*

FIE/LD-STAFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halbert, with a spear at the end; having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a match-lock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command. *Encyc.*

FIE/LD-WORKS, *n.* In the military art, works thrown up by an army in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged to defend the place. *Encyc.*

FIE/LDY, *a.* Open like a field. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

FIEND, *n.* [Sax. *feond*, Goth. *fjands*, from *fian*, *feon*, *fgan*, to hate; G. *feind*; D. *vyand*; Sw. Dan. *fiende*. See *Feud*, contention.]

An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIE/NDFUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices. *Marlowe.*

FIE/NDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

FIERCE, *n. fers.* [Fr. *fier*; It. *fiero*, *feroce*; Sp. *fiero*, *feroz*; from L. *ferus*, *ferox*, the primary sense of which is wild, running, rushing.]

1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as a *fierce* wind. *Watts.*

2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as a *fierce* lion.

3. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief; as a *fierce* tyrant; a monster *fierce* for blood.

4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*. Gen. xlix.

5. Passionate; angry; furious.

6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as a *fierce* countenance.

7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as a man *fierce* for his party.

FIERCELY, *adv. fers'tly.* Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides *fiercely* fought.

2. With a wild aspect; as, to look *fiercely*.

FIERCE-MINDED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper. *Bp. Wilson.*

FIERCENESS, *n. fers'nass.* Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures. *Swift.*

F I F

2. Eagerness for blood; fury; as the *fierceness* of a lion or bear.
 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength.

Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shak.*

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor. *Dryden.*

5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as the *fierceness* of a tempest.

FIERI FACIAS, *n.* [L.] In law, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FIERINESS, *n.* [See *Fiery*, *Fire*.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; the quality of a substance that excites a sensation of heat. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; irritability; as *fieriness* of temper. *Addison.*

FIERY, *a.* [from *fire*.] Consisting of fire; as the *fiery* gulf of Etna.

And *fiery* billows roll below. *Watts.*

2. Hot like fire; as a *fiery* heart. *Shak.*

3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as a *fiery* spirit.

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as a *fiery* steed.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery*. *Hooker.*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as a *fiery* appearance.

FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fife*; G. *pfeife*. It is radically the same as *pipe*, W. *pib*, Ir. *pib* or *pip*, D. *pyp*, Dan. *pibe*, Sw. *pipa*, coinciding with L. *pipio*, to *pip* or *peep*, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.]

A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.

FIFE, *v. t.* To play on a fife.

FIFER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTEEN, *a.* [Sax. *fifteen*.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifteenth*.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

2. Containing one part in fifteen.

FIFTEENTH, *n.* A fifteenth part.

FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta*. See *Five*.] The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

2. Elliptically, a fifth part; or the word may be considered as a noun, as to give a *fifth* or two *fifths*.

FIFTH, *n.* In music, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. *Encyc.*

FIFTHLY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *a.* [Sax. *fifteogetha*; *ff*, five, and *teogetha*, tenth.]

The ordinal of fifty; as the *fiftieth* part of a foot. This may be used elliptically, as a *fiftieth* of his goods, part being understood; or in this case, the word may be treated in grammars as a noun, admitting a plural, as two *fiftieths*.

FIFTY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig*; *ff*, five, and *Geth*, *fig*, ten.]

Five tens; five times ten; as *fifty* men. It may be used as a noun in the plural.

And they sat down by *fifties*. Mark vi.

F I G

FIG, *n.* [L. *figus*; Sp. *figo* or *higo*; It. *fico*; Fr. *figue*; G. *feige*; D. *vog*; Heb. *15*; Ch. *15*.]

1. The fruit of the fig-tree, which is of a round or oblong shape, and a dark purplish color, with a pulp of a sweet taste. But the varieties are numerous; some being blue, others red, and others of a dark brown color. *Encyc.*

2. The fig-tree. *Pope.*

FIG, *v. t.* To insult with fices or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [Little used.] *Shak.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*

FIG-APPLE, *n.* A species of apple. *Johnson.*

FIG-GNAT, *n.* An insect of the fly kind. *Johnson.*

FIG-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

FIG-MARIGOLD, *n.* The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek; the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Fam. of Plants. Miller.*

FIG-PECKER, *n.* [L. *ficedula*.] A bird.

FIG-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Ficus*, growing in warm climates. The receptacle is common, turbinate, carnosous and connivent, inclosing the florets either in the same or in a distinct one. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed. *Encyc.*

To dwell under our vine and fig-tree, is to live in peace and safety. 1 Kings iv.

FIG-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scrophularia*.

Figary, for *vagary*, is not English.

FIGHT, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *fought*, pronounced *faut*. [Sax. *fehtan*, *fehtan*; G. *fechten*; D. *vechten*; Sw. *fackta*; Dan. *fejter*; Ir. *fichim*.]

1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms.

Come and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi.

When two persons or parties contend in person, *fight* is usually followed by *with*. But when we speak of *carrying on war*, in any other form, we may say, to *fight against*.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought against* all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv.

Hazael king of Syria went up, and *fought against* Gath. 2 Kings xii.

It is treason for a man to join an enemy to *fight against* his country. Hence,

To *fight against*, is to act in opposition; to oppose; to strive to conquer or resist.

The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera. Judges v.

2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check. *Shak.*

3. To act as a soldier.

FIGHT, *v. t.* To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies.

I have *fought* a good fight. 2 Tim. iv.

F I G

2. To contend with in battle; to war against. They *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles. The captain *fought* the frigate seven glasses. [Elliptical; *with* being understood.]

FIGHT, *n.* A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships or navies. A duel is called a single *fight* or combat.

2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FIGHTER, *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHTING, *ppr.* Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest.

2. a. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

A host of *fighting* men. 2 Chron. xxvi.

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as a *fighting* field. *Pope.*

FIGHTING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears. 2 Cor. vii.

FIGMENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *figo*, to feign.]

An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the *figments* of idle brains. *Bp. Lloyd.*

FIGULATE, *a.* [L. *figulo*, to fashion, from *figo*, or rather *figo*, which appears to be the root of *figo*.]

Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [Little used.]

FIGURABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIGURABLE, *a.* [from *figure*.] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus lead is *figurable*, but water is not. *Bacon.*

FIGURAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation; as *figural* resemblances.

Figural numbers, in geometry, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial or solid. *Harris.*

FIGURATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus*.] Of a certain determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells.

3. Figurative. [Not used.]

Figurate counterpoint, in music, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords. *Harris.*

Figurate descant, that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornament or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure. *Harris.*

FIGURATED, *a.* Having a determinate form. *Potter.*

FIGURATION, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form. *Bacon.*

2. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music. *Gregory.*

FIGURATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, from *figurer*.]

FIG

1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.
This they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker*.
2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A *figurative* expression, is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used; as,
Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*
3. Abounding with figures of speech; as a description highly *figurative*.
FIGURATIVELY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used *figuratively*, when they express something different from their usual meaning.
- FIGURE**, *n.* *fig'ur*. [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura*, from *figo*, to fix or set; W. *fugyr*, from *fugiau*, to feign. See *Feign*.]
1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite *figures*. A triangle is a *figure* of three sides. A square is a *figure* of four equal sides and equal angles.
2. Shape; form; person; as a lady of elegant *figure*.
A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Richardson*.
3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. Ames made a *figure* in Congress; Hamilton, in the cabinet.
4. Appearance of any kind; as an ill *figure*; a mean *figure*.
5. Magnificence; splendor; as, to live in *figure* and indulgence. *Law*.
6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as the *figure* of a man in plaster.
7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person; as the principal *figures* of a picture; a subordinate *figure*.
8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs.
9. In *logic*, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question. *Watts*.
10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number; as 2. 7. 9.
11. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*
12. In *theology*, type; representative.
Who was the *figure* of him that was to come Rom. v.
13. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions; as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith; youth is the morning of life. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded. *Locke*.

FIL

14. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
15. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.
- FIGURE**, *v. t.* *fig'ur*. To form or mold into any determinate shape.
Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold. *Dryden*.
2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.
3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.
4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.
5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.
The matter of the sacraments *figureth* their end. *Hooker*.
6. To imagine; to image in the mind. *Temple*.
7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as *figured* expressions. [*Little used*.] *Locke*.
9. To note by characters.
As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden*.
10. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations. *Encyc.*
- FIGURE**, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy *figured* at the court of St. Cloud.
- FIGURE-CASTER**, } A pretender to
FIGURE-FLINGER, } astrology. *Obs.*
- FIGURE-STONE**, *n.* A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein.
- FIGURED**, *pp.* Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.
2. In *music*, free and florid.
- FIGURING**, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance.
- FILACEOUS**, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread; Fr. *file*; Sp. *hilo*.] Composed or consisting of threads. *Bacon*.
- FILACER**, *n.* [Norm. *filicer*, from *file*, a thread, or file, L. *filum*, Sp. *hilo*.] An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties. They make out all original processes, real, personal and mixed. *Harris*.
- FILAMENT**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *filamenta*, threads, from *filum*.]
A thread; a fiber. In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed. So the spider's web is composed of *filaments*. The thread-like part of the stamens of plants, is called the *filament*.
- FILAMENTOUS**, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.
- FILANDERS**, *n.* [Fr. *filandres*, from *filum*, a thread.]
A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also, small worms wrapt in a thin skin or net, near the reins of a hawk. *Encyc.*

FIL

- FIL'ATORY**, *n.* [from L. *filum*, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.
This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke*.
- FIL'BERT**, *n.* [L. *avellana*, with which the first syllable corresponds; *fil*, vel.] The fruit of the *Corylus* or hazel; an egg-shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds. *Encyc.*
- FILCH**, *v. t.* [This word, like *pilfer*, is probably from the root of *file* or *peel*, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it. In Sp. *pellizcar* is to pilfer, as *filouter*, in French, is to pick the pocket.]
To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pilage; to take wrongfully from another.
Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden*.
But he that *filches* from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*
- FILCH'ED**, *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.
- FILCH'ER**, *n.* A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.
- FILCH'ING**, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.
- FILCH'INGLY**, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.
- FILE**, *n.* [Fr. *file*, a row; *filet*, a thread; L. *filum*; Sp. *hilo*; Port. *fila*; It. *fila*, *filo*; Russ. *biel*, a thread of flax. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist. W. *filliau*, to twist.]
1. A thread, string or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on *file*.
2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; as a *file* of writs. A *file* is a record of court.
3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; the mode of *arranging and keeping papers being changed, without a change of names*. *Shak.*
4. A roll, list or catalogue.
5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.
- FILE**, *v. t.* To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must be *filed*. An original writ may be *filed* after judgment.
2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. *This is now the more common mode of filing papers in public and private offices*.
3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to *file* a bill in chancery.
- FILE**, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.
- FILE**, *n.* [Sax. *feol*; D. *vil*; G. *feile*; Sw. and Dan. *fil*, a file; Russ. *pila*, a saw; perhaps connected in origin with *polish*, which see. Class Bl. No. 30. 32. 33. 45.]
An instrument used in smoothing and polish-

ing metals, formed of iron or steel, and cut in little furrows.

FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilevayu*, and *spilivayu*, to file.]

1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish.
2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; as, to *file* off a tooth.
3. [from *defile*.] To foul or defile. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FILE-CUTTER, *n.* A maker of files.

FILED, *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file.

FILE-LEADER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file. *Cyc.*

FILEMOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*, a dead leaf.] A yellowish brown color; the color of a faded leaf. *Swift.*

FILER, *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

FILIAL, *a. fil'yal.* [Fr. *filial*; It. *filiale*; Sp. *filial*; from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, Sp. *hijo*, Coptic *fatu*, Sans. *bala* or *bali*. It agrees in elements with *foal* and *pullus*. The Welsh has *hiliaw* and *eppiliaw*, to bring forth; *hil* and *eppil*, progeny.]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. *Filial* love is such an affection as a child naturally bears to his parents. *Filial* duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.
2. Bearing the relation of a son.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *filius*, a son.]

1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity*. *Hale.*
2. Adoption.

FILIFORM, *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *form*.]

Having the form of a thread or filament; of equal thickness from top to bottom; as a *filiform* style or peduncle. *Martyn.*

FILIGRANE, *n.* sometimes written *filigree*. [L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain.]

A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed. *Encyc.*

FILIGRANED, or **FILIGREED**, *a.* Ornamented with filigrane. *Taller.*

FILING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FILINGS, *n. plu.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as *filings* of iron.

FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan*, *gefillan*; D. *vullen*; G. *fullen*; Sw. *fylla*; Dan. *fylder*, to fill; Fr. *fouler*, to *full*, to tread, that is, to press, to crowd; *foule*, a crowd; Gr. *πλύνω*, *πλύνω*; allied perhaps to *fold* and *felt*; Ir. *fillim*; Gr. *πλύνω*; *πλύνω*, to stuff; L. *pilus*, *pileus*. We are told that the Gr. *πλύνω*, to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. *pellō*, and contracted into *pellō*, it is rendered to *fill*, and *πλύνω* is full. If a vowel was originally used between *π* and *λ*, in these words, they coincide with *fill*; and the L. *pleo*, [for *peleo*,] in all its compounds, is the same word. In Russ.

polnei is full; *polnyu*, to fill. See Class Bl. No. 9. 11. 12. 15. 22. 30. 45. 47.]

1. Properly, to press; to crowd; to stuff. Hence, to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; as, to *fill* a basket, a bottle, a vessel.

Fill the water-pots with water: and they *filled* them to the brim. John ii.

2. To store; to supply with abundance. Be fruitful, and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas. Gen. i.

3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent. The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi.

4. To satisfy; to content. Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to *fill* so great a multitude? Matt. xv.
5. To glut; to surfeit. Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*. *Bacon.*

6. To make plump; as, in a good season the grain is well *filled*. In the summer of 1816, the driest and coldest which the oldest man remembered, the rye was so well *filled*, that the grain protruded beyond the husk, and a shock yielded a peck more than in common years.
7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities; as, the sails were *filled*.
8. To supply with liquor; to pour into; as, to *fill* a glass for a guest.
9. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or vacancy. *Hamilton.*
10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; as, a king *fills* a throne; the president *fills* the office of chief magistrate; the speaker of the house *fills* the chair.
11. In *seamanship*, to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.

To *fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.

To *fill up*, to make full. It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

But in this and many other cases, the use of *up* weakens the force of the phrase.

2. To occupy; to fill. Seek to *fill up* life with useful employments.
3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to *fill up* a given space.
4. To engage or employ; as, to *fill up* time.
5. To complete; as, to *fill up* the measure of sin. Matt. xxiii.
6. To complete; to accomplish.

—And *fill up* what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. Col. i.

FILL, *v. i.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. Rev. xviii.

2. To grow or become full. Corn *fills* well in a warm season. A mill-pond *fills* during the night.
3. To glut; to satiate.

To *fill up*, to grow or become full. The channel of the river *fills up* with sand, every spring.

FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the *fill*. Take your *fill* of joy.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*, and dwell therein in safety. Lev. xxv.

FILLAGREE. [See *Filigrane*.]

FILL'ED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILL'ER, *n.* One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

2. That which fills any space. *Dryden.*
3. One that supplies abundantly.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *fillet*, a thread, from *file*, L. *filum*.]

1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head. A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; applied to *veal*; as a *fillet* of veal.
3. Meat rolled together and tied round. *Swift.*

4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding; called also *listel*.

5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloke. *Encyc.*

6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain moldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c., especially when painted white, by way of enrichment. *Encyc.*

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests. *Encyc.*

FIL'LET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or little band.

2. To adorn with an astragal. Ex. xxxviii.

FIL'LIBEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg*.] A little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.

FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILL'ING, *n.* A making full; supply.

2. The woof in weaving.

FIL'LIP, *v. t.* [probably from the root of L. *pellō*, like *pell*, W. *fil*. See *Filly*.]

To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with some violence.

FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *filawg*, from *fil*, a scud, a dart; coinciding with Fr. *fille*, L. *filia*, Eng. *foal*, a shoot, issue.]

1. A female or mare colt; a young mare.
2. A young horse. [Not used.] *Tusser.*
3. A wanton girl. *Beaumont.*

FILM, *n.* [Sax. *film*. Qu. W. *fylliau*, to shade or grow over, or It. *velame*, a veil, a film, L. *velamen*, or from L. *pellis*.]

A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In plants, it denotes the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.

FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle. *Shak.*

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtrer*, *seutre*; Sp. *filtrar*; It. *feltro*; properly *felt*, full of wool, lana coacts, this being used for straining liquors.]

A strainer; a piece of woollen cloth, paper

or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted and one end put in the liquor and the other suffered to hang out below the surface of the liquor. Porous stone is often used as a *filter*.

FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FIL'TER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FIL'TER, *n.* [See *Philter*.]

FIL'TERED, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIL'TERING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fyth*, from *ful*, *fula*, foul; D. *ruille*. See *Foul* and *Defile*.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sensual delights. Tillotson.

FILTH'ILY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTH'INESS, *n.* The state of being filthy.

2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

Carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place. 2 Chron. xxix.

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. 2 Cor. vii.

FILTH'Y, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.

He that is filthy, let him be filthy still. Rev. xxii.

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as *filthy lucre*. Tit. i.

FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar*; It. *filtrare*; Fr. *filtrer*. See *Filter*.]

To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FILTRATION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; defecation by passing liquors through woollen cloth, brown paper, or other porous substance, as certain kinds of stone, which permit the liquor to pass, but retain the foreign matter.

FIMBLE-HEMP, *n.* [Female-hemp.] Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

FIM'BRIATE, *a.* [L. *fibria*, a border or fringe.]

In botany, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles. Martyn.

FIM'BRIATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

FIM'BRIATED, *a.* In heraldry, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture. Encyc.

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn*; D. *vin*; Sw. *fena*; Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna* or *penna*. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See *Fine*. Class Bn.]

The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright, and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive

motion; the tail being the instrument of swimming.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FIN'ABLE, *a.* [See *Fine*.] That admits a fine.

2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as a *finable* person or offense.

FIN'AL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. *final*; L. *finalis*; It. *finale*. See *Fine*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as a *final* judgment. The battle of Waterloo was *final* to the power of Buonaparte; it brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which produces the event or effect; the *final* cause is that for which any thing is done.

FIN'ALLY, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover. The contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. Davies.

FINANCE, *n.* *finans'*. [Fr. and Norm. *finance*; Arm. *financz*, fine, subsidy. *Finance* is from *fine*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege, a feudal sense. Hence *finance* was originally revenue arising from *fin*es. See *Fine*.]

Revenue; income of a king or state.

The United States, near the close of the revolution, appointed a superintendent of *finance*.

[It is more generally used in the plural.]

FINAN'CES, *n. plu.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition. The *finances* were exhausted.

2. The income or resources of individuals. [But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue.]

FINAN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue; as *financial* concerns or operations. Anderson.

FINAN'CIALLY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as *financially* effective exports, all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad. Walsh.

FINANCIE'R, *n.* [In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.]

1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.

3. One who is entrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.

4. One skilled in banking operations.

FIN'ARY, *n.* [from *fine*, *refine*.] In iron works, the second forge at the iron-mill. [See *Finery*.] Dict.

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *fin*; G. *fin*; D. *vink*; It. *piccione*; W. *pin*, fine, gay, a *finch*.] A bird. But *finch* is used chiefly in composition; as *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*. These belong to the genus *Fringilla*.

FIND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *found*. [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden*; D. *vinden*, or *vynen*; Sw. *finna*; Dan. *finder*. This word coincides in origin with the L. *venio*; but in sense, with *invenio*. The primary sense is to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on; and the Sw. *finna* is rendered not only by *invenire*, but by *offendere*. So in Sp. *venir*, to come, and to assault. It is probable therefore that *find* and *fend* are

from one root. Ar. فنى to come. Class Bn. No. 21. See also No. 7.]

1. Literally, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? and when she hath found it— Luke xv.

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.

He saith to him, we have found the Messiah. John i.

3. To obtain by seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. Matt. vii.

4. To meet with.

In woods and forests thou art found. Cowley.

5. To discover or know by experience.

The torrid zone is now found habitable. Cowley.

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. Matt. vii.

7. To discover by study, experiment or trial. Air and water are found to be compound substances. Alchemists long attempted to find the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet found.

8. To gain; to have; as, to find leisure for a visit.

9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. I found his opinions to accord with my own.

10. To catch; to detect.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter. Locke.

In this sense find is usually followed by out.

11. To meet.

In ill's their business and their glory find. Cowley.

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy.

Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure. Is. lviii.

13. To select; to choose; to designate.

I have found David my servant. Ps. lxxxix.

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion and decide between parties, as a jury. The jury find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant. They find the accused to be guilty.

15. To determine and declare by verdict. The jury have found a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.

16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. The grand jury have found a bill against the accused, or they find a true bill.

17. To supply; to furnish. Who will find the money or provisions for this expedition? We will find ourselves with provisions and clothing.

18. To discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding. We first sounded and found bottom at the depth of ninety five fathoms on the Sole bank.

To find one's self, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. Pray, sir, how do you find yourself this morning.

To find in, to supply; to furnish; to provide. He finds his nephew in money, victuals and clothes.

To find out. To invent; to discover something before unknown.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold—and to find out every device. 2 Chron. ii.

2. To unriddle; to solve; as, to find out the meaning of a parable or an enigma.

3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; as, to find out a secret.

4. To understand; to comprehend.

Canst thou by searching find out God? Job xi.

5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light; as, to find out a thief or a thief; to find out a trick.

To find fault with, to blame; to censure.

FINDER, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

FINDFAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviller.

FINDFAULTING, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.

FINDING, *ppr.* Discovering.

FINDING, *n.* Discovery; the act of discovering.

2. In law, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FINDY, *a.* [Sax. *findig*, heavy; *gefindig*, capacious; Dan. *fyndig*, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from *fynd*, force, energy, emphasis, strength; probably from crowding, tension, stretching, from *find*.]

Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial. Obs.

A cold May and a windy.

Makes the barn fat and findy.

Old Prov. Junius.

FINE, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, whence *finesse*; Sp. Port. *fino*, whence *finezza*; It. *fino*, whence *finezza*; Dan. *fin*; Sw. *fin*; G. *fein*; D. *syn*; hence to refine. The Ir. has *fon*; and the W. *fain*, *feined*, signify rising

to a point, as a cone. Ar. *afana*, to diminish. Class Bn. No 29.]

1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as a fine thread; fine silk; a fine hair. We say also, fine sand, fine particles.

2. Subtil; thin; tenuous; as, fine spirits evaporate; a finer medium opposed to a grosser.

3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp; as the fine edge of a razor.

4. Made of fine threads; not coarse; as fine linen or cambric.

5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or for-

eign matter; as fine gold or silver; wine is not good till fine.

6. Refined.

Those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. Bacon.

7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as a fine taste; a fine sense.

8. Subtil; artful; dextrous. [See *Finess*.]

Bacon.

9. Subtil; sly; fraudulent.

Hubberd's Tale.

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine. Dryden.

11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity.

The lady has a fine person, or a fine face.

12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. He was one of the finest gentlemen of his age.

13. Accomplished in learning; excellent; as a fine scholar.

14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as a man of fine genius.

15. Amiable; noble; ingenious; excellent; as a man of a fine mind.

16. Showy; splendid; elegant; as a range of fine buildings; a fine house or garden; a fine view.

17. Ironically, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, has the finest mad devil of jealousy in him, Master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. Shak.

Fine Arts, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure; as poetry, music, painting and sculpture.

The uses of this word are so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, fine, in popular language, expresses whatever is excellent, showy or magnificent.

FINE, *n.* [This word is the basis of *finance*, but I have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. Junius says that *ffin*, in Cimbric, is a mulct, and *finio*, to fine. The word seems to be the L. *finis*, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a final agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal. See *פנה* funah. Class Bn. No. 23.]

1. In a feudal sense, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands.

Spelman.

2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. This in England was exacted only from the king's tenants in capite.

Blackstone.

3. A sum of money paid to the king or state by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment. Fines are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose a fine for a particular offense.

In fine. [Fr. *enfin*; L. *in* and *finis*.] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t.* [See *Fine*, the adjective.] To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to fine wine.

[This is the most general use of this word.]

2. To purify, as a metal; as, to fine gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use *refine*; but *fine* is proper. Job xxviii. Prov. xvii.

3. To make less coarse; as, to fine grass.

[Not used.] Mortimer.

4. To decorate; to adorn. [Not in use.] Shak.

FINE, *v. t.* [See *Fine*, the noun.] To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, payable to the government, for a crime or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were fined ten dollars and imprisoned a month.

2. *v. i.* To pay a fine. [Not used.] Oldham.

FINEDRAW, *v. t.* [fine and draw.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

Johnson.

FINEDRAWER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINEDRAWING, *n.* Renting; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

Encyc.

FINEFINGERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work.

Johnson.

FINESPOKEN, *a.* Using fine phrases.

Chesterfield.

FINESPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.

FINESTILL, *v. t.* To distill spirit from melasses, treacle or some preparation of saccharine matter.

Encyc.

FINESTILLER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or melasses.

Encyc.

FINESTILLING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from melasses or treacle.

Encyc.

FINED, *pp.* Refined; purified; defecated.

2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINELESS, *a.* Endless; boundless. [Not used.] Shak.

FINELY, *adv.* In minute parts; as a substance finely pulverized.

2. To a thin or sharp edge; as an instrument finely sharpened.

3. Gaily; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. She was finely attired.

4. With elegance or beauty.

Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.

Addison.

5. With advantage; very favorably; as a house or garden finely situated.

6. Nicely; delicately; as a stuff finely wrought.

7. Purely; completely.

Clarendon.

8. By way of irony, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice. He is finely caught in his own snare.

FINENESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*.] Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as the fineness of a thread or silk. Hence,

2. Consisting of fine threads; as fine linen.

3. Smallness; minuteness; as the fineness of sand or particles; the fineness of soil or mold.

FIN

FIN

FIR

4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as the *fineness* of wine or other liquor; the *fineness* of gold.
5. Niceness; delicacy; as the *fineness* of taste.
6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as the *fineness* of an edge.
7. Elegance; beauty; as *fineness* of person.
8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as the *fineness* of genius.
9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance; as the *fineness* of clothes or dress.
10. Clearness; as the *fineness* of complexion.
11. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity; as the *fineness* of wit.
12. Smoothness. *Drayton.*
- FINER, *n.* One who refines or purifies. *Prov. xxv. 4.*
2. *a.* Comparative of *fine*.
- FINERY, *n.* Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance; as the *finery* of a dress.
2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.
3. In iron-works, the second forge at the iron-mills. [See *Finary*.]
- FINESS', } [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*; Sp. *finesse*, } *n.* *fineza*; properly, *fineness*.]
- Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.
- FINESS', *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.
- FINESSING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.
- FIN-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.
- FIN-FOOTED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane. *Brown.*
- FIN'GER, *n.* *fin'ger*. [Sax. *finger*, from *fengan*, to take or seize; G. Sw. Dan. *id.*; D. *vinger*. But *n* is not radical, for the Goth. is *figgrs*.]
1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. The fingers have joints which peculiarly fit them to be the instruments of catching, seizing and holding. When we speak of the fingers generally, we include the thumb; as the *five* fingers. But we often make a distinction. The *fingers* and thumb consist of fifteen bones; three to each. The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.
2. A certain measure. We say a *finger's* breadth, or the breadth of the four *fingers*, or of three *fingers*.
3. The hand. *Waller*
Who teacheth my *fingers* to fight. *Ps. cxliv.*
4. The *finger* or *fingers* of God, in scripture, signify his power, strength or operation. The magicians said to Pharaoh, this is the *finger* of God. *Ex. viii.*
5. In music, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument. She has a good *finger*. *Busby.*
- FIN'GER, *v. t.* To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. The covetous man delights to *finger* money.
2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer. *South.*
3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. *Shak.*
4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.
5. To handle without violence. *Bp. Hall.*
- FIN'GER, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. *Busby.*
- FIN'GER-BOARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. *Wood.*
- FINGERED, *pp.* Played on; handled; touched.
2. *a.* Having fingers. In botany, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.
- FIN'GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, asplenium. *Johnson.*
- FIN'GERING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.
- FIN'GERING, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling. *Grew.*
2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. *Shak.*
3. Delicate work made with the fingers. *Spenser.*
- FIN'GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- FIN'GER-STONE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow. *Johnson.*
- FIN'GLE-FANGLE, *n.* A trifle. [Vulgar.] *Hudibras.*
- FIN'GRIGO, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Pisonia*. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum. *Lee. Ed. Encyc.*
- FIN'ICAL, *a.* [from *fine*.] Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to great nicety or superfluous elegance; as a *finical* fellow.
2. Affectedly nice or showy; as a *finical* dress.
- FIN'ICALLY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.
- FIN'ICALNESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness. *Warburton.*
- FINING, *ppr.* [See *Fine*, the verb.] Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating; separating from extraneous matter.
2. [See *Fine*, the noun.] Imposing a fine or pecuniary penalty.
- FIN'ING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.
- FINIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.
- FIN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finicza*; Fr. *finir*; L. *finio*, from *finis*, an end, Ir. *fuin*, W. *fin*. Class Bn. No. 23.]
1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete; as, to *finish* a house; to *finish* a journey.
Thus the heavens and the earth were *finished*. *Gen. ii.*
2. To make perfect.
Episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome.*
3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to.
Seventy weeks are determined on thy people, and on thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and make an end of sins. *Dan. ix.*
4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended. In this sense it is frequently used in the participle of the perfect tense as an adjective. It is a *finished* performance. He is a *finished* scholar.
- FIN'ISHED, *pp.* Completed; ended; done; perfected.
2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.
- FIN'ISHER, *n.* One who finishes; one who completely performs. *Shak.*
2. One who puts an end to. *Hooker.*
3. One who completes or perfects.
Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. *Heb. xii.*
- FIN'ISHING, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.
- FIN'ISHING or FIN'ISH, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish. *Warburton.*
- FIN'ITE, *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*, as *finite* number, *finite* existence; applied to this life, we say, a *finite* being, *finite* duration.
- FIN'ITELY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only. *Stirling fleet.*
- FIN'ITENESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as the *finiteness* of our natural powers.
- FIN'ITUDE, *n.* Limitation. [Not used.] *Cheyne.*
- FIN'LESS, *a.* [from *fin*.] Destitute of fins; as *finless* fish. *Shak.*
- FIN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin; as a *fin-like* oar. *Dryden.*
- FINN, *n.* A native of Finland, in Europe.
- FIN'NED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side; applied to a plow. *Mortimer.*
- FIN'NIKIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as *finny* fish; *finny* tribes; *finny* prey. *Dryden. Pope.*
- FIN'-TOED, *a.* [fin and toe.] Palmiped; paluated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.
- FINO'CHIO, *n.* [It. *finocchio*.] A variety of fennel.
- FIN'SCALE, *n.* A river fish, called the rudd. *Chambers.*
- FIP'PLE, *n.* [L. *fibula*.] A stopper. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*
- FIR, *n.* [W. *pyr*, what shoots to a point, a fir-tree; Sax. *furh-trudu*, fir-wood; G. *föhre*; Sw. *furu-trä*; Dan. *fyrr-træ*. The Dutch call it *sparre-boom*, spar-tree.] The name of several species of the genus *Pinus*; as the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, hemlock fir, and oriental fir.
- FIR-TREE. [See *Fir*.]
- FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr*; G. *feuer*; D. *vuur*; Dan. Sw. *fyr*; Gr. *νῦρ*. Qu. Coptic, *pira*, the sun; New Guinea, *for*. The radical sense of *fire* is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of *fire*, it coincides with L. *furo*. It may be from shining or consuming. See Class Br. No. 2. 6. 9. 30.]
1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the unknown cause of the sensation of heat and of the retrocession of the homogeneous particles of bodies from one another, producing expansion, and thus enlarging all their dimensions; one of the causes of magnetism, as evinced by Dr. Hare's calorimeter. *Silliman.*
In the popular acceptance of the word, fire is the effect of combustion. The combustible body ignited or heated to redness we call *fire*; and when ascending in a stream

or body, we call it *flame*. A piece of charcoal in combustion, is of a red color and very hot. In this state it is said to be on *fire*, or to contain *fire*. When combustion ceases, it loses its redness and extreme heat, and we say, the *fire* is extinct.

2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. We kindle a *fire* in the morning, and at night we rake up the *fire*. Anthracite will maintain *fire* during the night.

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration. Newburyport and Savannah have suffered immense losses by *fire*. The great *fire* in Boston in 1711 consumed a large part of the town.

4. Light; luster; splendor.

Stars, hide your *fires*!

Shak.

5. Torture by burning.

Prior.

6. The instrument of punishment; or the punishment of the impenitent in another state.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Is. xxxiii.

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears?

Shak.

8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper.

Atterbury.

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression.

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*.

Pope.

10. The passion of love; ardent affection.

The God of love retires;

Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*.

Pope.

11. Ardor; heat; as the *fire* of zeal or of love.

12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention.

13. Trouble; affliction.

When thou walkest through the *fire*, thou shalt not be burnt. Is. xliii.

To set on *fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.

St. Anthony's fire, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the Erysipelas.

Wild fire, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It is made by a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum and bitumen. It is called also Greek *fire*.

Encyc.

FIRE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; as, to fire a house or chimney; to fire a pile.

Dryden.

2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as, to fire with anger or revenge.

3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to fire the genius.

4. To drive by fire. [Little used.]

Shak.

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to fire a musket or cannon.

6. To cauterize; a term in farriery.

FIRE, *v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge artillery or firearms. They fired on the town.

FIREARMS, *n. plu.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, &c.

FIRE-ARROW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships.

Encyc.

FIREBALL, *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion.

2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and disintegrates.

FIREBARE, *n.* In old writers, a beacon.

Cyc.

FIREBARREL, *n.* A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.

Encyc.

FIREBAVIN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships.

Encyc.

FIREBLAST, *n.* A disease in hops, chiefly towards the later periods of their growth.

Cyc.

FIREBOTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled.

England.

FIREBRAND, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

Bacon.

FIREBRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIREBRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

Swift.

FIREBUCKET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRECLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.

Cyc.

FIRECOCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE-COMPANY, *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRECROSS, *n.* Something used in Scotland as a signal to take arms; the ends being burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood.

Johnson.

FIRE, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

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FIREPAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire. Ex. xxvii.

FIREPLACE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

FIREPLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

FIREPOT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

FIRER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.

FIRESHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling irons to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

Encyc.

FIRESHOVEL, *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

FIRESIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

FIRESTICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand.

Digby.

FIRESTONE, *n.* A fossil, the pyrite. [See Pyrite.]

2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat.

FIREWARD, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIREWARDEN, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIREWOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIREWORK, *n.* Usually in the plural, *fireworks*.

Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions. This word is applied also to various combustible preparations used in war.

FIREWORKER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FIRING, *pp.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.

FIRING, *n.* The act of discharging firearms.

2. Fuel; firewood or coal.

Mortimer.

FIRING-IRON, *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots.

Encyc.

FIRK, *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise. [Not used.]

Hudibras.

FIRKIN, *n.* *fur'kin*. [The first syllable is probably the Dan. *fire*, D. *vier*, four, and the latter, as in *kilderkin*.]

A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. It is nine gallons of beer, or eight gallons of ale, soap or herrings. In America, the *firkin* is rarely used, except for butter or lard, and signifies a small vessel or cask of indeterminate size, or of different sizes, regulated by the statutes of the different states.

FIRLOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The oat firloft contains 21½ pints of that country; the wheat firloft 224 cubic inches; the barley firloft 21 standard pints.

Encyc.

FIRM, *a. ferm.* [L. *firmitas*; Fr. *ferme*; Sp. *firme*; It. *fermo*; W. *fyrw*. This Welsh word may be from the Latin. The root of the word is probably Celtic; W. *fēr*, hard, solid; *fyr*, a solid; *feru*, to concrete or congeal, to fix, to freeze. This is the root of L. *ferrum*, iron.]

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pressed; compact; hard; solid; as *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; some species of wood are more *firm* than others; a cloth of *firm* texture.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent or supporter; a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution.

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to *fluid*; as *firm* land.

FIRM, *n. firm*. A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as the *firm* of Hope & Co.

FIRM, *v. t. firm*. [*L. firmo*.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.

Dryden.

This word is rarely used, except in poetry.

In prose, we use *confirm*.

FIRMAMENT, *n. firmament*. [*L. firmamentum*, from *firmus*, *firmo*.]

The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

In *scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with *regio*, *region*, and *reach*. The original therefore does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars appear to be placed, and are really seen.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament*. *Ibid.* i. 14.

FIRMAMENTAL, *a. firmament*. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

Dryden.

FIRMAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.

FIRMED, *pp. firm'd*. Established; confirmed.

FIRMING, *ppr. firm'ing*. Settling; making firm and stable.

FIRMITUDE, *n. firmitude*. Strength; solidity. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall*.

FIRMITY, *n. firmity*. Strength; firmness. [*Not used.*] *Chillingworth*.

FIRMLESS, *a. firmless*. Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control.

Pope.

FIRMLY, *adv. firm'ly*. Solidly; compactly; closely; as particles of matter *firmly* cohering.

2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the scriptures. His resolution is *firmly* fixed. He *firmly* adheres to his party.

FIRMNESS, *n. firmness*. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as the *firmness* of wood, stone, cloth or other substance.

2. Stability; strength; as the *firmness* of a union, or of a confederacy.

3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as the *firmness* of a purpose or resolution; the *firmness* of a man, or of his courage; *firmness* of mind or soul.

4. Certainty; soundness; as the *firmness* of notions or opinions.

FIRST, *a. first*. [*Sax. first* or *fyrst*, *Sw. forste*, *Dan. forste*, *first*; *G. first*, *D. vorst*, *Dan. fyrste*, a prince, that is, *first* man. It is the superlative of *fore*, *fyr*, before, advanced, that is, *forest*, *fyrrest*, from *Sax. faran*, to go, or a root of the same family. See *Fare* and *For*.]

1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as the *first* man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence,

2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the *first* man. Cain was the *first* murderer. Monday was the *first* day of January.

3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as, 1 is the *first* number.

4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity or excellence. Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece. Burke was one of the *first* geniuses of his age. Give God the *first* place in your affections.

FIRST, *adv. first*. Before any thing else in the order of time.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii.

2. Before all others in place or progression. Let the officers enter the gate *first*.

3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. *First*, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.

4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks *first* in public estimation.

At first, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin. *First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*.

Dryden.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, *a. first* produced; the eldest of children.

Milton.

FIRST-BORN, *a. first* brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as the *first-born* son.

2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ is called the *first-born* of every creature. Col. i.

FIRST-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

The *first-born* of the poor are the most wretched. Is. xiv.

The *first-born* of death is the most terrible death. Job. xviii.

FIRST-CREATED, *a. created* before any other.

Milton.

FIRST-FRUIT, } *n.* The fruit or produce

FIRST-FRUIT, } *n.* first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

2. The first profits of any thing. In the church of England, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year.

Encyc.

3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice.

FIRSTLING, *a. first* produced; as *firstling* males. Deut. xv.

FIRSTLING, *n.* The first produce or offspring; applied to beasts; as the *firstlings* of cattle.

2. The thing first thought or done. [*Not used.*]

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be the *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

FIRST-RATE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; preeminent; as a *first-rate* scholar or painter.

2. Being of the largest size; as a *first-rate* ship.

FISC, *n.* [*L. fiscus*; *Fr. fisc*; *Sp. fisco*; *It. id.* *Fiscus*, *φίσκος*, signifies a basket or hanaper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets, *Eng. whist*. The word coincides in elements with *basket*, and *L. fascia*, twigs being the primitive bands.]

The treasury of a prince or state; hence, to *confiscate* is to take the goods of a criminal and appropriate them to the public treasury.

FISCAL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

The *fiscal* arrangements of government.

Hamilton.

FISCAL, *n.* Revenue; the income of a prince or state.

2. A treasurer.

Swinburne.

FISH, *n.* [*Sax. fisc*; *D. visch*; *G. fisch*; *Dan. and Sw. fisk*; *Sp. pez*; *It. pesce*; *Fr. poisson*; verb, *pêcher*, *pescher*; *Arm. peak*; *W. pysg*; *L. piscis*; *Ir. iasc*. This animal may be named from its rapid motion. In *W. fysg* is hasty, impetuous.]

An animal that lives in water. *Fish* is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Linné into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the gill-lid; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in popular language, called fishes, and have been so classed by some naturalists; but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, like quadrupeds. The term *fish* has been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-fish, lobsters, &c. We use *fish*, in the singular, for fishes in general or the whole race.

2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply *flesh* to land animals.

FISH, *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.

FISH, *v. t.* To search by raking or sweeping; as, to *fish* the jakes for papers.

Swift.

2. In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To catch; to draw out or up; as, to *fish* up a human body when sunk; to *fish* an anchor.

FISH, *n.* In ships, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor, towards the top of the bow.

2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged.

FIS

FISH'ER, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

2. A species of weasel. *Pennant.*

FISH'ERBOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISH'ERMAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod and whale fishery.

FISH'ERTOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Carew.*

FISH'ERY, *n.* The business of catching fish. *Addison.*

2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of England or Scotland, or on the banks of rivers.

FISH'FUL, *a.* Abounding with fish; as a fishful pond. *Carew.*

FISH'GIG, *n.* An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH/HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

FISH/ING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar to strengthen it.

FISH/ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.

2. A fishery. *Spenser.*

FISH/ING-FROG, *n.* The toad-fish, or Lophius, whose head is larger than the body. *Encyc.*

FISH/ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISH/KETTLE, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

FISH/LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*

FISH/MARKET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.

FISH/MEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

FISH/MONGER, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

FISH/POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

FISH/ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit room. *Mar. Dict.*

FISH/SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

FISH/WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale. *Beaum.*

FISH/WOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.

FISH/Y, *a.* Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish; as the fishy flood. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as a fishy form; a fishy taste or smell.

FIS/SILE, *a.* [*L. fissilis*, from *fissus*, divided, from *findo*, to split.]

That may be split, cleft or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone. *Newton.*

FISSIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FIS/SIPED, *a.* [*L. fissus*, divided, and *pes*, foot.] Having separate toes.

FIS/SIPED, *n.* An animal whose toes are

separate, or not connected by a membrane. *Brown.*

FIS/SURE, *n.* fish'ure. [*Fr.* from *L. fissura*, from *findo*, to split.]

1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as the fissure of a rock.

2. In surgery, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force. *Encyc.*

3. In anatomy, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side. *Coze.*

FIS/SURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture. *Wiseman.*

FIS/SURED, *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.

FIST, *n.* [*Sax. fyst*; *D. vuist*; *G. faust*; *Russ. piast*; *Bohem. bost*. *Qu.* is it from the root of *fast*?] The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

FIST, *v. t.* To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FIST/ICUFFS, *n.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing. *Swift.*

FIST/TULA, *n.* [*L.*; *Eng. whistle*.] Properly, a pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.

2. In surgery, a deep, narrow and callous ulcer, generally arising from abscesses. It differs from a sinus, in being callous.

Fistula lachrymalis, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears. *Coze. Sharp.*

FIST/TULAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

FIST/TULATE, *v. t.* To become a pipe or fistula.

FIST/TULATE, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe. [*Little used.*]

FIST/TULIFORM, *a.* [*fistula* and *form*.] Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactite often occurs fistuliform. *Phillips.*

FIST/TULOUS, *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as a fistulous ulcer. *Wiseman.*

FIT, *n.* [*Qu. W. fith*, a gliding or darting motion. The French express the sense of this word by *boutade*, from *bout*, the primary sense of which is to shoot or push out. It seems to be allied to *L. peto*, to assault, or to *Eng. pet*, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attack, or a start. See *Fit*, suitable.]

1. The invasion, exacerbation or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague, after intermission, as a cold fit. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases, as a fit of the gout or stone; and in general, to a disease however continued, as a fit of sickness.

2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy; hysteric fits.

3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval. He moves by fits and starts.

By fits my swelling grief appears. *Addison.*

4. A temporary affection or attack; as a fit

of melancholy, or of grief; a fit of pleasure.

5. Disorder; distemperature. *Shak.*

6. [*Sax. fitt*, a song.] Anciently, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto. *Lye. Johnson.*

FIT, *a.* [*Flemish, vitten*; *G. pass*, fit, and a pace; *passen*, to be fit, suitable, right. This is from the root of *Eng. pass*; *D. pas*, time, season; *van pas*, fitting, fit, convenient; *Eng. pat*; *Dan. passer*, to be fit. In *L. competo*, whence *compatible*, signifies properly to meet or to fall on, hence to suit or be fit, from *peto*. This is probably the same word. The primary sense is to come to, to fall on, hence to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To come or fall, is the primary sense of time or season, as in the Dutch. See *Class Bd. No. 45. 64.* and *Class Bz. No. 52. 53. 70.*]

1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming. Is it fit to say to a king, thou art wicked? *Job xxxiv.*

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. *Col. iii.*

2. Qualified; as men of valor fit for war.

No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke ix.*

FIT, *v. t.* To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.

The carpenter—marketh it out with a line, he fitteth it with planes. *Is. xlv.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor fits his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he fits a coat to his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to fit a ship for a long voyage. Fit yourself for action or defense.

4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to fit a student for college.

To fit out, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or means; as, to fit out a privateer.

To fit up, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to fit up a house for a guest.

FIT, *v. i.* To be proper or becoming. Nor fits it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*

2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat fits very well. But this is an elliptical phrase.

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.

FITCH/ET, *n.* A polecat; a founmart. [*W. FITCH/ET*, *n.* *gwicyll* or *gwicyn*.]

FIT/FUL, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits. *Shak.*

FIT/LY, *adv.* Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim fitly applied.

2. Commodiously; conveniently.

FIT/MENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FIT/NESS, *n.* Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as the fitness of things to their use.

2. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness; as the fitness of measures or laws.

3. Preparation; qualification; as a student's fitness for college.

4. Convenience; the state of being fit.

FIX

FITTED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FITTER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FITTING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FITTINGLY, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*

FITZ, Norm. *files*, *fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son, is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz*.

FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif*; D. *vuf*; G. *fünf*; Sw. Dan. *fem*; W. *pum*, *pump*; Arm. *pemp*.] Four and one added; the half of ten; as *five* men; *five* loaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.

Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. Matt. xxv.

FIVEBAR, } *a.* Having five bars; as
FIVEBARRED, } *a.* a fivebarred gate.

FIVECLEFT, *a.* Quinquedid; divided into five segments.

FIVEFOLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FIVELEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

FIVELEAFED, *a.* Having five leaves; as *fiveleaved* clover, or *cinquefoil*.

FIVELOBED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

FIVEPARTED, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball.

FIVES or VIVES, *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. *Encyc.*

FIVETOOOTHED, *a.* Having five teeth.

FIVEVALVED, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*

FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer*; Sp. *fixar*; It. *fissare*; L. *fixus*, *figo*. Class Bg.]

1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by *fixed* laws.
2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince *fixed* his residence at York. The seat of our government is *fixed* at Washington in the district of Columbia. Some men have no *fixed* opinions.
3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook.
4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.
5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to *fix* the attention. The preacher *fixes* the attention of his audience, or the hearers *fix* their attention on the preacher.
6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platina, are among the most *fixed* bodies.
7. To transfix; to pierce. [Little used.] *Sandys.*
8. To withhold from motion.
9. In popular use, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; to *fix* the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of *set*, in the phrase, to *set* a razor.

FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* forever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.
3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal;

FIZ

to become hard and malleable; as a metallic substance. *Bacon.*

To *fix* on, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on. The contracting parties have *fixed* on certain leading points. The legislature *fixed* on Wethersfield as the place for a State Prison.

FIXABLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIXATION, *n.* The act of fixing.

2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as *fixation* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*
3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [Little used.]
To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*
4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the *fixation* of gold or other metals. *Bacon. Encyc.*
5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed. *Glanville.*

FIXED, *pp.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

Fixed air, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also *aerial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and more generally, *carbonic acid*.

Fixed bodies, are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

Fixed oils, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from *volatile* or *essential oils*.

FIXEDLY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, *n.* A state of being fixed: stability; firmness; steadfastness; as *a fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject.

2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the *fixedness* of gold.
3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity. *Bentley.*

FIXIDITY, *n.* Fixedness. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

FIXITY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts: that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat. *Newton.*

FIXTURE, *n.* Position. *Shak.*

2. Fixedness; firm pressure; as the *fixture* of the foot. *Shak.*
3. Firmness; stable state.
4. That which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c., and which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes to another house.

FIXURE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness. [Little used.] *Shak.*

FIZGIG, *n.* A fishgig, which see.

2. A gadding flirting girl.

FLA

3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, } *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.
FIZ/ZLE, }

FLAB/BINESS, *n.* [See *Flabby*.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLAB/BY, *a.* [W. *lib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *libin*, flaccid, lank; *lipa*, flaccid, lank, *flapping*; *lipau*, to become flabby, to droop; *lipanu*, to make glib or smooth. *Flabby*, *flap*, and *glib* appear to be from the same root.]

Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as *flabby* flesh. *Swift.*

FLAC/CID, *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flacces*, to hang down, to *flag*; Sp. *floro*; Port. *fraro*; Ir. *floch*; W. *llac*, and *llag*, slack, sluggish, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken, to relax, to droop; *llaca*, slop, mud; *lleigiau*, to flag, to lag, to skulk; *lleigus*, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that *flaccid*, *flag*, *slack*, *sluggish*, *slow*, and *lag*, are all of this family. See Class Lg. No. 40. 41. 42. 43.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh.

FLAC/CIDNESS, } Laxity; limberness;
FLACCIDITY, } *n.* want of firmness or stiffness. *Wiseman.*

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llaciaw*, or *llaciaw*, to relax, to droop; *llegu*, to flag; L. *flacces*; Sp. *flaquear*; Port. *fraguar*, to flag; Ir. *lag*, weak. See *Flaccid*. The sense is primarily to bend, or rather to recede, to lag.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag*.
3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength *flags*.
4. To become dull or languid.
The pleasures of the town begin to *flag*. *Swift.*

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop; as, to *flag* the wings. *Prior.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llac*; Ir. *liag*, a broad flat stone; allied perhaps to *lay*.] A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.
The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llac*, a blade.] An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, *n.* [G. *flagge*; D. *vlag*, *vlagge*; Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagge*; allied probably to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.]

An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In the army, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the marine, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron. In the British navy, an admiral's *flag* is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-

F L A

head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head.

To strike or lower the flag, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission. To strike the flag in an engagement, is the sign of surrendering.

To hang out the white flag, is to ask quarter; or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The red flag, is a sign of defiance or battle.

To hang the flag half mast high, is a token or signal of mourning.

Flag-officer, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.

Flag-ship, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.

Flag-staff, the staff that elevates the flag.

FLAG/BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

FLAG/STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement. *Johnson.*

FLAG/WORM, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge. *Walton.*

FLAG/ELET, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, from *L. flatus*, by corruption, or Gr. *πλυντος*, *πλυνος*, oblique, and *αυλος*, a flute. *Lunier.*]

A little flute; a small wind instrument of music. *More.*

FLAG/ELLANT, *n.* [*L. flagellans*, from *flagello*, to flog.]

One who whips himself in religious discipline. The flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, AD. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age. *Encyc.*

FLAG/ELLATE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAGELLATION, *n.* [*L. flagello*, to beat or whip, to flog, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge or flail, *D. vlegel*, *G. fegel*, *Fr. fleau*. See *Flail* and *Flog*.]

A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLAG/GED, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG/GINESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG/GING, *ppr.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG/GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff. *Dryden.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as a flaggy apple. *Bacon.*

3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

FLAGI/TIOUS, *a.* [*L. flagitium*, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of *flagrant*.]

1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villainous; atrocious; scandalous; as a flagitious action or crime. *South.*

2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt; wicked; as a flagitious person. *Pope.*

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as flagitious times. *Pope.*

FLAGI/TIOUSLY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLAGI/TIOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villainy.

FLAG/ON, *n.* [*L. lagena*; *Gr. λαγνος*; *Ir.*

clagun; *Fr. flacon*; *Sam. Castel. col.* 3013.]

A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Stay me with *flagons*, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love. *Cant. ii.*

FLA/GRANCY, *n.* [See *Flagrant*.] A burning; great heat; inflammation. *Obs.*

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Excess; enormity; as the *flagrancy* of a crime.

FLA/GRANT, *a.* [*L. flagrans*, from *flagro*, to burn, *Gr. φλεγω*, *φλογω*. In *D. flakkeren* is to blaze.]

1. Burning; ardent; eager; as *flagrant* desires. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; red; flushed. See *Sappho*, at her toilet's greasy task, Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Red; inflamed. The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

[The foregoing senses are unusual.]

4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as a *flagrant* crime.

FLA/GRANTLY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously. *Warton.*

FLA/GRATE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*]

FLAGRA/TION, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]

FLA/IL, *n.* [*D. vlegel*; *G. fegel*; *L. flagellum*; *Fr. flau*. We retain the original verb in *flog*, to strike, to lay on, *L. fligo*, whence *affligo*, to afflict; *Gr. πλῆγῃ*, *L. plaga*, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as *lick* and *lay*. See *Lick*.]

An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear.

FLAKE, *n.* [*Sax. flace*; *D. vlaak*, a hurdle for wool; *vlok*, a flock, a flake, a tuft; *G. flocke*, *fluge*, id.; *Dan. flok*, a herd, and *lok*, a lock or flock of wool; *L. floccus*; *Gr. πλοκή*, *πλοκος*; *It. flocco*; *Ir. flocas*. *Flake* and *flock* are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected perhaps with *L. plico*, *Gr. πλέω*. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a lay.]

1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still moderate weather. This is a *flake*, *lock* or *flock* of snow.

2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, on which cod-fish is dried. *Massachusetts.*

3. A layer or stratum; as a *flake* of flesh or tallow. *Job xli.*

4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales. *Addison.*

6. A sort of carnations of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves. *Encyc.*

White-flake, in painting, is lead corroded by means of the pressing of grapes, or a ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is brought from Italy, and of a quality superior to common white lead. It is used

in oil and varnished painting, when a clean white is required. *Encyc.*

FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes. *Pope.*

FLAKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to *flake off*.

FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* Oxyd of bismuth. *Ure.*

FLA/KY, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small loose masses.

2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

FLAM, *n.* [*Ice. flim*; *W. llam*, a leap.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude. *South.*

FLAM/BEAU, *n.* *flam'bo*. [*Fr. from L. flamma*, flame.]

A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions. Flambeaus are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half twisted. *Encyc.*

FLAME, *n.* [*Fr. flamme*; *L. flamma*; *It. flamma*; *Sp. llama*; *D. vlam*; *G. flamme*.]

1. A blaze; burning vapor; vapor in combustion; or according to modern chemistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies, being specifically lighter than common air.

2. Fire in general. *Cowley.*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a *flame*.

4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought. Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*. *Waller.*

5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection. Smit with the love of kindred arts we came, And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

6. The passion of love; ardent love. My heart's on *flame*. *Cowley.*

7. Rage; violence; as the *flames* of war.

FLAME, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite. *Spenser.*

FLAME, *v. i.* To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.

2. To shine like burning gas. In *flaming* yellow bright. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion. *Beaum.*

FLA/MECOLOR, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame. *B. Jonson.*

FLA/MECOLORED, *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color. *Shak.*

FLA/MEEFED, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLA/MELESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLA/MEN, *n.* [*L.*] In *ancient Rome*, a priest. Originally there were three priests so called; the *Flamen Dialis*, consecrated

- to Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and *Flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus.
2. A priest. *Pope.*
- FLA'MING, *ppr.* Burning in flame.
2. *a.* Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement; as a *flaming* harangue.
- FLA'MING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.
- FLA'MINGLY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.
- FLAMIN'GO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *flamenco*, from *flamma*, flame.]
- A fowl constituting the genus *Phœnicopterus*, of the grallæ order. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmated and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-fethers. It is a native of Africa and America. *Encyc.*
- FLAMIN'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen. *Milton.*
- FLAMMABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability. *Brown.*
- FLAM'MABLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.
- FLAMMA'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*
- The three last words are little used. Instead of them are used the compounds, *inflammable*, *inflammability*, *inflammation*.
- FLAM'MEOUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame. *Brown.*
- FLAMMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *fero*, to bring.] Producing flame.
- FLAMMIV'OMOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.
- FLA'MY, *a.* [from *flame*.] Blazing; burning; as *flamy* breath. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame; as *flamy* matter. *Bacon.*
3. Having the color of flame. *Herbert.*
- FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*; Sp. and Port. *flanco*; It. *flanco*; G. *flanke*; Sw. and Dan. *flank*; Gr. *λαγος*; probably connected with *lank*, W. *llac*, Eng. *flag*, Gr. *λαγρος*, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.]
1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,
2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment or battalion. To attack an enemy in *flank*, is to attack them on the side.
3. In fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face towards the inside of the work. *Harris. Encyc.*
- FLANK, *v. t.* [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear*.]
1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.
2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to *flank* a passage. *Dryden.*
3. To secure or guard on the side; as *flanked* with rocks. *Dryden.*
- FLANK, *v. i.* To border; to touch. *Butler.*
2. To be posted on the side.
- FLANK'ED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.
- FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body. *Knolles. Fairfax.*
- FLANK'ER, *v. t.* To defend by lateral fortifications. *Herbert.*
2. To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*
- FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle*; D. Dan. *flanell*; G. *flanell*; W. *gulanen*, from *gulan*, wool, L. *lana*, Fr. *laine*, Ir. *olann*, Arm. *gloan*.]
- A soft nappy woolen cloth of loose texture.
- FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe*; D. *lap* or *klap*; Sw. *klapp* or *lapp*; Dan. *klap* or *lap*; Sax. *lappa*, a *lap*; W. *llab*, a stroke, a whipping; *llabiaw*, to *slap*; L. *alapa*, a slap. There is a numerous family of words in *Lb*, which spring from striking with something broad, or from a noun denoting something flat and broad. It seems difficult to separate *flap* from *clap*, *slap*, *flabby*, *lap*, &c.]
1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.
- A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx. *Brown.*
- We say, the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of the ear, the *flap* of a hat.
2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.
3. The *flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*
- FLAP, *v. t.* To beat with a flap.
- Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope*
2. To move something broad; as, to *flap* the wings.
3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with *lap*.]
- FLAP, *v. i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose.
2. To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.
- FLAP'DRAGON, *n.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.
2. The thing eaten. *Johnson.*
- FLAP'DRAGON, *v. t.* To swallow or devour. *Shak.*
- FLAPEARED, *a.* Having broad loose ears. *Shak.*
- FLAP'JACK, *n.* An apple-puff. *Shak.*
- FLAP'MOUTHED, *a.* Having loose hanging lips. *Shak.*
- FLAP'PED, *pp.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen, as a *flapped* hat.
- FLAP'PER, *n.* One who flaps another. *Chesterfield.*
- FLAPPING, *ppr.* Striking; beating; moving something broad; as *flapping* wings. The ducks run *flapping* and fluttering. *L'Estrange.*
- FLARE, *v. i.* [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to *clear*, *glare*, *glory*, L. *floro*, Eng. *floor*, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart. But in Norm. *flair* is to blow, and possibly it may be from L. *flo*, or it may be contracted from G. *flackern*.]
1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle *flares*, that is, the light wanders from its natural course.
2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing.
- With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*
3. To glitter with transient luster.
- But speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert.*
4. To glitter with painful splendor.
- When the sun begins to *fling*
His *flaring* beams— *Milton.*
5. To be exposed to too much light.
- I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. [Qu.] *Prior.*
6. To open or spread outward.
- FLA'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.
2. Opening; widening outward; as a *flaring* fireplace.
- FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, a flash; *lasadh*, *lasaim*, to burn, to kindle; *leos*, light; *leossam*, to give light; also, *loisgim*, *losgadh*, to burn; *loist*, flame; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine, to *glisten* or *glister*; Sw. *lius*, *lysa*, id. Qu. G. *blitz*, a glance; *blitzen*, to lighten, to *flash*; Russ. *blesk*, *bleschu*, id. There is a numerous class of words in *Ls*, with different prefixes, that denote to *shine*, to throw light, as *gloss*, *glass*, *glisten*, *blush*, *flush*, *flash*, *luster*, &c.; but perhaps they are not all of one family. The Welsh has *llathru*, to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter; *llethrid*, a gleam, a *flash*. See Class Ld. No. 5. and Ls. No. 25. and see *Flush*.]
1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as a *flash* of lightning.
2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as the *flash* of a gun.
3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a *flash* of wit; a *flash* of joy or mirth.
- His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy— *Wirt.*
4. A short, transient state.
- The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*
5. A body of water driven by violence. [Local.] *Pegge.*
6. A little pool. Qu. *plash*. [Local.]
- FLASH, *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten* and *gleam* in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*. *Flash* differs from other words also in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance.
2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder *flashed* in the pan. *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *discharging*, in not being accompanied with a loud report.
3. To burst out into any kind of violence.
- Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other. *Shak.*
4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment or bright thought. *Felton.*

FLASH, v. t. To strike up a body of water from the surface. *Carav.*

He rudely *flushed* the waves. *Spenser.*

[In this sense I believe this word is not used in America.]

2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light; as, to *flash* conviction on the mind.

FLASH'ER, n. A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

2. A rower. [Not in use.]

FLASH'ILY, adv. With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASH'ING, ppr. Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth or joy.

FLASH'Y, a. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; as *flashy* wit.

2. Showy; gay; as a *flashy* dress.

3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit; as food or drink.

4. Washy; plashy. [See *Plash*.]

FLASK, n. [G. *flasche*; Sw. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; D. *fles, flesch*; Sax. *flaza*; Sp. Port. *frasco*; It. *flasco*; W. *flaag*, a basket.]

1. A kind of bottle; as a *flask* of wine or oil.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage. *Bailey.*

FLASKET, n. A vessel in which viands are served up. *Pope. Ray. Spenser.*

FLAT, a. [D. *plat*; G. *platt*; Dan. *flad*; Sw. *flat*; Fr. *plat*; Arm. *blad*, or *pladt*; It. *piatto*; from extending or laying. Allied probably to W. *llez, lled, llyd*; L. *latus*, broad; Gr. *πλατος*; Eng. *blade*.]

1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; as *flat* land.

2. Horizontal; level; without inclination; as a *flat* roof: or with a moderate inclination or slope; for we often apply the word to the roof of a house that is not steep, though inclined.

3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. He fell *flat* on the ground.

4. Not elevated or erect; fallen.

Cease 't'admire, and beauty's plumes

Fall *flat*. *Milton.*

5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton.*

6. In painting, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as fruit *flat* to the taste. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; applied to discourses and compositions. The sermon was very *flat*.

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel—my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification.

How *flat* and insipid are all the pleasures of this life!

11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. He gave the petitioner a *flat* denial.

Thus repulsed, our final hope

Is *flat* despair. *Milton.*

12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as a *flat* sound. *Bacon.*

13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.

FLAT, n. A level or extended plain. In America, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it de-

notes any land of even surface and of some extent.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

3. The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.*

4. Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.*

5. A surface without relief or prominences. *Bentley.*

6. In music, a mark of depression in sound.

A *flat* denotes a fall or depression of half a tone.

7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. A *flat-bottomed* boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages and baggage.

FLAT, v. t. [Fr. *flater, applatir*.] To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. *Bacon.*

2. To make vapid or tasteless. *Bacon.*

3. To make dull or unanimated. *Temple.*

FLAT, v. i. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. *Temple.*

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated. *King Charles.*

FLAT'-BOTTOMED, a. Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLAT'TIVE, a. [L. *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.]

Producing wind; flatulent. [Not in use.] *Brewer.*

FLAT'LONG, adv. With the flat side downward; not edgewise. *Shak.*

FLAT'LY, adv. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.

He *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

FLAT'NESS, n. Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface.

2. Want of relief or prominence; as the *flatness* of a figure in sculpture. *Addison.*

3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; as the *flatness* of cider or beer. *Mortimer.*

4. Dejection of fortune; low state.

The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*

5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. *Collier.*

6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*

7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness or shrillness.

Flatness of sound—joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

FLAT'-NOSED, a. Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

FLAT'TED, pp. Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN, v. t. *flat'n.* [Fr. *flater*, from *flat*.]

1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.

2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.

4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.

5. In music, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.

FLAT'TEN, v. i. *flat'n.* To grow or become even on the surface.

2. To become dead, stale, vapid or tasteless.

3. To become dull or spiritless.

FLAT'TENING, ppr. Making flat.

FLAT'TER, n. The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, v. t. [Fr. *flatter*; D. *vleijen*; Teut. *fletsen*; Ice. *fladra*; Dan. *flatterer*.]

In Ir. *bladaire* is a flatterer; *bleid*, a wheedling; *blath* is plain, smooth; and *blath* is praise. *Flatter* may be from the root of *flat*, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe; but the Ir. *blath* would seem to be connected with L. *plaudo*. Perhaps *flat* and *plaudo* are from one root, the radical sense of which must be to extend, strain, stretch.]

1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice, by respectful attention, or by any thing that exalts him in his own estimation, or confirms his good opinion of himself. We *flatter* a woman when we praise her children.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbor, spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix.

2. To please; to gratify; as, to *flatter* one's vanity or pride.

3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice; as, to *flatter* vices or crimes.

4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications; as, to *flatter* hopes. We are *flattered* with the prospect of peace.

5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded; as, to *flatter* one with a prospect of success; to *flatter* a patient with the expectation of recovery when his case is desperate.

6. To please; to soothe.

A concert of voices—makes a harmony that *flatters* the ears. *Dryden.*

7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by blandishments, praise or enticements. How many young and credulous persons are *flattered* out of their innocence and their property, by seducing arts!

FLAT'TERED, pp. Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TERER, n. One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another, with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*, He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak.*

The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

FLAT'TERING, ppr. Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing.

2. a. Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; as a *flattering* eulogy. The minister gives a *flattering* account of his reception at court.

3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. We have a *flattering* prospect of an abundant harvest. The symptoms of the disease are *flattering*.

4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise; as a *flattering* tongue.

F L A

FLAT'TERINGLY, *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter.

2. In a manner to favor; with partiality. *Cumberland.*

FLAT'TERY, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*.] False praise; commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct *flat'tery* consists in praising a person himself; indirect *flat'tery* consists in praising a person through his works or his connections. Simple pride for *flat'tery* makes demands. *Pope.*

Just praise is only a debt, but *flat'tery* is a present. *Rambler.*

2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. *Rowe.*

3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TISH, *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLAT'ULENCE, *n.* [See *Flatulent*.]

FLAT'ULENCY, *n.* Windiness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distension, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings. *Encyc.*

2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity. *Glanville.*

FLAT'ULENT, *a.* [L. *flatulentus*, *flatus*, from *flō*, to blow.]

1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines.

2. Turgid with air; windy; as a *flatulent* tumor. *Quincy.*

3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach. Pease are a *flatulent* vegetable. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as a *flatulent* writer; *flatulent* vanity. *Dryden.* *Glanville.*

FLATUOSITY, *n.* Windiness; fullness of air; flatulence. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

FLAT'UOUS, *a.* [L. *flatuosus*.] Windy; generating wind. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

FLAT'US, *n.* [L. from *flō*, to blow.] A breath; a puff of wind. *Clarke.*

2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence.

FLAT'WISE, *a.* or *adv.* [from *flat*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise. *Woodward.*

FLAUNT, *v. i.* [I know not whence we have this word. It is doubtless of Celtic origin, from the root *Ln*, bearing the sense of throwing out, or spreading. *Qu.* *Scot.* *flanter*, to waver. See *Flounce*.]

To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; as a *flaunting* show.

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

[This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems therefore to be unfounded.]

2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance. *Boyle.*

FLAUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show. *Shak.*

FLAUNTING, *ppr.* Making an ostentatious display.

F L A

FLA'VOR, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *flairer*, to smell; W. *flairaw*.]

The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell, in any manner. We say, the wine has a fine *flavor*, or a disagreeable *flavor*; the fruit has a bad *flavor*; a rose has a sweet *flavor*. The word then signifies the quality which is tasted or smelt; taste, odor, fragrance, smell.

FLA'VOR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLA'VORED, *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as *high-flavored* wine, having the quality in a high degree.

FLA'VORLESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste. *Encyc.*

FLA'VOROUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow. [Not used.] *Smith.*

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw*, a piece rent, a splinter, a ray, a dart, a *flaw*; *flaw*, a spreading out, radiation; *fla*, a parting from; also *flögen*, a splinter; *flöc*, a flying about; *flöc*, to dart suddenly; *flyciaw*, to break out abruptly. The Gr. *φλαω* seems to be contracted from *φλαδω* or *φλαδω*.]

2. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; as a *flaw* in a sythe, knife or razor; a *flaw* in a china dish, or in a glass; a *flaw* in a wall.

2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence, or occasioned by neglect; as a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.

3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration; a word of common use among seamen. [This proves the primary sense to be, to burst or rush.]

4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, the word is not used in the United States.]

5. A sudden commotion of mind. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FLAW, *v. t.* To break; to crack.

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flawed*. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate; as, to *flaw* a league. [Little used.] *Shak.*

FLAW'ED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, *n.* [Sax. *flena*; Fr. *flan*.] A sort of custard or pie. [Obs.] *Tusser.*

FLAW'TER, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin. [Not used.] *Ainsworth.*

FLAW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *flax*, *flex*; G. *flachs*; D. *vlas*.] The elements are the same as in *flaccid*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Linum*, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or herl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c. The skin consists of fine fibers,

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which may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk.

2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing.

FLAX'COMB, *n.* An instrument with teeth through which *flax* is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. In America, we call it a *hatchel*.

FLAX'DRESSER, *n.* One who breaks and swings *flax*.

FLAX'PLANT, *n.* The *Phormium*, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for *flax*.

FLAX'RAISER, *n.* One who raises *flax*.

FLAX'SEED, *n.* The seed of *flax*.

FLAX'EN, *a.* Made of *flax*; as *flaxen* thread.

2. Resembling *flax*; of the color of *flax*; fair, long, and flowing; as *flaxen* hair.

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like *flax*; being of a light color; fair. *Sandys.*

FLAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *flæan*; Dan. *flæer*; Sw. *flå*; G. *flöhen*; Gr. *φλωω*, *φλωω*, whence *φλωος*, bark, rind; probably a contracted word.]

1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; as, to *flay* an ox.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. [Not used.] *Swift.*

FLA'YED, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLA'YER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLA'YING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, *n.* [Sax. *flæa*; G. *flöh*; D. *vloo*; Scot. *flech*; Ice. *floc*; from Sax. *flæogan*, to fly. See *Flee* and *Fly*.]

An insect of the genus *Pulex*. It has two eyes, and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the rostrum is inflected, setaceous, and armed with a sting. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.

FLE'ABANE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Coryza*.

FLE'ABITE, *n.* The bite of a flea, or

FLE'ABITING, *n.* the red spot caused by the bite.

2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea.

2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station. *Cleveland.*

FLE'AWÖRT, *n.* A plant.

FLEAK, *a.* lock. [See *Flake*.]

FLEAM, *n.* [D. *vlym*; W. *flaim*; Arm. *flenn* or *flem*, the sting of a bee, a sharp point. In Welsh, *flenn* and *flenn* signify sharp, penetrating.]

In surgery and farriery, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.

FLECK, *n.* [G. *fleck*, a spot; *flecken*, to spot; D. *vlek*, *vlak*, *vlakken*; Sw. *fläck*, *fläcka*; Dan. *flek*, *flekke*.]

To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

[These words are obsolete or used only in poetry.]

FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio*.] The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLEC/TOR, n. A flexor, which see.
FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee*; as, truth has fled.

FLEDGE, a. *flej*. [*G. flügge*; *D. vlog*, fledged, quick, nimble; connected with *G. fliegen*, *D. vliegen*, *Sax. fleogan*, to fly.]
 Fethered; furnished with fethers or wings; able to fly.

His locks behind,
 Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
 Lay waving round. *Milton.*

FLEDGE, v. t. To furnish with fethers; to supply with the fethers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange.*

FLEDG'ED, *pp.* Furnished with fethers for flight; covered with fethers.

FLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with fethers for flight.

FLEE, v. i. [*Sax. flean*, *fleon*, *fleogan*; *G. fliehen*.]

1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. The enemy *fled* at the first fire.

Arise, take the young child and his mother, and *flee* into Egypt. *Matt. ii.*

2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. *James iv.*

3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from. *Flee* fornication; *flee* from idolatry. *1 Cor. vi. x.*

To *flee* the question or from the question, in legislation, is said of a legislator who, when a question is to be put to the house, leaves his seat to avoid the dilemma of voting against his conscience, or giving an unpopular vote. In the phrases in which this verb appears to be transitive, there is really an ellipsis.

FLEECE, n. *flees*. [*Sax. fleos*, *flys*, *flese*; *D. vlies*; *G. fleiss*; most probably from shearing or stripping, as in Dutch the word signifies a film or membrane, as well as a fleece. The verb to *fleece* seems to favor the sense of stripping. See Class Ls. No. 25. 28. 30. But *Qu. L. vellus*, from *vello*, to pluck or tear off. *Varro*. See Class B1. In *Russ. volos* is hair or wool, written also *vlas*. It was probably the practice to pluck off wool, before it was to shear it.]

The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, v. t. To shear off a covering or growth of wool.

2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under color of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority. Arbitrary princes *fleece* their subjects; and clients complain that they are sometimes *fleece*d by their lawyers.

This word is rarely or never used for plundering in war by a licentious soldiery; but is properly used to express a stripping by contributions levied on a conquered people.

3. To spread over as with wool; to make white. *Thomson.*

FLEECEd, *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEECEd, a. Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well *fleece*d.

FLEE/CER, n. One who strips or takes, by severe exactions.

FLEE/CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes or contributions.

FLEE/CY, a. Covered with wool; woolly; as a *fleece* flock. *Prior.*

2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated; as *fleece* snow; *fleece* locks; *fleece* hosiery.

FLEER, v. t. [*Scot. flyre*, or *fleyr*, to make wry faces, to leer, to look surly; *Ice. flyra*. In *D. gluuren* signifies to leer, to peep; *Sw. plura*; *Dan. phirende*, ogling, leering. This word seems to be *leer*, with a prefix, and *leer* presents probably the primary sense.]

1. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to *flee* and flout.

Covered with an antic face,
 To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

FLEER, v. t. To mock; to flout at. *Beaum.*

FLEER, n. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

2. A grin of civility.

A treacherous *flee* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

FLEERER, n. A mocker; a fawner.

FLEER/ING, *ppr.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEET, in English names, [*Sax. fleet*,] denotes a flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet-street*, *North-fleet*, *Fleet-prison*.

FLEET, n. [*Sax. flota*, *fliet*; *G. flotte*; *D. vloot*; *Sw. flotte*; *Dan. flode*; *Fr. flotte*. *Fleet* and *float* seem to be allied. But whether they are formed from the root of *flow*, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious. See *Float*.]

A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, a. [*Ice. flotr*; *Ir. luath*, swift; *Russ. letayn*, to fly; *Eng. to flit*. If the last consonant is radical, this word seems to be allied to *D. vlieden*, to flee, to fly, and possibly to the Shemitic פלט; but from the Ethiopic it would appear that the latter word is our *split*, the sense being to divide or separate.]

1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as a *fleet* horse or dog.

2. Moving with velocity; as *fleet* winds.

3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep; as soil. *Mortimer.*

4. Skimming the surface. *Ibid.*

FLEET, v. t. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. To *fleet* away is to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air. *Shak.*

2. To be in a transient state.

3. To float.

FLEET, v. t. To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; as a ship that *fleets* the gulf. *Spenser.*

2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; as, to *fleet* away time. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To skim milk. [*Local, in England.*]

The verb in the transitive form is rarely or never used in America.

FLEE/TFOOT, a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. *Shak.*

FLEE/TING, *ppr.* Passing rapidly; flying with velocity.

2. a. Transient; not durable; as the *fleeing* hours or moments.

FLEE/TING-DISH, n. A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]

FLEE/TLY, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

FLEE/TNESS, n. Swiftiness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as the *fleetness* of a horse or a deer.

FLEM/ING, n. A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe.

FLEM/ISH, a. Pertaining to Flanders.

FLESH, n. [*Sax. fleac*, *flec*, or *flesc*; *G. fleisch*; *D. vleesch*; *Dan. flesk*. In Danish, the word signifies the flesh of swine. I know not the primary sense; it may be soft.]

A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. Under the general appellation of *flesh*, we include the muscles, fat, glands &c., which invest the bones and are covered with the skin. It is sometimes restricted to the muscles.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable.

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkaliescent a diet. *Arbutnot.*

3. The body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from fish. In Lent, the Catholics abstain from *flesh*, but eat fish.

4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life, Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen. vi.*

6. Men in general; mankind.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is *flesh*. *Gen. vi.*

7. Human nature.

The word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us. *John i.*

8. Carnality; corporeal appetites.

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*. *Smalbridge.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit. *Gal. v.*

9. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii.*

10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature.

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. *1 Cor. xv.*

11. The present life; the state of existence in this world.

To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you. *Phil. i.*

12. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services.

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found. *Rom. iv. Gal. iii.*

13. Kindred; stock; family.

He is our brother, and our *flesh*. *Gen. xxxvii.*

14. In botany, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

One *flesh*, denotes intimate relation. To be one *flesh* is to be closely united, as in marriage. Gen. ii. Eph. v.

After the *flesh*, according to outward appearances, John viii:

Or according to the common powers of nature. Gal. iv.:

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations. Rom. viii.

An arm of *flesh*, human strength or aid.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh.

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men *fleshed* in cruelty; women *fleshed* in malice. Sidney.

3. To glut; to satiate.

The wild dog

Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent.

Shak.

FLESH/BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH/BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH/COLOR, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH/COLORED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH/DIET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESH/ED, *pp.* Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

2. Fat; fleshy.

FLESH/FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. Ray.

FLESH/HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Sam. ii.

FLESH/INESS, *n.* [from *fleshy*.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESH/ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH/LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH/LINESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites. Spenser.

FLESH/LY, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. Denham.

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshy* lusts. 1 Pet. ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable. Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

Vain of *fleshy* arm. Milton.

Fleshy wisdom. 2 Cor. i.

FLESH/MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. Swift.

FLESH/MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. Shak.

FLESH/MONGER, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Little used.] Shak.

FLESH/POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Ex. xvi.

FLESH/QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.] B. Jonson.

FLESH/Y, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; muscular.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. Ray.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a *fleshy* man. Eccles.

3. Corporeal.

4. Full of pulp; pulpy; plump; as fruit.

Bacon.

FLET, *pp.* of *flect*. Skimmed. [Not used.] Mortimer.

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fleche*.] To fether an arrow. Warburton.

FLETCH/ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of *Fletcher*.

But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flitz*, a layer.] In geology, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calamine, chalk, coal and trap. They contain abundance of petrifications, both of animal and vegetable origin. Good.

FLEW, *pret.* of *fly*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv.

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hanmer.

FLEW/ED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed. Shak.

FLEXAN/IMOUS, *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind. [Not used.] Howell.

FLEXIBILITY, *n.* [See *Flexible*.] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibility; as the flexibility of rays of light. Newton.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as flexibility of temper.

FLEX/IBLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, *flexi*, to bend, Fr. *flechir*, coinciding with G. *flechten*, to braid, D. *vlegten*. These words have the same elements as L. *plico*.]

1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as a flexible rod; a flexible plant.

2. Capable of yielding to intreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways flexible to the will of the people. Bacon.

It often denotes, easy or too easy to yield or comply; wavering; inconstant; not firm.

3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as the tender and flexible minds of youth. Flexible years or time of life, the time when the mind is tractable.

4. That may be turned or accommodated.

This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. Rogers.

FLEX/IBLENESS, *n.* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibility of a courtier. Boyle.

3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness; as the flexibility of youth.

FLEX/ILE, *a.* [L. *flexilis*.] Pliant; phable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force. Thomson.

FLEX/ION, *n.* [L. *flexio*.] The act of bending.

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. Bacon.

3. A turn; a cast; as a flexion of the eye. Bacon.

FLEX/OR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the extensors.

FLEX/VOUS, *a.* [L. *flexuosus*.] Winding; having turns or windings; as a flexuous rivulet. Digby.

2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady; as a flexuous flame. Bacon.

3. In botany, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower. Martyn.

FLEX/URE, *n.* [L. *flexura*.] A winding or bending; the form of bending; as the flexure of a joint.

2. The act of bending. Shak.

3. The part bent; a joint. Sandys.

4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. Shak.

FLICK/ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *flicorian*; Scot. *flicker*, to quiver; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of *fly*.]

1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings. And flickering on her nest made short essays to sing. Dryden.

2. To fluctuate. Burton.

FLICK/ERING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.

2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye. The fair Lavinia—looks a little flickering after Turnus. Dryden.

FLICK/ERING, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICK/ERMOUSE, *n.* The bat. B. Jonson.

FLI/ER, *n.* [See *Fly*. It ought to be *flyer*.] One that flies or flees.

2. A runaway; a fugitive. Shak.

3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as the *flier* of a jack.

FLIGHT, *n.* *flite*. [Sax. *flit*; G. *flug*, *flucht*; D. *vlugt*; Dan. *flugt*; Sw. *flycht*. See *Fly*.]

1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Pray ye that your flight be not in winter. Matt. xxiv.

To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.

2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as the flight of birds and insects.

3. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular flight; the flight of the eagle is high; the flight of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.

4. Removal from place to place by flying.

5. A flock of birds flying in company; as a flight of pigeons or wild geese.

6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as a flight of angels. Milton.

7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as a *flight* of arrows.
8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks; as the spring *flight* or autumnal *flight* of ducks or pigeons.
9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season.
10. The space passed by flying.
11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition.
12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally; as a *flight* of folly. *Tillotson.*
13. The power of flying. *Shak.*
14. In certain lead works, a substance that flies off in smoke. *Encyc.*
- Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.
- FLIGHTINESS**, *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.
- FLIGHT-SHOT**, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.
- FLIGHTY**, *a.* Fleeting; swift.
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook. *Shak.*
2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination.
3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.
- FLIM/FLAM**, *n.* [*Ice. flim.*] A freak; a trick. *Beaum.*
- FLIM/SINESS**, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.
- FLIM/SY**, *a.* *s* as *z*. [*W. llymsi*, having a fickle motion; *llymu*, to make sharp, quick, pungent. *Owen.* But Llyud renders *llymsi*, vain, weak. The word is retained by the common people in New England in *limsy*, weak, limber, easily bending. See Class Lm. No. 2. 5. 6.]
1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance; as a *flimsy* pretext; a *flimsy* excuse; *flimsy* objections. *Milner.*
2. Without strength or force; spiritless.
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*
3. Thin; of loose texture; as *flimsy* cloth or stuff. [*Little used.*]
- FLINCH**, *v. i.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the sense of it occurs in *bleinch*, and not improbably it is from the same root, with a different prefix.]
1. To shrink; to withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. Never *flinch* from duty. One of the parties *flinched* from the combat.
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*
2. To fail. *Shak.*
- FLINCH/ER**, *n.* One who flinches or fails.
- FLINCH/ING**, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.
- FLIN/DER**, *n.* [*D. flenter*, a splinter, a tatter.]
A small piece or splinter; a fragment.
[This seems to be splinter, without the prefix.]
- FLING**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *flung*. [*Ir. lingim*, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip. If *n* is not radical, as I suppose, this may be the *W. lliciaw*, to fling, to throw, to dart, and *L. lego, legare.*]
1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird.
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants, kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.
He—like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden.*
3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.
Every beam new transient colors *flings*. *Pope.*
4. To throw; to drive by violence.
5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate.
The wrestler *flung* his antagonist.
6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.
To *fling* away, to reject; to discard.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition. *Shak.*
- To *fling* down, to demolish; to ruin.
2. To throw to the ground.
- To *fling* off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey. *Addison.*
- To *fling* out, to utter; to speak; as, to *fling* out hard words against another.
- To *fling* in, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account. In settling accounts, one party *flings* in a small sum, or a few days work.
- To *fling* open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling* open a door.
- To *fling* up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling* up a design.
- FLING**, *v. i.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. The horse began to kick and *fling*.
2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid. The scold began to flout and *fling*.
- To *fling* out, to grow unruly or outrageous. *Shak.*
- FLING**, *n.* A throw; a cast from the hand.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.
I, who love to have a *fling*,
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*
- FLING/ER**, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.
- FLING/ING**, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.
- FLINT**, *n.* [*Sax. flint*; *Sw. flinta*. In *Dan. flint* is a light gun, and *flint* is called *flint-steen*, flint-stone. So also in German. The Dutch and Germans call it also *fire-stone*. It may be from the root of *splendor*.]
1. In *natural history*, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish black color. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcarious or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. *Kirwan. Encyc.*
2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.
3. Any thing proverbially hard; as a heart of flint. *Spenser.*
- FLINT-HEART**, }
FLINT-HEARTED, } *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.
- FLINT/Y**, *a.* Consisting of flint; as a *flinty* rock.
2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible; as a *flinty* heart.
3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. *Shak.*
4. Full of flint stones; as *flinty* ground. *Bacon.*
- Flinty-slate*, a mineral of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone. *Ure.*
- FLIP**, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.
- FLIP/DOG**, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.
- FLIP/PANCY**, *n.* [See *Flippant*.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.
- FLIP/PANT**, *a.* [*W. llypanu*, to make smooth or glib, from *llyb*, *llypa*, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to *flabby*, and to *glib*, and probably to *L. labor*, to slide or slip, and to *liber*, free. Class Lb.]
1. Of smooth, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.
2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*
- FLIP/PANTLY**, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.
- FLIP/PANTNESS**, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.
[This is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]
- FLIRT**, *v. t.* *flurt*. [This word evidently belongs to the root of *L. floreo*, or *ploro*, signifying to throw, and coinciding with *blurt*. Qu. Sax. *flærdian*, to trifle.]
1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys *flirt* water in each other's faces. He *flirted* a glove or a handkerchief.
2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to *flirt* a fan.
- FLIRT**, *v. i.* To jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.
2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering. The girls *flirt* about the room or the street.
- FLIRT**, *n.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*
2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place; a pert girl.
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*
- FLIRT**, *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shak.*
- FLIRTATION**, *n.* A flirting; a quick sprightly motion.
2. Desire of attracting notice. [*A cant word.*] *Addison.*
- FLIRT/ED**, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.
- FLIRT/ING**, *ppr.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily.
- FLIT**, *v. i.* [*D. vleden*, to fly or flee; *Dan. flyder*, *Sw. flyta*, to flow, to glide away; *Dan. flytter*, *Sw. flyttia*, to remove; *Ice. flitulur*, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. *פל*. Class Ld. No. 43. It is undoubtedly from the same root as *fleet*, which see.]

1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. We say, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air; a cloud *flits* along.
2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another. It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*
4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another.
5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved. And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden.*
- FLIT**, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. *Obs.* [See *Fleet*.]
- FLITCH**, *n.* [Sax. *flisce*; Fr. *fleche*, an arrow, a coach-beam, a flitch of bacon.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Dryden. Swift.*
- FLIT'TER**, *v. i.* To flutter, which see. *Chaucer.*
- FLIT'TER**, *n.* A rag; a tatter. [See *Fritter*.]
- FLIT'TERMOUSE**, *n.* [*Flüt, flitter* and *mouse*.] A bat; an animal that has the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, and enable the animal to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.
- FLIT'TINESS**, *n.* [from *flit*.] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness. *Bp. Hopkins.*
- FLIT'TING**, *ppr.* Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving swiftly.
- FLIT'TING**, *n.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.
- FLIT'TY**, *a.* Unstable; fluttering. *More.*
- FLIX**, *n.* [Qu. from *flax*.] Down; fur. [Not used.] *Dryden.*
- FLIX/WEED**, *n.* The *Sisymbrium sophia*, a species of water-cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds. *Encyc.*
- FLO**, *n.* An arrow. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- FLOAT**, *n.* [Sax. *flota*; G. *floss*; D. *vlot*, *vloot*; Dan. *flode*; Sw. *flotte*; Fr. *flotte*; Sp. *flota*; It. *flotta*; Russ. *plot*.]
1. That which swims or is borne on water; as a *float* of weeds and rushes. But particularly, a body or collection of timber, boards or planks fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft. [The latter word is more generally used in the U. States.]
2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish. *Encyc. Walton.*
3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; the primary sense, but obsolete. *Hooker.*
4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep. *Mortimer.*
5. A wave. [French *flot*; Lat. *fluctus*.]
- FLOAT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleotan*, *flotan*; G. *flößen*; D. *vlooten*, *vlootten*; Fr. *flotter*; Dan. *flöder*.] Either from the noun, or from the root of the L. *fluo*, to flow.]
1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. We say, the water is so shallow, the ship will not *float*.
2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. The raft *floats* down the river. Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast, I *float*ed. *Dryden.*
3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air. They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*
4. To move with a light irregular course. *Qu. Locke.*
- FLOAT**, *v. t.* To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. The tide *float*ed the ship into the harbor.
2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water. Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*
- FLOATAGE**, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water. *Encyc.*
- FLOAT-BOARD**, *n.* A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.
- FLOATED**, *pp.* Flooded; overflowed.
2. Borne on water.
- FLOATER**, *n.* One that floats or swims. *Eusden.*
- FLOATING**, *ppr.* Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing.
2. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as a *floating* leaf. *Martyn.*
- FLOATING-BRIDGE**, *n.* In the U. States, a bridge, consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.
2. In war, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.
- FLOATSTONE**, *n.* Swimming flint, spungiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish gray color, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint. *Cleveland.*
- FLOATY**, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light. *Raleigh.*
- FLOCCULENCE**, *n.* [L. *flocculus*, *floccus*.] See *Flock*.]
- The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes. *Higgins, Med. Rep.*
- FLOCCULENT**, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes. I say the liquor is broken to *flocculence*, when the particles of herbaceous matter, seized by those of the lime, and coalescing, appear large and *flocculent*. *Ibm.*
- FLOCK**, *n.* [Sax. *floce*; L. *floccus*; G. *flocke*; D. *vlok*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*, a crowd; *ulle-lock*, wool-lock; Gr. *πλοκή, πλοκος*; Russ. *klok*.] It is the same radically as *flake*, and applied to wool or hair, we write it *lock*. See *Flake*.]
1. A company or collection; applied to sheep and other small animals. A *flock* of sheep answers to a herd of larger cattle. But the word may sometimes perhaps be applied to larger beasts, and in the plural, *flocks* may include all kinds of domesticated animals.
2. A company or collection of fowls of any kind, and when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; as a *flock* of wild-geese; a *flock* of ducks; a *flock* of blackbirds. In the U. States, *flocks* of wild-pigeons sometimes darken the air.
3. A body or crowd of people. [Little used. Qu. Gr. *ταρος*, a troop.]
4. A lock of wool or hair. Hence, a *flock*-bed.
- FLOCK**, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds; applied to men or other animals. People *flock* together. They *flock* to the play-house. Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden.*
- FLOCKING**, *ppr.* Collecting or running together in a crowd.
- FLOG**, *v. t.* [L. *figo*, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. *flagrum*, *flagellum*, Eng. *scail*; Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike; Gr. *πλῆγῃ, πλῆγῃ*, L. *plaga*, a stroke, Eng. *plague*.] We have *lick*, which is probably of the same family; as is D. *slag*, G. *schlag*, Eng. *slay*.]
- To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows; a colloquial word, applied to whipping or beating for punishment; as, to *flog* a schoolboy or a sailor.
- FLOGGED**, *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.
- FLOGGING**, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.
- FLOGGING**, *n.* A whipping for punishment.
- FLOOD**, *n.* *flud*. [Sax. *flod*; G. *fluth*; D. *vloed*; Sw. *flod*; Dan. *flod*; from *flow*.]
1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; particularly, a body of water, rising, swelling and overflowing land not usually covered with water. Thus there is a *flood*, every spring, in the Connecticut, which inundates the adjacent meadows. There is an annual *flood* in the Nile, and in the Mississippi.
2. The *flood*, by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the *flood*, men lived to a great age.
3. A river; a sense chiefly poetical.
4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to *ebb*. The ship entered the harbor on the *flood*. Hence *flood-tide*; young *flood*; high *flood*.
5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.
6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance; as a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava. Hence, figuratively, a *flood* of vice.
7. Menstrual discharge. *Harvey.*
- FLOOD**, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to *flood* a meadow. *Mortimer.*
- FLOOD'ED**, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.
- FLOOD-GATE**, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it.
2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.
- FLOODING**, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.
- FLOODING**, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus. *Cyc.*
- FLOOD-MARK**, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.
- FLOOK**. [See *Fluke*, the usual orthography.]

FLOOK'ING, *n.* In mining, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure. *Encyc.*

FLOOR, *n.* *flor.* [Sax. *flor*, *flor*; D. *vloer*; W. *llawr*, and *clawr*, the earth or ground, an area, or ground plot, a floor; Ir. *lar*, and *urlar*; Basque, or Cantabrian, *lurra*; Arm. *leur*, flat land or floor; G. *flur*, a field, level ground or floor. In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts, but the ground. The sense of the word is probably that which is laid or spread.]

1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting, in modern houses, of boards, planks or pavement; as the floor of a house, room, barn, stable or outhouse.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.

3. A story in a building; as the first or second floor.

4. A floor or earthen floor is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam, or of lime, sand and iron dust, as in making.

5. The bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal. *Mar. Dict.*

FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards.

FLOOR'ED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank or pavement; furnished with a floor.

FLOOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor.

FLOOR'ING, *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.

2. Materials for floors.

FLOOR-TIMBERS, *n.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.

FLOP, *v. t.* [A different spelling of *flap*.]

1. To clap or strike the wings.

2. To let down the brim of a hat.

FLO'RA, *n.* [See *Floral*.] In antiquity, the goddess of flowers.

2. In modern usage, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.

FLO'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis*, from *flos*, a flower, which see.]

1. Containing the flower, as a floral bud; immediately attending the flower, as a floral leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers; as floral games; floral play. *Prior.*

FLOR'EN, } An ancient gold coin of
FLOR'ENCE, } Edward III. of six shillings sterling value, about 134 cents. *Camden.*

FLOR'ENCE, *n.* A kind of cloth.

2. A kind of wine from Florence in Italy.

FLOR'ENTINE, *n.* A native of Florence.

2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.

FLORES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens*, *floresco*. See *Flower*.]

In botany, the season when plants expand their flowers. *Martyn.*

FLO'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*; It. *fioretto*.] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. *Martyn.*

FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *floreo*, to flower.]

1. Literally, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; but in this sense little used.

2. Bright in color; flushed with red; as a

lively red color; as a florid countenance; a florid cheek.

3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant; as a florid style; florid eloquence.

FLORID'ITY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness. *Floyer.*

FLOR'IDNESS, *n.* Brightness or freshness of color or complexion.

2. Vigor; spirit. [Unusual.] *Feltham.*

3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; applied to style. *Boyle.*

FLORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *florifer*, from *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

FLORIFICA'TION, *n.* The act, process or time of flowering.

Williams. Journ. of Science.

FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *florino*.] A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries. It is also used as a money of account.

FLO'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste*.] A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers.

Thomson.

2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants. *Encyc.*

FLOR'ULENT, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

[Not in use.]

FLOS'CULAR, } *a.* [infra.] In botany, a

FLOS'CULOUS, } flosculus flower is a compound flower, composed entirely of florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle and artichoke. This is the term used by Tournefort. For this Linne used *tubulosus*. *Milne. Martyn.*

FLOS'CULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus*.] In botany, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower. *Milne.*

FLOS FERRI, *n.* [L. flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Haüy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken luster. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron. *Cleveland.*

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos*.] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants. *Tooke.*

FLOSSIFICA'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [Novel.] *Med. Repos.*

FLO'TA, *n.* [Sp. See *Fleet*.] A fleet; but appropriately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

FLO'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage*.] That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [Little used.] *Chambers.*

FLOTE, *v. t.* To skim. [Not used or local.] *Tusser.*

FLOTIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *flota*.] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } [from *float*.] Goods lost
FLOT'SON, } by shipwreck, and float-

ing on the sea. When such goods are

cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king.

English Law. Blackstone.

FLOT'TEN, *pp.* Skimmed. [Not in use.]

FLOUNCE, *v. i.* *flouns*. [D. *plonssen*. See *Flounder*.]

To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire.

You neither fume, nor fret, nor flounce. *Swift.*

2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce; as, to flounce a petticoat or frock. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading. The present is the age of flounces. 1827.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra*; G. *flünder*.]

A flat fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*.

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* [This seems to be allied to *flaunt* and *flounce*.]

To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss and tumble. *Pope.*

FLOUN'DERING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally *flower*; Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; L. *flos*, *floris*, from *floreo*, to flourish.]

The edible part of corn; meal. *Johnson.*

In the United States, the modern practice is to make a distinction between flour and meal; the word flour being more usually applied to the finer part of meal, separated from the bran, as wheat flour, rye flour. This is a just and useful distinction.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *flourar*.] To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. Wheat used formerly to be sent to market; but now great quantities of it are floured in the interior country.

2. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOUR'ED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOURISH, *v. i.* *flur'ish*. [L. *floresco*, from *floreo*; Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*; Sp. *flourar*; It. *florire*. The primary sense is to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in glory, L. *ploro*, or in other words in *Lr*.]

1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. The beech and the maple flourish best in a deep, rich and moist loam.

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor.

Bad men as frequently prosper and flourish, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

When all the workers of iniquity do flourish. *Ps. xcii.*

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree. *Ps. xcii.*

4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. We say agriculture flourishes, commerce flourishes, manufactures flourish.

5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

They dilate and flourish long on little incidents. *Watts.*

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to flourish with the pen.

7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, flourished o'er his head.
Pope.

8. In music, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to flourish on an organ or violin.

9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOURISH, *v. t. flur'ish*. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.

2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures.

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to flourish a sword.

4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.

5. To adorn; to embellish.

6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

The day book and inventory book shall be flourished.
French Com. Code. Walsh.

FLOURISH, *n. flur'ish*. Beauty; showy splendor.

The flourish of his sober youth.
Crashaw.

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as a flourish of rhetoric; a flourish of wit.

He lards with flourishes his long harangue.
Dryden.

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as the flourishes about a great letter.

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as the flourish of a sword.

FLOURISHED, *pp. flur'ished*. Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOURISHER, *n. flur'isher*. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.

2. One who brandishes.

3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOURISHING, *ppr. or a. flur'ishing*. Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOURISHINGLY, *adv. flur'ishingly*. With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t. [Scot. flyte, to scold or brawl; Sax. flutan.]*

To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Phillida flouts me.
He flouted us downright.

FLOUT, *v. i. To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.*

FLOUT, *n. A mock; an insult.*

FLOUT'ED, *pp. Mocked; treated with contempt.*

FLOUT'ER, *n. One who flouts and flings; a mocker.*

FLOUT'ING, *ppr. Mocking; insulting; sneering.*

FLOUT'INGLY, *adv. With flouting; insultingly.*

FLOW, *v. i. [Sax. flowan; D. vloeyen. If the last radical was originally a dental, this word coincides with the D. vlieten, G. fliessen, Sw. flyta, Dan. flyder, to flow. If g was the last radical, flow coincides with the L. fluo, contracted from fluge, for it forms flui, fluctum. In one case, the word would agree with the root of blow, L. flo; in the other, with the root of fly.]*

1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the flowing of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as is the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers flow from springs and lakes; tears flow from the eyes.

2. To melt; to become liquid.

That the mountains might flow down at thy presence. Is. lxiv.

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils flow from different sources. Wealth flows from industry and economy. All our blessings flow from divine bounty.

4. To abound; to have in abundance.

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk. Joel iii.

5. To be full; to be copious; as flowing cups or goblets.

6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as a flowing period; flowing numbers.

7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a flowing tongue.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters.

8. To hang loose and waving; as a flowing mantle; flowing locks.

The imperial purple flowing in his train.

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to ebb. The tide flows twice in twenty four hours.

10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.

11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. Light flows from the sun.

12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLOW, *v. t. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually flowed.*

FLOW, *n. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as a flow of water; a flow of blood.*

2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as the flow and ebb of tides.

3. A stream of any thing; as a flow of wealth into the country.

4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as a flow of spirits.

5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.

6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.

FLOWED, *pp. Overflowed; inundated.*

FLOWER, *n. [Fr. fleur; Sp. flor; It. fiore; Basque, lora; W. flur, bloom; fluraw, to bloom, to be bright; L. flos, floris, a flower; flores, to blossom. See Flourish.]*

1. In botany, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen and pistil; but the essential parts are the anther and stigma, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers.

2. In vulgar acceptation, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in botany, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower.

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as the flower of age or of life.

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the flower of the troops. Young, vigorous and brave men are called the flower of a nation.

5. The finest part; the essence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain.

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the flower of the country.

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written flour, which see.

Flowers, in chemistry, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as the flowers of sulphur.

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called efflorescence.

2. In rhetoric, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.

3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOWER, *v. i. [from the Noun. The corresponding word in L. is flos, Fr. fleurir, It. fiorire, Sp. Port. florecer, W. fluraw.]*

1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England, peach-trees usually flower in April, and apple-trees in May.

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous.

When flowered my youthful spring.

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

The beer did flower a little.

4. To come as cream from the surface.

FLOWER, *v. t. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.*

FLOWER-DE-LIS, *n. [Fr. fleur de lis, flower of the lily.]*

1. In heraldry, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty.

2. In botany, the Iris, a genus of monogynian

trianders, called also flag-flower, and often written incorrectly *flower-de-luce*. The species are numerous.

FLOWERED, *pp.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOWERET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurlette*.] A small flower; a floret.

Shak. Milton. Dryden.

[In botany, *stet* is solely used.]

FLOWER-FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants. The *flower-fence* of Barbadoes is of the genus *Poinciana*. The *bastard flower-fence* is the *Adenanthura*.

Fum. of Plants.

FLOWER-GARDEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOWER-GENTLE, *n.* A plant, the *amaranth*.

FLOWERINESS, *n.* [from *flowery*.] The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.

2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOWERING, *ppr.* Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOWERING, *n.* The season when plants blossom.

2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOWER-INWOVEN, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

Milton.

FLOWER-KIRTLED, *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers.

Milton.

FLOWERLESS, *a.* Having no flower.

Chaucer.

FLOWER-STALK, *n.* In botany, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

FLOWERY, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as a *flowery* field.

Milton.

2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.

3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as a *flowery* style.

FLOWING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.

FLOWING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.

FLOWINGLY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWINGNESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

Nichols.

FLOWK, *n.* [Sax. *floc*.] A flounder.

FLUKE, *n.* [Sax. *floc*.] A flounder.

Carew.

FLOWN, had fled, in the following phrases, is not good English.

Was reason flown.

Prior.

Sons of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine.

Milton.

In the former passage, *flown* is used as the participle of *fly* or *fee*, both intransitive verbs, and the phrase should have been, *had reason flown* or *fled*. In the latter passage, *flown* is used for *blown*, inflated, but most improperly. *Flown* is the participle of the perfect or past tense of *fly*, but cannot regularly be used in a passive sense.

FLUATE, *n.* [from *fluor*, which see.] In chemistry, a salt formed by the fluorine acid

combined with a base; as *fluat* of alumina, or of soda.

FLUCTUANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*. See *Fluctuate*.]

Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

L'Estrange.

FLUCTUATE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as a *fluctuating* field of air.

Blackmore.

2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.

3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady.

Public opinion often *fluctuates*. Men often *fluctuate* between different parties and opinions. Hence,

4. To be irresolute or undetermined.

5. To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes.

The funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate* with the events of the day.

FLUCTUATING, *ppr.* Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling.

2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable. We have little confidence in *fluctuating* opinions.

FLUCTUATION, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*.] A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as the *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as *fluctuations* of opinion.

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds.

FLUDER, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the di-

FLUDER, *n.* A kind, nearly as large as a goose.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

FLUE, *n.* [probably contracted from *flume*, L. *flumen*, from *fluo*.]

A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage; as a chimney with four *flues*.

FLUE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; L. *pluma*.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [Local.] *Tooke.*

FLUELLEN, *n.* The female speedwell, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, or snapdragon.

FLUENCE, for *fluency*, is not used.

FLUENCY, *n.* [L. *fluens*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The quality of flowing, applied to speech or language; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as *fluency* of numbers.

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as *fluency* of speech; a speaker of remarkable *fluency*.

3. Affluence; abundance. *Obs.* *Sandys.*

FLUENT, *a.* [See *Fluency*.] Liquid; flowing.

Bacon.

2. Flowing; passing.

Motion being a *fluent* thing. *Ray.*

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as a *fluent* speaker.

4. Flowing; voluble; smooth; as *fluent* speech.

FLUENT, *n.* A stream; a current of water. [Little used.] *Philips.*

2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.

Berkeley.

FLUENTLY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak *fluently*.

FLUGELMAN, *n.* [G. from *flügel*, a wing.]

In German, the leader of a file. But with us, a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men, and marks time for the motions.

FLUID, *a.* [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid. Water, spirit, air, are *fluid* substances. All bodies may be rendered *fluid* by heat or caloric.

FLUID, *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a substance which flows, or which moves spontaneously on a plane with the least inclination; a liquid; liquor; opposed to a *solid*. Water, blood, chyle, are *fluids*.

FLUIDITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state; opposed to *solidity*. *Fluidity* is the effect of heat.

FLUIDNESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.

FLUKE, *n.* [supposed to be D. *ploeg*, G. *pfug*, a plow.]

The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

FLUKE, *n.* A flounder.

FLOWK, *n.* A flounder.

FLUKE-WORM, *n.* The gourd-worm, a species of *Fasciola*.

FLUME, *n.* [Sax. *flum*, a stream; L. *flumen*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

Literally, a flowing; hence, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUMERY, *n.* [W. *llymry*, from *llymyr*, harsh, raw, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe. In Welsh, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water, until it has turned sour. See *Lumber*.]

1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

Milk and *flumery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. In vulgar use, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fling*.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river. *Addison.*

FLUOBORATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLUOBORIC, *a.* The fluoboric acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron.

Davy.

FLUOR, *n.* [Low L. from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. A fluid state.

2. Menstrual flux. [Little used in either sense.]

3. In mineralogy, fluat of lime. *Fluor spar* is the foliated fluat of lime. This mineral, though sometimes massive, is almost always regularly crystallized. Its crystals present most frequently the form of a

cube, often perfect, sometimes truncated on all its edges by planes, which form with the sides of the cube an angle of 135°. The colors are very numerous and beautiful.

The fluete of lime, *fluor*, was so named from its use as a flux for certain ores.

Cleveland.

FLUOR-ACID, *n.* The acid of fluor.

FLUORATED, *a.* Combined with fluoric acid.

FLUORIC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor; as *fluoric acid*.

FLUORIN, *n.* The supposed basis of **FLUORINE**, *n.* fluoric acid. *Davy.*

FLUOROUS, *a.* The *fluorous acid* is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation. *Lavoisier.*

FLUOSILICATE, *n.* [*fluor and silic* or *silica*.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of fluoric acid, containing silic, with some other substance. *Silliman.*

FLUOSILICIC, *a.* Composed of or containing fluoric acid with silic.

FLURRY, *n.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; as a *flurry of wind*. It is never with us applied to a storm of duration.

2. A sudden shower of short duration; as a *flurry of snow*.

3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

FLURRY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm. *Swinburne.*

FLUSH, *v. i.* [*G. fliessen*, imperf. *floss*, to flow; *D. vlieten*, in a different dialect. It coincides in elements with *blush*, *blaze* and *flash*.]

1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.

2. To come in haste; to start. *B. Jonson.*

3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush.

A blush rose on their cheeks,
Flushing and fading like the changeful play
Of colors on a dolphin. *Percival.*

4. To become suddenly red; to glow; as, the cheeks *flush*.

5. To be gay, splendid or beautiful.

At once, arrayed
In all the colors of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson.*

FLUSH, *v. t.* To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's
cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; as, to *flush* with victory.

FLUSH, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright.

Flush as May. *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready.

3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal. He is very *flush* with his money. This is a popular use of the word in America.

A *flush deck*, in seamen's language, is a deck without a half-deck or fore-castle. [*Qu. Russ. ploskei*, flat. The sense of spreading naturally results from that of flowing.]

FLUSH, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an

afflux of blood. Hectic constitutions are often known by a frequent *flush* in the cheeks.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; as a *flush* of joy.

3. Bloom; growth; abundance. *Goldsmith.*

4. [*Fr. Sp. flux*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

5. A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser.*

FLUSHED, *pp.* Overspread or tinged with a red color from the flowing of blood to the face. We say, the skin, face or cheek is *flushed*.

2. Elated; excited; animated; as *flushed* with joy or success.

FLUSHER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.

Chambers.

FLUSHING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSHING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSTER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse. *Swift.*

FLUSTER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUSTER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUSTERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLUTE, *n.* [*Fr. flûte*; *Arm. fleut*; *D. fluit*; *G. flöte*; *Dan. fløjte*; *Sp. flauta*; *Port. flauta*; *It. flauto*; *L. flo, flatus*, to blow, or *L. fluta*, a lamprey, with the same number of holes.]

1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes or stops, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers.

2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; so called from its resemblance to a flute. It is used chiefly in the Ionic order; sometimes in the Composite and Corinthian; rarely in the Doric and Tuscan. It is called also a *reed*. *Encyc.*

3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle; a different orthography of *float*, *flota*. *Encyc.*

Armed in flute. An armed ship, with her guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, used as a transport, is said to be armed in flute. *Lumier.*

FLUTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute. *Chaucer.*

FLUTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column.

FLUTED, *pp.* or *a.* Channeled; furrowed; as a column.

2. In music, thin; fine; flutelike; as *fluted* notes. *Busby.*

FLUTING, *ppr.* Channeling; cutting furrows; as in a column.

FLUTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.

FLUTIST, *n.* A performer on the flute.

Busby.

FLUTTER, *v. i.* [*Sax. floteran*; *D. flodderen*; *G. flattern*. *Qu. Fr. flotter*, to waver, from *flot*, a wave. It is possible that the word is contracted.]

1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings—
Deut. xxxii.

2. To move about briskly, irregularly or with great bustle and show, without consequence.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so wit.

Pope.

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as a *fluttering fan*; a *fluttering sail*.

Pope.

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success.

Howell.

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering.

Watts.

FLUTTER, *v. t.* To drive in disorder.

[*Little used*.] *Shak.*

2. To hurry the mind; to agitate.

3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUTTER, *n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as the *flutter of a fan*. *Addison.*

2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind.

3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUTTERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUTTERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUTTERING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUVIATIC, *a.* [*L. fluvaticus*, from *fluvius*, a river; *fluo*, to flow.]

Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as a *fluvial* plant.

FLUVIATILE, *a.* [*L. fluvialis*.] Belonging to rivers. *Kirwan.*

[*Fluvial* is the preferable word.]

FLUX, *n.* [*L. fluxus*; *Sp. flujo*; *Fr. flux*; *It. flusso*; from *L. fluo, fluxi*.]

1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.

2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things in this life, are in a continual *flux*.

3. Any flow or issue of matter. In medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as the bloody *flux* or dysentery, hepatic *flux*, &c.

4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide. The ebb is called *reflux*.

5. In *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar and other saline matter, or in large operations limestone or fluor. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white or the black flux. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. *Encyc.*

7. That which flows or is discharged.

8. Concourse; confluence. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized*.]

FLUX, *v. t.* To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan.*

2. To salivate. [*Little used*.] *South.*

FLUXATION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others. *Lectie.*

FLY

FLUX'ED, *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUXIBILITY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUX'IBLE, *a.* [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

FLUXIL'ITY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis*.] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquified. *Boyle.*

FLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing. *Wiseman.*

2. The matter that flows.

3. *Fluxions*, in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

In *fluxions*, magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion; a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, and a solid by the motion of a surface. And some part of a figure is supposed to be generated by a uniform motion, in consequence of which the other parts may increase uniformly, or with an accelerated or retarded motion, or may decrease in any of these ways, and the computations are made by tracing the comparative velocities with which the parts flow. *Encyc.*

A *fluxion* is an infinitely small quantity, an increment; the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity. *Bailey.*

FLUX'IONARY, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

FLUX'IONIST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions. *Berkeley.*

FLUX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

FLUX'URE, *n.* A flowing or fluid matter. [Not used.] *Drayton.*

FLY, *v. i.* pret. *flew*; part. *flown*. [Sax. *fleo-gan*; G. *fliegen*; D. *vliegen*; Sw. *flyga*; Dan. *flyver*. In Saxon, the same verb signifies to *fly* and to *flee*; in German, different words are used.]

1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls.

2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapors *fly* before the wind. A ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow.

3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke. Man is born to trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job v.*

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. He *flew* to the relief of his distressed friend. The ship *flies* upon the main.

5. To move rapidly, in any manner; as, a top *flies* about.

6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness or escape. The bird has *flown*.

7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours.

8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. *Swift.*

9. To spring by an elastic force.

10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report.

11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains. *Pope.*

12. To flutter; to vibrate or play; as a flag in the wind.

To *fly at*, to spring towards; to rush on; to fall on suddenly. A hen *flies at* a dog or cat; a dog *flies at* a man.

To *fly in the face*, to insult.

2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.

To *fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly.

2. To revolt.

To *fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence; as, the doors *flew open*.

To *fly out*, to rush out; also, to burst into a passion.

2. To break out into licence.

3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.

To *let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to *let fly* a shower of darts.

2. In seamanship, to let go suddenly. *Let fly* the sheets.

FLY, *v. t.* [This is used for *flee*, and from is understood after *fly*, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb.]

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate. That is, primarily, to *flee from*.

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*

2. To quit by flight.

3. To attack by a bird of prey. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

4. To cause to float in the air.

FLY, *n.* [Sax. *fleo*; Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue*; G. *fliege*; D. *vlieg*; from the verb, *fleo-gan*, to fly.]

1. In zoology, a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent. By this flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. Of flies, some have two wings and others four.

In common language, *fly* is the house fly, of the genus *Musca*.

2. In mechanics, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles with the axis of a windlass, jack or the like. The use of this is, to regulate and equalize the motion in all parts of the revolution of the machine. *Encyc.*

3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows.

4. The extent of an ensign, flag or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

FLY'BANE, *n.* A plant called catch-fly, of the genus *Silene*.

FLY'BITTEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies. *Shak.*

FLY'BLOW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow. *Swift.*

FLY'BLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLY'BOAT, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, whose burden is from 600 to 1200 tons, with a stern remarkably high, resembling a Gothic turret, and very broad buttocks below. *Encyc.*

FLY'CATCHER, *n.* One that hunts flies.

2. In zoology, a genus of birds, the *Muscicapa*, with a bill flatted at the base, almost

FLY

FOA

triangular, notched at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. These birds are of the order of Passers, and the species are very numerous. *Encyc.*

FLYER, *n.* One that flies or flees; usually written *flier*.

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. In architecture, stairs that do not wind, but are made of an oblong square figure, and whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends. The second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to *fly off* from one another. *Moxon.*

5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

FLYFISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLYFISHING, *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait. *Wallon.*

FLYFLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies. *Congreve.*

FLY-HONEY-SUCKLE, *n.* A plant, the *Lonicera*. The African *fly-honeysuckle* is the *Halleria*. *Fam. of Plants.*

FLYING, *ppr.* Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding.

2. *a.* Floating; waving; as *flying* colors.

3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as a *flying* camp.

Flying colors, a phrase expressing triumph.

FLYING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats.

FLYING-FISH, *n.* A small fish which flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus *Exocoetus*.

FLYING-PARTY, *n.* In military affairs, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLYING-PINION, *n.* The part of a clock, having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part. *Encyc.*

FLYTRAP, *n.* In botany, a species of sensitive plant, called *Venus' Fly-trap*, the *Dionaea Muscipula*; a plant that has the power of seizing insects that light on it. *Encyc.*

FLYTREE, *n.* A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface. *Encyc.*

FOAL, *n.* [Sax. *fol*, *sole*; G. *füllen*; D. *veulen*; Dan. *føl*; Sw. *fåla*; Fr. *poulain*; Arm. *poull*, *pull* or *heubeul*; W. *ebawl*; Corn. *ebol*; L. *pullus*; Gr. *πῶλος*; Ch. *פול*;

Ar. *جاء* to rise or to set as the sun, to

bear young, and *جاء* pullus. The pri-

mary sense of the verb is to shoot, to cast or throw, to *fall*. The same verb in Heb. and Ch. signifies to unite, to fasten; in Syr. to *foul*, to *defile*; both senses from that of putting or throwing on. The verb belongs probably to the root of Eng. *fall* and *foul*, that is *פלל* with a different pre-

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- fix.* Foal is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.]
 The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.
FOAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.
FOAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.
FOALBIT, *n.* A plant.
FOALFOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.
FOAM, *n.* [Sax. *fam*, *fam*, G. *faum*, foam; L. *fumo*, to smoke, to foam.]
 Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.
FOAM, *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam. The billows foam. A horse foams at the mouth, when violently heated.
 2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated. He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth.
 Mark ix.
FOAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with out.
Foaming out their own shame. Jude 13.
FOAMING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.
FOAMINGLY, *adv.* Frothily.
FOAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.
 Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
Dryden.
FOB, *n.* [Qu. G. *suppe*. I have not found the word.] A little pocket for a watch.
FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen*.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.
To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [A low word.] *Shak.*
FOB/BED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.
FOB/BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.
FOCAL, *a.* [from L. *focus*.] Belonging to a focus; as a focal point; focal distance.
FOCIL, *n.* [Fr. *focile*.] The greater foci is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser foci is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg. *Core. Wiseman.*
FOCUS, *n.* plu. *focuses*, or *foci*. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego*; Port. *fogo*; It. *fuoco*; Fr. *feu*; Arm. *fo*.]
 1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as the focus of a lens. *Encyc. Newton.*
 2. In geometry and conic sections, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves, concur or meet. *Encyc.*
The focus of an ellipsis, is a point towards each end of the longer axis, from which two right lines drawn to any point in the circumference, shall together be equal to the longer axis. *Harris.*
The focus of a parabola, is a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by the fourth part of the parameter. *Harris.*
The focus of a hyperbola, is a point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*
 3. A central point; point of concentration.
FODDER, *n.* [Sax. *foddor*, or *fother*; G. *fuller*; D. *voeder*; Dan. *foeder*; Sw. *foder*; from the root of *feed*, the sense of which

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- is to thrust in, to stuff. Hence in German, *fuller* is a lining as well as *fodder*.]
 1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.
 2. In mining, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 22½ hundred. *Encyc.*
FODDER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers fodder their cattle twice or thrice in a day.
FODDERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; as, to fodder cows.
FODDERER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.
FODDERING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.
FO'DIENT, *a.* [L. *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [Little used.]
FOE, *n.* *fo*. [Sax. *fah*, from *fean*, *feon*, *figan*, to hate; the participle is used in the other Teutonic dialects. See *Fiend*.]
 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against another.
A man's foes shall be they of his own household. Matt. x.
 2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.
Either three years famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy foes. 1 Chron. xxi.
 3. *Foe*, like *enemy*, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.
 4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher; as a foe to religion; a foe to virtue; a foe to the measures of the administration.
FOE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. *Obs.*
FOEHOOD, *n.* Enmity. [Not in use.] *Bedell.*
FOELIKE, *a.* Like an enemy. *Sandys.*
FOEMAN, *n.* An enemy in war. *Obs.*
FOETUS. [See *Fetus*.]
FOG, *n.* [In Sp. *vaho* is steam; *vahar*, to exhale. In Italian, *sfogo* is exhalation; *sfogare*, to exhale. In Scot. *fog* is moss. In Italian, *affogare* is to suffocate, Sp. *ahogar*. The sense probably is thick or that which it exhaled.]
 1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from *mist*, which is rain in very small drops.
 2. A cloud of dust or smoke.
FOG, *n.* [W. *fog*, long dry grass. Johnson quotes a forest law of Scotland, which mentions *fogagium*. It may be allied to Scot. *fog*, moss.]
 After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains on land.
 Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called in New England, the *old tore*.
FOG/BANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached. *Mar. Dict.*
FOG/GAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer. *Encyc.*
FOG/GINESS, *n.* [from *foggy*.] The state

F O I

- of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.
FOG/GY, *a.* [from *fog*.] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as a foggy atmosphere; a foggy morning.
 2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.
 3. Producing frequent fogs; as a foggy climate.
 4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding. *Johnson.*
FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *po!* and *fy*.
FOIBLE, *a.* Weak. [Not used.] *Herbert.*
FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible*, weak. See *Feeble*.] A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's *foible*, in the singular, which is also called his *weak side*, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, *foibles*, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own *foibles*.
FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afollee* is rendered crippled; and *afoule*, damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is, to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *fool*; if, to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *fail*.]
 1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was foiled. He foiled his adversaries. And by a mortal man at length am foiled. *Dryden.*
 2. To blunt; to dull.
When light wing'd toys *Shak.*
Of feathered Cupid foil—
 3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to foil the scent in a chase. *Addison.*
FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. *Dryden.*
FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwyl*, a driving, impulsion, a stroke, a foil.]
 A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.
Isocrates contended with a foil, against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford.*
FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; It. *foglia*; Port. *folha*; Sp. *hoja*; L. *folium*; Gr. *phyllos*.]
 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.
 2. Among jewelers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular color, as the stone appears to be of the color of the foil. Hence,
 3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.
Hector has a foil to set him off. *Broome.*
 4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection. *Encyc.*
FOIL'ED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.
FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.
FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.
FOIL'ING, *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. *Todd.*
FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre*, to sting, to dawn;

- L. pungo*. The sense is to push, thrust, shoot.]
1. To push in fencing. *Spenser*.
 2. To prick; to sting. [Not in use.]
- FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust. *Robinson*.
 FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.
 FOIN'INGLY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.
 FOIS'ON, *n.* [L. *fusio*.] Plenty; abundance. [Not used.] *Tusser*.
 FOIST, *v. t.* [Usually supposed to be from Fr. *fausser*, to violate, literally, to falsify; Norm. *fauser*. This is doubtful.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.
 Lest negligence or partiality might admit or foist in abuses and corruption. *Carew*.
 FOIST, *n.* A light and fast sailing ship. *Obs.* *Beaum.*
 FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.
 FOISTER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.
 FOIST'IED, *a.* Mustied. [See *Fusty*.]
 FOIST'INESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.
 FOIST'ING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.
 FOIST'Y, *a.* Fusty, which see.
 FOLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald*, *faide*; W. *fald*; Ir. *fal*, a fold, a wall or hedge; Dan. *fald*. See the verb, to fold.]
 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.
 2. A flock of sheep. Hence in a scriptural sense, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.
 Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold. *John x*.
 3. A limit. [Not in use.]
 FOLD, *n.* [Sax. *fæld*; Sw. *fäll*; G. *falte*; Russ. *phalda*; but the same word as the preceding.]
 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as a fold of linen.
 2. In composition, the same quantity added; as two fold, four fold, ten fold, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.
 FOLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan*; Goth. *faldan*; G. *falten*; Dan. *folden*; Sw. *fälla*. Qu. Heb. כפל Ch. קפל, to double. Class Bl. No. 47. 51. See also No. 22. The primary sense is to fall, or to lay, to set, throw or press together.]
 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; as, to fold a piece of cloth.
 2. To double and insert one part in another; as, to fold a letter.
 3. To double or lay together, as the arms. He folds his arms in despair.
 4. To confine sheep in a fold.
 FOLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door fold.
 FOLDAGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep.
 FOLDED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold.
 FOLDER, *n.* An instrument used in folding paper.
 2. One that folds.
 FOLDING, *ppr.* Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold.
 2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as a folding door.
- FOLDING, *n.* A fold; a doubling.
 2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.
- FOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf. See *Foil*.]
 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as a foliaceous spike. Foliaceous glands are those situated on leaves.
 2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate; as foliaceous spar. *Woodward*.
 FO'LIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf; It. *fogliame*; Sp. *foliage*. See *Foil*.]
 1. Leaves in general; as a tree of beautiful foliage.
 2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches; particularly, the representation of leaves, flowers and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.
 FO'LIAGE, *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond*.
 FO'LIAGED, *a.* Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone*.
 FO'LIATE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus*, from *folium*, a leaf, Gr. *φυλλον*.]
 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamin.
 2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.
 FO'LIATE, *a.* In botany, leafy; furnished with leaves; as a foliate stalk. *Martyn. Lee*.
 FO'LIATED, *pp.* Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.
 2. In mineralogy, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as a foliated fracture.
 Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time foliated, are called granularly foliated. *Kirwan*.
 FO'LIATING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.
 FOLIA'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio*.] In botany, the leafing of plants; vernalion; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn*.
 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf or foil.
 3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking glass.
 FO'LIATURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.
 FO'LIER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.
 FOLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing leaves.
 FO'LIO, *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf; in *folio*.] A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.
 2. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure. *Encyc.*
 FO'LIOLE, *n.* [from L. *folium*, a leaf.] A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf. *Lee*.
 FO'LIOMORT, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum*.] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filemot. *Woodward*.
 FO'LIIOUS, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown*.
 2. In botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.
- FOLK, *n.* *foke*. [Sax. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folck*; Dan. *folk*; L. *vulgus*. The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from following, but from the same root, as to follow is to press toward. It may be allied to Sax. *fela*, G. *viel*, D. *veel*, Gr. *πολυς* and *πολλοι*. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.]
 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do folks say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other folks.
 2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as old folks, and young folks. Children sometimes call their parents, the old folks. So we say sick folks; poor folks; proud folks.
 3. In scripture, the singular number is used; as a few sick folk; impotent folk. Mark vi. John v.
 4. Animals.
 The coney are but a feeble folk. *Prov. xxx*.
 FOLKLAND, *n.* [Sax. *folcland*.] In English law, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord. *Blackstone*.
 FOLKMOTE, *n.* [Sax. *folcmote*, folk-meeting.]
 An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure, to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which, the national Council was called a parliament. *Somner. Spelman*.
 But some authors alledge that the folk-mote was an inferior meeting or court.
 FOL'LICLE, *n.* [L. *folliculus*, from *follicis*, a bag or bellows.]
 1. In botany, a univalvular pericarp; a seed vessel opening on one side longitudinally, and having the seeds loose in it. *Martyn*.
 2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. *Martyn*.
 3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity. *Coxe*.
 FOLLIC'ULOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.
 FOL'LIFUL, *a.* Full of folly. [Not used.] *Shenstone*.
 FOL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian*, *filian*, *fylgan*; D. *volgen*; G. *folgen*; Dan. *følge*; Sw. *följa*; Ir. *foilcanam*. The sense is, to urge forward, drive, press. Class Bl. No. 14. 46.]
 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually follow a brave officer.
 2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.
 3. To accompany; to attend in a journey.
 And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and followed the man. Gen. xxiv.
 4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. Luke v.
 5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as, a storm is followed by a calm.
 Signs following signs lead on the mighty year. *Pope*.
 6. To be consequential; to result from, as

effect from a cause. Intemperance is often *followed* by disease or poverty, or by both.

7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. It *follows* from these facts that the accused is guilty.

8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He *followed* or his eyes *followed* the ship, till it was beyond sight.
He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to *follow* a pattern or model; to *follow* fashion.

10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; as, to *follow* the opinions and tenets of a philosophic sect; to *follow* Plato.

11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to *follow* the commands of Christ. Good soldiers *follow* the orders of their general; good servants *follow* the directions of their master.

12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain.

Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii.

13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to *follow* the trade of a carpenter; to *follow* the profession of law.

14. To adhere to; to side with.
The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii.

15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve.
If the Lord be God, *follow* him. 1 Kings xviii.

16. To be led or guided by.
Wo to the foolish prophets, who *follow* their own spirit, and have seen nothing. Ezek. xiii.

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to *follow* a track or course.

FOL/LÖW, v. i. To come after another.
The famine—shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii.

2. To attend; to accompany. *Shak.*

3. To be posterior in time; as *following* ages.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. From such measures, great mischiefs must *follow*.

5. To result, as an inference. The facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.

To *follow on*, to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord. Hosea vi.

FOL/LÖWED, pp. Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.

FOL/LÖWER, n. One who comes, goes or moves after another, in the same course.

2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions or example; one who receives the opinions, and imitates the example of another; an adherent; an imitator.
That ye be not slothful, but *followers* of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises. Heb. vi.

3. One who obeys, worships and honors.
Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children. Eph. v.

4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; as a *follower* of Plato.

5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. The warrior distributed the plunder among his *followers*.

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

6. One under the command of another.

Spenser. Dryden.

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOL/LÖWING, ppr. Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from, as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course.

FOL/LY, n. [Fr. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*; Arm. *follez*; It. *folia*. See *Fool*.]

1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

A fool layeth open his *folly*. Prov. xiii.

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be used in the singular, but is generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the *follies* of youth.

Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope.*

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonors the offender. Shechem wrought *folly* in Israel. Achan wrought *folly* in Israel. Gen. xxxiv. Josh. vii.

4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Johnson.*

FO/MAHANT, n. A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius. *Encyc.*

FOMENT', v. t. [L. *fomento*, from *foveo*, to warm; Fr. *fomentier*; Sp. *fomentar*; It. *fomentare*.]

1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel dipped in warm water.

2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. [Not usual.] *Milton.*

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; in a bad sense; as, to *foment* ill humors. *Locke.*

So we say, to *foment* troubles or disturbances; to *foment* intestine broils.

FOMENTA/TION, n. The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors. *Encyc. Quincy.*

2. The lotion applied, or to be applied to a diseased part. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement. *Wotton.*

FOMENT'ED, pp. Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FOMENT'ER, n. One who foment; one who encourages or instigates; as a *foment-er* of sedition.

FOMENT'ING, ppr. Applying warm lotions.

2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

FON, n. [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Ice. *faane*.]

A fool; an idiot. *Obs. Spenser.*

FOND, a. [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon*, to play the fool; *fone*, to fondle, to toy; Ir. *fonn*, --.]

delight, desire, a longing. Qu. Ar. *اذن* which signifies to diminish, to impair mental powers, to make foolish, to be destitute

of reason; and *فان* is to fail. These

are the most probable affinities I have been able to find.]

1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

Grant I may never prove so *fond* To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain. *Daniel.*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as a *fond* mother or wife. *Addison.*

3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is *fond* of play; a gentleman is *fond* of his sports, or of his country seat. In present usage, *fond* does not always imply weakness or folly.

4. Relishing highly. The epicure is *fond* of high-seasoned food. Multitudes of men are too *fond* of strong drink.

5. Trifling; valued by folly. [Little used.] *Shak.*

FOND, v. t. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to coddle.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden.*

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use *fondle*.

FOND, v. i. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [Little used.] *Shak.*

FOND/LE, v. t. To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

FOND/LED, pp. Treated with affection; caressed.

FOND/LER, n. One who fondles.

FOND/LING, ppr. Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FOND/LING, n. A person or thing fondled or caressed. *L'Estrange.*

FOND/LY, adv. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.

Fondly we think we merit honor then, When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

2. With great or extreme affection. We *fondly* embrace those who are dear to us.

FOND/NESS, n. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Tender passion; warm affection.
Her *fondness* for a certain earl Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Strong inclination or propensity; as a *fondness* for vice or sin. *Hammond.*

5. Strong appetite or relish; as *fondness* for ardent spirit, or for a particular kind of food.

[It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.]

FONT, n. [Fr. *fonte*; Sp. *fuenta*; It. *fonte*; L. *font*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain, and *fyn-iaw*, to produce, to abound; allied to L. *fund*, to pour out.]

A large bason or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.

FONT, n. [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or

cast; L. *fundo*, to pour out; Sp. *fundir*; It. *fondere*; properly, a casting.]

A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter.

FONT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source or origin.

Trans. of Pausanias.

FONT'ANEL, *n.* [from the Fr.] An issue for the discharge of humors from the body.

2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

Cyc. Parr.

FONTANGE, *n.* *fontan'*. [Fr. from the name of the first wearer.]

A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

Aldison.

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod*, *foda*; G. *futter*; D. *voedzel*; Dan. *foeder*; Sw. *föda*; from *feed*-ing. See *Feed*.]

1. In a general sense, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.

2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov.

xxx.

3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, &c. Manuring substances furnish plants with *food*.

4. Something that sustains, nourishes and augments. Flattery is the *food* of vanity.

FOOD, *v. t.* To feed. [Not in use.]

Barret.

FOODFUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

Dryden.

FOODLESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

Sandys.

FOODY, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. [Not used.]

Chapman.

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*; It. *folle*, mad, foolish; Ice. *fol*; Arm. *fol*; W. *fol*, round, blunt, foolish, vain; *ful*, a fool, a blunt one, a stupid one; Russ. *phalia*. It would seem from the Welsh that the primary sense of the adjective is thick, blunt, lumpish. Heb. *חֲסִיד*.]

1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born *fools*, and are called *natural fools*; others may become *fools* by some injury done to the brain.

2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

3. In *scripture*, *fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, there is no God. Ps. xiv.

4. A weak christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.

O *fools*, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have written. Luke xxiv.

Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men. 1 Cor. iv. 10.

5. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; as a king's *fool*.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

To play the *fool*, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

2. To act like one void of understanding.

To put the *fool* on, to impose on; to delude.

To make a *fool* of, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth.

Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden.*

FOOL, *v. t.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat; For *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.*

3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.

To *fool* away, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to *fool* away time.

2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to *fool* away money.

FOOL, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

Shak.

FOOLBORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth.

Shak.

FOOLED, *pp.* Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on.

FOOLERY, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Shak.

2. An act of folly or weakness.

Watts.

3. Object of folly.

Raleigh.

FOOLHAPPY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

Spenser.

FOOLHARDINESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Dryden.

FOOLHARDISE, *n.* Foolhardiness. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

FOOLHARDY, *a.* [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.

Howell.

FOOLING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

FOOLISH, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; applied to general character.

2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.

3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.

But *foolish* questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii.

4. Ridiculous; despicable.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*

5. In *scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.

O *foolish* Galatians—Gal. iii.

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as *foolish* lusts. 1 Tim. vi.

FOOLISHLY, *adv.* Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very *foolishly*. 2 Sam. xxiv.

FOOLISHNESS, *n.* Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.

3. In a *scriptural* sense, absurdity; folly.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i.

FOOLS'CAP, *n.* [Qu. *full* and L. *scapus*, or *folio* and *shape*.] A kind of paper of small size.

FOOLS'PARSLEY, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Aethusa*.

FOOLSTONES, *n.* A plant, the Orchis.

FOOLTRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as a fly trap.

FOOT, *n.* plu. *feet*. [Sax. *fol*, *fet*; D. *voet*; G. *fuss*; Sw. *fot*; Dan. *fod*; Gr. *πους*, *ποδος*; L. *pes*, *pedis*; Sanscrit, *pad*; Siam. *bat*;

Fr. *pied*, *pie*; Sp. *pie*; Port. *pe*; It. *pie*, *piè*; Copt. *bat*, *fat*. Probably this word is allied to the Gr. *πατεω*, to walk, to tread; as the W. *troed*, *foot*, is to the Eng. verb, to tread.]

1. In *animal* bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.

2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body; as the *foot* of a table.

3. The lower part; the base; as the *foot* of a column or of a mountain.

4. The lower part; the bottom; as the *foot* of an account; the *foot* of a sail.

5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same *foot* with our fellow citizens. In this sense, it is more common, in America, to use *footing*; and in this sense the plural is not used.

6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better *foot*. [In this sense the plural is not used.]

7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. [In this sense the plural is not used.]

8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.

Encyc.

9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse; as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.

10. Step; pace. *L'Estrange.*

11. Level; par. *Obs.*

12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.

By *foot*, or rather, *on foot*, by walking, as to go or pass *on foot*; or by fording, as to pass a stream *on foot*. See the next definition.

To set *on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to set *on foot* a subscription.

Hence, to be *on foot*, is to be in motion, action or process of execution.

FOOT, *v. i.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by *it*.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *v. t.* To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickel.*

4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.

5. To seize and hold with the foot. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

6. To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

FOOTBALL, *n.* A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. *Waller.*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football. *Arbuthnot.*

FOOTBAND, *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOTBOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery. *Swift.*

FOOTBREADTH, *n.* The breadth of the foot. *Deut. ii.*

FOOTBRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*

FOOTCLOTH, *n.* A sumpter cloth. *Shak.*

FOOTED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOTED, *a.* Shaped in the foot; as, *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOOTFALL, *n.* A trip or stumble. *Shak.*

FOOTFIGHT, *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOOTGUARDS, *n. plu.* Guards of infantry.

FOOTHALT, *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the claws. *Encyc.*

FOOTHOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTHOT, *adv.* Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting. *Gower.*

FOOTING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot.

FOOTING, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on.

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*

2. Support; root. *Dryden.*

3. Basis; foundation. *Locke.*

4. Place; stable position. *Dryden.*

5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain *footing*. *Milton.*

6. Tread; step; walk. *Shak.*

7. Dance; tread to measure. *Shak.*

8. Steps; road; track. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal *footing*.

FOOTLICKER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Shak.*

FOOTMAN, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOTMANSHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOTMANTLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

FOOTPACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair. *Johnson.*

FOOTPAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOTPATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOTPLOW, *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

FOOTPOST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOTROPE, *n.* The lower boltrope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also, a horse or rope to support men when reefing, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

FOOTROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOTSOLDIER, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOTSTALL, *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*

FOOTSTEP, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as the *footsteps* of divine wisdom. *Bentley.*

Footsteps, plural, example; as, follow the *footsteps* of good men.

2. Way; course. *Ps. lxxvii.*

FOOTSTOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

To make enemies a *footstool*, is to reduce them to entire subjection. *Ps. cx.*

FOOTWALING, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship. *Cyc.*

FOP, *n.* [*Sp.* and *Port.* *guapo*, spruce, gay, affected, foppish, affectedly nice; also in *Sp.* stout, bold, from the root of *vapor*, *vapid*; *Sp.* *guapear*, to brag. The Latin *vappa*, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.]

A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay trifling man; a coxcomb.

FOPDOODLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [*Vulgar and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

FOPLING, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOPPERY, *n.* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

2. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter My sober house. *Shak.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation. *Swift.*

FOPPISH, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion.

2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOPPISHLY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOPPISHNESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [*Sax.* *for* or *fore*; *D.* *voor*, for and before; *G.* *für* and *vor*; *Sw.* *för*; *Dan.* *for*, *för*; *Ir.* *far*; *Fr.* *pour*; *Sp.* *por*, *para*; *It.* *per*, which unites *for* and *L.* *per*, and if this is the same word, so is the *Fr.* *par*. Indeed *far* seems to be radically the same word; for the Germans and Dutch use *ver*, *far*, in composition, in the same manner, and in the same words, as the English, Danes and Swedes use *for*.]

Thus, *Ger.* *verboten*, *D.* *verboten*, *Dan.* *forbyder*, *Sw.* *förbuda*, are all the same word, *Eng.* to *forbid*. The French use *par*, as we use *for*, in *pardonner*, to pardon, to *forgive*, *It.* *perdonare*. *Arm.* *par* and *pour*, in composition; *Hindoo*, *para*; *Pers.* *bar* or *ber*, and *behr*. *For* corresponds in sense with the *L.* *pro*, as *fore* does with *præ*, but *pro* and *præ* are probably contracted from *prod*, *præd*. The Latin *por*, in composition, as in *porrigo*, is probably contracted from *porro*, *Gr.* *πορρα*, which is the English *far*. The *Gr.* *περα*, and probably, *περα*, *περα*, are from the same root. The radical sense of *for* is to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the *Sax.* *faran*, to *fare*, *W.* *for*, a pass, *foraw*, to travel. Class Br. No 23. 37. 41. To go towards, to meet or turn to, is the primary sense of *for*, in two of its most common uses; one implying opposition, against; the other, a favor or benefit: or *for* may be from *fore*, hence opposite. To sell or exchange a hat *for* a guinea, is to set off pass one against the other; this is the primary sense of all prepositions which are placed before equivalents in sale and barter. Benefit or favor is expressed by moving towards a person, or by advancing him. This present is *for* my friend; this advice for his instruction. And in the Old Testament, the face or front is taken for favor. *For*, in some phrases, signifies during, that is, passing, continuing in time. I will lend a book *for* a day or a month. In composition, *for* is used to give a negative sense, as in *forbid*, which is *forebid*, to command before, that is against, and in *forgive*, to give back or away, to remit, to send back or to send away.]

1. Against; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. "And Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses, and for flocks, and for the cattle of the herds;" that is, according to the original, he gave them bread against horses, like the *Gr.* *αντι* and *Fr.* *contre*. Gen. xlvii. 17.

Buy us and our land *for* bread. Gen. xlvii. 19.

And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot. Ex. xxi.

As the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matt. xx. See also Mark viii. 37. Matt. xvi. 26.

2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act for his principal. Will you take a letter and deliver it *for* me at the post office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.

3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law for that of a clergyman.

4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line for line.

5. In the character of; noting resemblance; a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of, like *αντις* in Greek.

- If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth. *Shak.*
He quivered with his feet and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*
6. Towards; with the intention of going to. We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*
We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*
So we say, a ship is bound *for* or to France.
7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, towards, noting use, benefit or purpose.
An ant is a wise creature *for* itself. *Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made *for* one, And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured. *Dryden.*
8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of. It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive. There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*
10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. Wait patiently *for* an expected good. So in the phrases, *looking for, staying for.*
11. Towards the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid *for* success.
12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as a remedy for the head-ache or tooth-ache. Alkalies are good *for* the heart-burn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores *for* winter, or against winter.
13. Against or on account of; in prevention of.
She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Richardson.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious— *Shak.*
This use is nearly obsolete. The sense however is derived from *meeting*, opposing, as in No. 12.
14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out *for* anguish. I cannot go *for* want of time. *For* this cause, I cannot believe the report.
That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shak.*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law— *Bacon.*
15. With respect or regard to; on the part of. It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*
So we say, *for* me, *for* myself, or as *for* me, I have no anxiety, but *for* you I have apprehensions; all implying *towards* or on the side of.
16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel *for* three days; to sail *for* seven weeks; he holds his office *for* life; he traveled on sand *for* ten miles together. These senses seem to imply *passing*, the proper sense of *for*.
17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search *for* arguments; to recur to antiquity *for* examples. See No. 11.
18. According to; as far as.
Chimists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. I am ready *for* you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you.
20. Towards; of tendency to; as an inclination *for* drink.
21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, towards or inclined to. One is *for* a free government; another is *for* a limited monarchy.
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes *for* money, or *for* fame; that is, towards meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.
23. Towards; with tendency to, or in favor of. It is *for* his honor to retire from office. It is *for* our quiet to have few intimate connections.
24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, *for* anything that has yet appeared. The task is great, but *for* all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of No. 1. 2. 3. 4. [*Hoc non obstante.*]
The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me. *Spect. No. 79.*
25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, towards, noting advantage.
The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
26. In recompense of; in return of.
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cesar's health. *Dryden.*
[See No. 1.]
27. In proportion to; or rather, looking towards, regarding. He is tall *for* one of his years, or tall *for* his age.
28. By means of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*
29. By the want of.
The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*
30. *For* my life or heart, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I cannot, *for* my life, understand the man. No. 1.
31. *For* to, denoting purpose. *For* was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language. I came *for* to see you; *pour vous voir.*
- FOR, *con.* The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. "That ye may be the children of your father who is in heaven; *for* he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good."
- In such sentences, *for* has the sense of *because*, *by reason that*, as in No. 14; with this difference that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause: but the phrase seems to be elliptical, *for this cause or reason, which follows*, he maketh his sun to rise, &c. In Romans, xiii. 6. we find the word in both its applications, "*For*, *for* this cause ye pay tribute also—;" the first *for* referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun *cause*.
2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that*.
For as much, compounded, *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. *Forasmuch* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.
For why, Fr. *pour quoi*, [*per quod, pro quo*,] because; *for* this reason.
- FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fouirage*; Arm. *fouaich*; It. *foraggio*; Sp. *forrage*; Port. *forragem*; D. *voeraadje*. If this word signifies primarily food or fodder, it is connected with W. *pori*, to feed, and L. *voro*. But I take it to be from the root of Sax. *foran*, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursion. In Port. *foragido* is a vagabond, and *forrejar* is to waste, to ravage.]
1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn and oats.
2. The act of providing forage.
Col. Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*
If the *forage* is to be made at a distance from the camp— *Encyc.*
3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
- FOR'AGE, *v. i.* To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. *Marshall.*
2. To wander far; to rove. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.*
- FOR'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c. *Encyc.*
- FOR'AGER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.
- FOR'AGING, *ppr. or a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a *foraging* party, with a guard.
- FOR'AGING, *n.* An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. *Bp. Hall.*
- FORAM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *foramen*, a hole, from *foro*, to bore.]
Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting against, that is, *before*, or *away*, *aside*.
- FORBAD', *pret. of forbid.*
- FORBA'THE, *v. t.* To bathe. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*
- FORBEAR, *v. i.* *pret. forbore*; *pp. forborne*. [*Sax. forbaran*; *for* and *bear*.]
1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, *forbear* to repeat these reproachful words.
2. To pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while.
3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.
Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Kings xxii.

4. To refuse; to decline.
Whether they will hear, or whether they will
forbear. Ezek. ii.

5. To be patient; to restrain from action or
violence. Prov. xxv. 15.

FORBEAR, *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to
decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid do-
ing. Learn from the scriptures what you
ought to do and what to *forbear*.

Have we not power to *forbear* working? 1
Cor. ix.

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and
patience.

Forbearing one another in love. Eph. iv.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who
is with me, that he destroy thee not. 2 Chron.
xxxv.

FORBEARANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding,
shunning or omitting; either the cessation
or intermission of an act commenced, or
a withholding from beginning an act.
Liberty is the power of doing or *forbear-
ing* an action, according as the doing or
forbearance has a preference in the mind.
The *forbearance* of sin is followed with
satisfaction of mind.

2. Command of temper; restraint of pas-
sions.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed
of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering;
indulgence towards those who injure us;
lenity; delay of resentment or punish-
ment.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness,
and *forbearance*, and long suffering? Rom. ii.

FORBEARER, *n.* One that intermits or in-
tercepts. *Tusser.*

FORBEARING, *ppr.* Ceasing; pausing;
withholding from action; exercising pa-
tience and indulgence.

2. *a.* Patient; long suffering.

FORBEARING, *n.* A ceasing or restrain-
ing from action; patience; long suffer-
ing.

FORBID, *v. t.* *pret. forbade*; *pp. forbid, for-
bidden*. [Sax. *forbeodan*; D. *verbieden*; G.
verbieten; Dan. *forbyder*; Sw. *förbiuda*;
for and *bid*.] Literally, to bid or com-
mand against. Hence,

1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to
forbear or not to do. The laws of God
forbid us to swear. Good manners also
forbid us to use profane language. All
servile labor and idle amusements on the
sabbath are *forbidden*.

2. To command not to enter; as, I have *for-
bid* him my house or presence. This
phrase seems to be elliptical; to *forbid*
from entering or approaching.

3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An
impassable river *forbids* the approach of
the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight.
Dryden.

4. To accurse; to blast. *Obs. Shak.*

FORBID, *v. t.* To utter a prohibition; but
in the intransitive form, there is always an
ellipsis. I would go, but my state of
health *forbids*, that is, forbids me to go, or
my going.

FORBID, } *pp.* Prohibited; as the
FORBIDDEN, } *pp.* forbidden fruit.

2. Hindered; obstructed.

FORBID/DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; com-
mand or edict against a thing. [*Little
used.*] *Shak.*

FORBID/DENLY, *adv.* In an unlawful
manner. *Shak.*

FORBID/DENNESS, *n.* A state of being
prohibited. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

FORBID/DER, *n.* He or that which for-
bids or enacts a prohibition.

FORBID/DING, *ppr.* Prohibiting; hinder-
ing.

2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; rais-
ing abhorrence, aversion or dislike; disa-
greeable; as a *forbidding* aspect; a *for-
bidding* formality; a *forbidding* air.

FORBID/DING, *n.* Hindrance; opposition.
Shak.

FORBO'RE, *pret. of forbear.*

FORBORNE, *pp. of forbear.*

Few ever repented of having *forborne* to
speak. *Rambler.*

FORCE, *n.* [Fr. *force*; It. *forza*; Sp. *fu-
erza*; Port. *força*; from L. *fortis*. All
words denoting force, power, strength,
are from verbs which express straining, or
driving, rushing, and this word has the el-
ements of Sax. *foran*, and L. *vireo*.]

1. Strength; active power; vigor; might;
energy that may be exerted; that physi-
cal property in a body which may produce
action or motion in another body, or may
counteract such action. By the *force* of
the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an
assault.

2. Momentum; the quantity of power pro-
duced by motion or the action of one body
on another; as the *force* of a cannon ball.

3. That which causes an operation or moral
effect; strength; energy; as the *force* of
the mind, will or understanding.

4. Violence; power exerted against will or
consent; compulsory power. Let con-
querors consider that *force* alone can keep
what *force* has obtained.

5. Strength; moral power to convince the
mind. There is great *force* in an argu-
ment.

6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hy-
pothesis can be of *force* enough to over-
throw constant experience.

7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the
conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled,
the contract is of no *force*. A testament
is of *force* after the testator is dead. Heb.
ix. 17.

8. Strength or power for war; armament;
troops; an army or navy; as a military
or naval *force*; sometimes in the plural;
as military *forces*.

9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any ex-
traneous power to which men are subject;
as the *force* of fate or of divine decrees.

10. Internal power; as the *force* of habit.

11. In law, any unlawful violence to person
or property. This is *simple*, when no other
crime attends it, as the entering into an-
other's possession, without committing
any other unlawful act. It is *compound*,
when some other violence or unlawful act
is committed. The law also implies *force*,
as when a person enters a house or inclo-
sure lawfully, but afterwards does an un-
lawful act. In this case, the law supposes
the first entrance to be for that purpose,
and therefore by *force*.

Physical force, is the force of material bodies.

Moral force, is the power of acting on the
reason in judging and determining.

Mechanical force, is the power that belongs
to bodies at rest or in motion. The pres-
sure or tension of bodies at rest is called a
mechanical force, and so is the power of a
body in motion. There is also the *force* of
gravity or attraction, centrifugal and cen-
tripetal *forces*, expansive *force*, &c.

FORCE, *v. t.* To compel; to constrain to
do or to *forbear*, by the exertion of a pow-
er not resistible. Men are *forced* to sub-
mit to conquerors. Masters *force* their
slaves to labor.

2. To overpower by strength.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other
arms. *Milten.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or
push by main strength; a sense of very
extensive use; as, to *force* along a wag-
gon or a ship; to *force* away a man's
arms; water *forces* its way through a nar-
row channel; a man may be *forced* out of
his possessions.

4. To enforce; to urge; to press.

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the
shore. *Dryden.*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as,
to *force* conviction on the mind; to *force*
one to acknowledge the truth of a propo-
sition.

6. To storm; to assault and take by vio-
lence; as, to *force* a town or fort.

7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a fe-
male.

8. To overstrain; to distort; as a *forced*
conceit.

9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prema-
turely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen pre-
maturely, as fruit.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to
garrison. *Obs. Shak. Raleigh.*

To *force* from, to wrest from; to extort.

To *force* out, to drive out; to compel to
issue out or to leave; also, to extort.

To *force* wine, is to fine it by a short process,
or in a short time.

To *force* plants, is to urge the growth of
plants by artificial heat.

To *force* meat, is to stuff it.

FORCE, *v. t.* To lay stress on. *Obs.*

2. To strive. *Obs. Camden.*

3. To use violence. *Spenser.*

FORCED, *pp.* Compelled; impelled; driv-
en by violence; urged; stormed; ravish-
ed.

2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as
a *forced* style.

FORCEDLY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly;
unnaturally. [*Little used.*]

FORCEDNESS, *n.* The state of being *for-
ced*; distortion.

FORCEFUL, *a.* Impelled by violence; driv-
en with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, *adv.* Violently; impetu-
ously.

FORCELESS, *a.* Having little or no force;
feeble; impotent. *Shak.*

FORCEMEAT, *n.* A kind of stuffing in
cookery.

FORCEPS, *n.* [L.] Literally, a pair of
pinchers or tongs.

In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes.

Quincy.

A pair of scissors for cutting off or dividing the fleshy membranous parts of the body.

Encyc.

FORCER, *n.* He or that which forces, drives or constrains.

2. The embolus of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.

Wilkins.

FORCIBLE, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; as a punishment *forcible* to bridle sin.

Hooker.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a *forcible* stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken.

Bacon.

4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive; as *forcible* words or arguments.

5. Containing force; acting by violence; as *forcible* means.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been *forcible*.

Swift.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

Johnson.

8. In *law*, *forcible entry* is an actual violent entry into houses or lands.

Forcible detainer, is a violent withholding of the lands, &c. of another from his possession.

Forcible abduction, is the act of taking away wrongfully, as a child without the consent of the father, a ward without the consent of the guardian, or any person contrary to his or her will.

Blackstone.

FORCIBLENESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, *adv.* By violence or force.

2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears.

Tillotson.

3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength; as a stream rushing *forcibly* down a precipice.

FORCING, *ppr.* Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing.

2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit; or causing to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree.

3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FORCING, *n.* In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat.

Cyc.

2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FORCIPATED, *a.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pinchers to open and inclose; as a *forcipated* mouth.

Derham.

FORD, *n.* [Sax. *ford*, *fyrd*; G. *furt*; from the verb *faran*, to go or pass, or its root.]

1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

2. A stream; a current.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*.

Dryden.

FORD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FORDABLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FORDED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FORDING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot, as water.

FORDÓ, *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon*; *for* and *do*.] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary.

[Not in use.]

Chaucer.

FORE, *a.* [Sax. *fore*, *foran*; G. *vor*; D. *voor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for*; Hindo, *para*; Ir. *for*. This is the same word in origin as *for*, from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. Properly, advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as the *fore* end of a chain carried in measuring land; the *fore* oxen or horses in a team.

2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as the *fore* part of the last century; the *fore* part of the day, week or year.

3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as the *fore* part of a writing or bill.

4. Being in front or towards the face; opposed to *back* or *behind*; as the *fore* part of a garment.

5. Going first; usually preceding the other part; as the *fore* part of a ship, or of a coach.

FORE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

In seamen's language, *fore and aft* signifies the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.

Mar. Dict.

Fore, in composition, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.

For the etymologies of the compounds of *fore*, see the principal word.

FOREADMONISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FOREADVISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

Shak.

FOREALLEDGE, *v. t.* *foreallege*. To alledge or cite before.

Fotherby.

FOREAPPOINT, *v. t.* To set, order or appoint beforehand.

Sherwood.

FOREAPPOINTMENT, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

Sherwood.

FOREARM, *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

South.

FOREBODE, *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate.

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future; as, my heart *forebodes* a sad reverse.

FOREBODEMENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FOREBODER, *n.* One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer.

L'Estrange.

2. A foreknower.

FOREBODING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FOREBODING, *n.* Prognostication.

FOREBRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail.

Mar. Dict.

FOREBY, *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Spenser.

FORECAST, *v. t.* To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to *forecast* consequences.

L'Estrange.

2. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. Dan. xi.

3. To adjust, contrive or appoint beforehand.

The time so well *forecast*. Dryden.

FORECAST, *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy.

Spenser.

FORECAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as a man of little *forecast*.

FORECASTER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECASTING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FORECASTLE, *n.* A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck, usually terminated in ships of war with a breast-work; the foremost part forming the top of the beak-head, and the hind part reaching to the after part of the fore chains.

Mar. Dict.

FORECHOSEN, *a.* *forecho'zn*. Preelected; chosen beforehand.

FORECITED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

Arbutnot.

FORECLOSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade.

Carew.

To *foreclose* a mortgager, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court.

Blackstone.

[To *foreclose* a mortgage is not technically correct, but is often used.]

FORECLOSURE, *n.* *s* as *z*. Prevention.

2. The act of foreclosing, or depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Blackstone.

FORECONCEIVE, *v. t.* To preconceive.

Bacon.

FOREDATE, *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FOREDATED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

Milton.

FOREDECK, *n.* The forepart of a deck, or of a ship.

FOREDESIGN, *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously.

Cheyne.

FORE-DETERMINE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand.

Hopkins.

FOREDOOM, *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state.

Dryden.

FOREDOOM, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FOREDOOR, *n.* The door in the front of a house.

FORE-END, *n.* The end which precedes; the anterior part.

Bacon.

FOREFATHER, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.

FOREFEND, *v. t.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit.

Dryden.

2. To defend; to guard; to secure. *Shak.*
This word, like the *L. arceo*, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert, and this act *defends* the thing threatened or assailed.
- FOREFIN'GER**, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors, the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.
- FOREFLOW**, *v. t.* To flow before. *Dryden.*
- FOREFOOT**, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.
2. A hand, in contempt. *Shak.*
3. In a ship, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.
- FOREFRONT**, *n.* The foremost part. The *forefront* of the battle, is the part where the contest is most warm, and where a soldier is most exposed. 2 Sam. xi. 15.
- FOREGAME**, *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whillock.*
- FOREGO**, *v. t.* [See *Go*.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us *forego* the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.
2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. *But this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which cannot be resigned.*
3. To lose.
4. To go before; to precede. *Obs. Shak.*
- FOREGO'ER**, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor. [Not used.] *Shak.*
2. One who goes before another. *Davies.*
3. One who forbears to enjoy.
- FOREGO'ING**, *ppr.* Forbearing to have, possess or enjoy.
2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.
- FOREGONE**, *pp.* *foregawn*'. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. *Spenser.*
2. Gone before; past. *Obs. Shak.*
- FOREGROUND**, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden. Johnson.*
- FOREGUESS**, *v. t.* To conjecture. [Bad.] *Sherwood.*
- FOREHAND**, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. *Shak.*
- FOREHAND**, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.
- And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*
- FOREHANDED**, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; as a *forehanded* care. *Taylor.*
2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as a *forehanded* farmer.
3. Formed in the foreparts.
- A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden.*
- FOREHEAD**, *n.* *for'hed*, or rather *for'ed*. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.
2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness. *Bp. Hall. Swift.*
- FORHEAD-BALD**, *a.* Bald above the forehead. *Levit. xiii. 47.*
- FOREHE'AR**, *v. i.* To be informed before.
- FOREHEND**, *v. t.* To seize. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- FOREHEW**, *v. t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*
- FOREHOLDING**, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*
- FOREHOOK**, *n.* In ships, a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- FOREHORSE**, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.
- FOREIGN**, *a.* *for'an.* [Fr. *forain*; Norm. *foreign*; Sp. *foraneo*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go or depart; *L. foris, foras*, Fr. *hors*, abroad.]
1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country *foreign*, which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. In this sense, Scotland before the union was *foreign* to England, and Canada is now *foreign* to the United States. More generally *foreign* is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as a *foreign* market; a *foreign* prince. In the United States, all transatlantic countries are *foreign*.
2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; alien; coming from another country; as *foreign* goods; goods of *foreign* manufacture; a *foreign* minister.
3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with *to* or *from*. You dissemble; the sentiments you express are *foreign* to your heart. This design is *foreign* from my thoughts. [The use of *from* is preferable and best authorized.]
4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is *foreign* from the subject under consideration.
5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.*
6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.
7. In *law*, a *foreign* attachment is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.
- A *foreign bill of exchange*, is a bill drawn by a person in one country, on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an *inland bill*, which is drawn by one person on another in the same jurisdiction or country.
- Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction. *Encyc.*
- FOREIGNER**, *n.* *for'aner.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a *foreigner* in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them *foreigners*, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a *foreigner* by birth.
- FOREIGNNESS**, *n.* *for'anness.* Remoteness; want of relation; as the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.
- FORE-IMAGINE**, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.
- FOREJUDGE**, *v. t.* *forejuf*'. To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.
2. In *law*, to expel from a court, for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines, he is *forejudged*, and his name is struck from the rolls.
- FOREJUDGMENT**, *n.* Judgment previously formed. *Spenser.*
- FOREKNOW**, *v. t.* [See *Know*.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.
- Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*
- For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii.*
- FOREKNOWABLE**, *a.* That may be foreknown. *More.*
- FOREKNOWER**, *n.* One that foreknows.
- FOREKNOWL'EDGE**, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
- If I *foreknow*, *Foreknowledge* had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*
- FOR'EL**, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.
- FOR'ELAND**, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head land; as the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.
- FORELA'Y**, *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*
2. To contrive antecedently. *Johnson.*
- FORELE'ADER**, *n.* One who leads others by his example.
- FORELEND**, *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*
- FORELOCK**, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
- Take time by the *forelock*. *Swift.*
2. In *sea language*, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place. *Mar. Dict.*
- FORELOOK**, *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward. *Spenser.*
- FOREMAN**, *n.* The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.
2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.
- FOREMAST**, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards. *Encyc.*
- Foremast-men*, on board of ships, the men who take in the top-sails, sling the yards, furl the sails, &c. *Encyc.*
- FOREMEANT**, *a.* *forement*'. Intended beforehand. *Spenser.*
- FOREMENTIONED**, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.
- FOREMOST**, *a.* First in place; most advanced; as the *foremost* troops of an army.
2. First in dignity. In honor he held the *foremost* rank.
- FOREMOTHER**, *n.* A female ancestor. *Pridoux.*

F O R

FO'RENAMED, *a.* Named or nominated before.

2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

FO'RENOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the *morning*, and from this period to noon, the *forenoon*. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom.

FORENO'TICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORENSIC, *a.* [from *L. forensis*, from *forum*, a court.]

Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings; as a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

FOREORDA'IN, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. *Hooker.*

FOREORDINA'TION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination. *Jackson.*

FO'REPART, *n.* The part first in time; as the *forepart* of the day or week.

2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as the *forepart* of any moving body.

3. The beginning; as the *forepart* of a series.

FO'REPAST, *a.* Past before a certain time; as *forepast* sins. [*Little used.*]

FORE-POSSESS'ED, *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged. *Sanderson.*

FOREPRI'ZE, *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. *Hooker.*

FOREPROM'ISED, *a.* Promised beforehand; preengaged.

FOREQUO'TED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

FO'RERANK, *n.* The first rank; the front. *Shak.*

FORERE'ACH upon, *v. t.* In navigation, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion. *Mar. Dict.*

FORERE'AD, *v. t.* To signify by tokens. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORERE'ADING, *n.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*

FORERECIT'ED, *a.* Named or recited before. *Shak.*

FOREREMEM'BERED, *a.* Called to mind previously. *Mountagu.*

FO'RERIGHT, *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*

FO'RERIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward. *Beaum.*

FORERUN', *v. t.* To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

Heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shak.*

2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FORERUN'NER, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came. *Dryden.*

2. An ancestor or predecessor. *Obs.*

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing some-

thing to follow. Certain pains in the head, back and limbs are the *forerunners* of a fever.

FO'RESAID, *a.* Spoken before. [See *Aforesaid.*]

FO'RESAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast.

FORESA'Y, *v. t.* To predict; to foretell. *Shak.*

FORESA'YING, *n.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*

FORESEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil and hideth himself. *Prov. xxii.*

FORESEE'ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.

FORESEE'N, *pp.* Seen beforehand.

FORESEE'R, *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

FORESE'IZE, *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

FORESHAD'OW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand. *Dryden.*

FORESHA'ME, *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on. *Shak.*

FORESHAW. [See *Foreshow.*]

FO'RESHIP, *n.* The forepart of a ship. *Acts xxvii.*

FORESHORT'EN, *v. t.* In *painting*, to shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*

FORESHORT'ENING, *n.* In *painting*, the act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*

The art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object, when represented as viewed in an oblique or receding position. *Cyc.*

FORESHOW, *v. t.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

2. To predict; to foretell.

3. To represent beforehand, or before it comes. *Hooker.*

FORESHOWER, *n.* One who predicts.

FORESHROUDS', *n.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.

FO'RESIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside. *Spenser.*

FO'RESIGHT, *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence in guarding against evil. *Spenser.*

FORESIGHTFUL, *a.* Prescient; provident. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

FORESIG'NIFY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

FO'RESKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before. *Shak.*

FORESLACK', *v. t.* To neglect by idleness. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FORESLOW, *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. [*Not used.*]

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow* Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

2. To neglect; to omit. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

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FORESLOW, *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FORESPE'AK, *v. t.* To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To bewitch. [*Not used.*] *Drayton.*

FORESPE'AKING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface. [*Not used.*]

FORESPEE'CH, *n.* A preface. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

FORESPENT', *a.* Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. *Shak.*

2. Past; as life *forespent*. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

FORESPUR'RER, *n.* One that rides before. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FOR'EST, *n.* [*It. foresta*; *Fr. forêt*; *Arm. forest*; *G. forst*; *Ir. forais, foraghis*; *Norm. fores*; from the same root as *L. foris*, *Fr. hors*, and the Sax. *faran*, to go, to depart. Hence the *It. forestiere*, *Sp. forastero*, signifies strange, foreign; *It. foresto*, wild, savage; *Port. forasteiro*, a stranger. This enables us to understand the radical meaning of other words which signify *strange, wild, barbarous*, &c. They all express distance from cities and civilization, and are from roots expressing departure or wandering.]

1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees. In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent. We read of the Hercynian *forest*, in Germany, and the *forest* of Ardennes, in France or Gaul.

2. In *law*, in Great Britain, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure. *In this sense, the word has no application in America.*

Forest laws, laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *England.*

FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

FO'REST'AFF, *n.* An instrument used at sea, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies; called also *cross-staff*. *Encyc.*

FOR'ESTAGE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters. *England.*

FORESTALL', *v. t.* [See *Stall.*] To anticipate; to take beforehand.

Why need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. This is a penal offense. *Encyc.*

4. To deprive by something prior. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

FORESTALL'ED, *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.

FORESTALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before

they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price. *Locke.*

FORESTALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTAY, *n.* In a ship's rigging, a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

FOR'ESTED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded. *Tooke.*

FOR'ESTER, *n.* In England, an officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses. *Encyc.*

2. An inhabitant of a forest. *Shak.*

3. A forest tree. *Evelyn.*

FOR'ESWAT, *a.* [See *Sweat*.] Exhausted by heat. *Obs.* *Sidney.*

FORETACKLE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FOR'ETASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a foretaste of heaven.

FORETA'STE, *v. t.* To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.

2. To taste before another.

FORETA'STED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand or before another. *Milton.*

FORETA'STER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand or before another.

FORETA'STING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FORETE'ACH, *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORETELL', *v. t.* To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. *Milton. Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton.*

FORETELL', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy. All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days. *Acts iii.*

FORETELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle.*

FORETELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.

FORETHINK', *v. t.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man Perpetually does forethink thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

FORETHINK', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHOUGHT', *forethaut'*. *pret.* of forethink.

FO'RETHOUGHT, *n.* *fo'rethaut.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

2. Provident care. *Blackstone.*

FORETO'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshew; to pre-signify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign. *Sidney.*

FO'RETOOTH, *n.* *plu. foreteeth.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

FOR'ETOP, *n.* The hair on the forepart of the head.

2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

3. In ships, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.

FORETOP'-MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOREVOUCH'ED, *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FO'REWARD, *n.* The van; the front. 1 Maccabees.

FOREWARN', *v. t.* *forewarn'*. To admonish beforehand. I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. *Luke xii.*

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. *Milton.*

3. To caution beforehand. *Dryden.*

FOREWARN'ED, *pp.* Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand.

FOREWARN'ING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FOREWARN'ING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution or notice.

FOREWEND', *v. t.* To go before. *Obs.*

FOREWISH', *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

FO'REWÖMAN, *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman. *Tuller.*

FOREWORN, *pp.* [See *Wear*.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney.*

FOR'FEIT, *v. t.* *for'fit.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*; Low L. *forisfacere*, from L. *foris*, out or abroad, and *facio*, to make; Norm. *forface*, forfeit, and *forfist*, forfeited.]

To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offense or crime; to lose the right to some species of property or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to forfeit an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure or by treason. By the ancient laws of England, a man forfeited his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfill the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now forfeits his estate by committing treason. A man forfeits his honor or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall forfeit a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land forfeited, vested in the lord or superior. In modern times, the right to things forfeited is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation, and partly in an individual.

The duelist, to secure the reputation of bravery, forfeits the esteem of good men, and the favor of heaven.

FOR'FEIT, *n.* *for'fit.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*; Low L. *forisfactura*. Originally, and still in French, a trespass, transgression or crime. But with us, the effect of some transgression or offense.]

1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. He that murders pays the forfeit of his life.

When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the forfeit.

2. One whose life is forfeited. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FOR'FEIT, *part. a.* used for *forfeited*. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryden.*

FOR'FEITABLE, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

—For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfeitable like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

FOR'FEITED, *pp.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FOR'FEITING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FOR'FEITURE, *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition or other act. In regard to property, forfeiture is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In the feudal system, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter.

2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and forfeitures.

FOR'FEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FORGA'VE, *pret.* of forgive, which see.

FORGE, *n.* [Fr. *forge*; Sp. Port. *forja*; probably from L. *ferrum*, iron; It. *ferriera*, a forge; Port. *ferragem*, iron-work.]

1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. A larger forge is called with us *iron-works*. Smaller forges consisting of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and uses. Armies have travelling forges, for repairing gun-carriages, &c.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies. In the greater bodies the forge was easy. *Bacon.*

FORGE, *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

2. To make by any means. Names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

2. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to forge coin; to forge a bill of exchange or a receipt.

FORGED, *pp.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FORGER, *n.* One that makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FORGERY, *n.* The act of forging or working metal into shape. In this sense, rarely or never now used.

2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as the forgery of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bond. Forgery may

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consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by Gen. Washington, during the revolution, were *forgeries*.

FORGET, *v. t.* pret. *forgot*, [*forgot*, obs.] pp. *forgot*, *forgotten*. [*Sax. forgetan, forgetan, forgylan*; *G. vergessen*; *D. vergeelen*; *Sw. forgåta*; *Dan. forgietter*; *for* and *get*.]

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. *Ps. ciii.*

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child?—Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. *Is. xlii.*

FORGETFUL, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Heb. xiii.*

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as *forgetful* draughts. *Dryden.*

FORGETFULNESS, *n.* The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as *forgetfulness* of duty.

FORGETTER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FORGETTING, *pp.* Losing the remembrance of.

FORGETTING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FORGETTINGLY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness. *B. Jonson.*

FORGIVABLE, *a.* [See *Forgive*.] That may be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

FORGIVE, *v. t.* *forgiv'*, pret. *forgave*; pp. *forgiven*. [*for* and *give*; *Sax. forgifan*; *Goth. fragiban*; *G. vergeben*; *D. vergeven*; *Dan. forgiver*; *Sw. tilgiva*. The sense is to give from, that is, away, as we see by the Gothic *fra*, from. The English *for*, and *G. and D. ver*, are the same word, or from the same root; *ver* is the Eng. *far*. The Swedish *til* signifies *to*, and in this compound, it signifies toward or back; so in *L. remitto*. See *Give*.]

1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to *forgive the offense*, to send it away, to reject it, that is, not to impute it, [put it to] the offender. But by an easy transition, we also use the phrase, to *forgive the person* offending.

Forgive us our debts. *Lord's Prayer.*

If ye *forgive* men their trespasses, your heavenly father will also *forgive* you. *Matt. vi.*

As savages never forget a favor, so they never *forgive* an injury. *N. Chipman.*

It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person,

and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We *forgive* or *pardon* the man, but we do not *remit* him.

2. To remit as a debt, fine or penalty. **FORGIVEN**, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FORGIVENESS, *n.* *forgiv'ness*. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The *forgiveness* of enemies is a christian duty.

2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime; as the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

4. Remission of a debt, fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FORGIVING, *pp.* Pardoning; remitting.

2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; as a *forgiving* temper.

FORGOT, *pp.* of *forget*.

FORGOTTEN, *pp.* of *forget*.

FORHA'IL, *v. t.* To draw or distress. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

FORINSECAL, *a.* [*L. forinsecus*.] Foreign; alien. [*Little used*.]

FORISFAMILIATE, *v. t.* [*L. foris*, without, and *familia*, family.]

To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Literally*, to put one's self out of the family. *El. of Criticism.*

FORISFAMILIATION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfiliation*, and he is said to be *forisfiliated*. *Encyc.*

FORK, *n.* [*Sax. forc*; *D. vork*; *W. forc*; *Fr. fourche*; *Arm. fork*; *Sp. horca*; *Port. It. forca*; *L. furca*.]

1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as a *tablefork* for feeding; a *pitchfork*; a *dungfork*, &c. Forks are also made of ivory, wood or other material.

2. A point; as a thunderbolt with three forks. Shakspeare uses it for the point of an arrow.

3. Forks, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork*.

FORK', *v. t.* To shoot into blades, as corn. *Mortimer.*

2. To divide into two; as, a road forks.

FORK, *v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.

2. To dig and break ground with a fork.

3. To make sharp; to point.

FORK'ED, *pp.* Raised, pitched or dug with a fork.

2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points or shoots; as a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.

3. Having two or more meanings. [*Not in use*.] *B. Jonson.*

FORK'EDLY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'EDNESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [*Local*.]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points; as a *forky* tongue. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE, *a.* Forlorn. [*Not in use*.]

FORLORN', *a.* [*Sax. forloren*, from *forleoran*, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; *leoran*, to pass, to migrate; *D. verlooren*; *Dan. forloren*, from *forlorer*, *Sw. förlora*, to lose. *Class Lr.*]

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubbard.*

To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*. *Milton.*

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

2. Taken away. *Obs.*

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*. *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense. *Shak.*

Forlorn hope, properly, a desperate case; hence in military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FORLORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person. *Shak.*

FORLORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition. *Boyle.*

FORLYE, *v. i.* To lye before. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

FORM, *n.* [*L. forma*; *Fr. forme*; *Sp. forma*, *horma*; *It. forma*; *Ir. foirm*; *D. vorm*; *G. form*; *Sw. and Dan. form*. The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to fit. The *D. vormen*, is rendered, to form, to shape, to mold, to confirm; and *form* may be allied to *firm*.]

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a frightful *form*.

Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

The *form* of his visage was changed. *Dan. iii.*
After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked. *Mark xvi.*

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as a *form* of words or expressions.

3. Model; draught; pattern.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. *2 Tim. i.*

4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa. liii.*

5. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to *form*.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Having the *form* of godliness, but denying the power thereof. 2 Tim. iii.

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; as the *forms* of public worship; the *forms* of judicial proceeding; *forms* of civility.

8. Ceremony; as, it is a mere matter of *form*.

9. Determinate shape.

The earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i.

10. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the *form* of God— Phil. ii.

He took on him the *form* of a servant. 1bm.

11. Manner; system; as a *form* of government; a monarchical or republican *form*.

12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; as the interior *form* or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies.

13. A long seat; a bench without a back.

Walls.

14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students.

Dryden.

15. The seat or bed of a hare.

Prior.

16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.

Encyc.

17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.

18. *Essential form*, is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each its particular *form* of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water. *Accidental form* is not necessary to the existence of a body. *Earth* is *earth* still, whatever may be its color.

- FORM, *v. t.* [*L. formo.*] To make or cause to exist.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. Gen. ii.

2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state; as, to *form* an image of stone or clay.

3. To plan; to scheme; to modify.

Dryden.

4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, to *form* a line or square of troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest—

Decay of Piety.

6. To contrive; to invent; as, to *form* a design or scheme.

7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; as, to *form* an opinion or judgment; to *form* an estimate.

8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline; as, to *form* the mind to virtuous habits by education.

9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; as, to *form* a society for missions.

10. To make; to establish. The subscribers are *formed* by law into a corporation. They have *formed* regulations for their government.

11. To compile; as, to *form* a body of laws or customs; to *form* a digest.

12. To constitute; to make. Duplicity *forms* no part of his character. These facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The senate and house of representatives *form* the legislative body.

13. In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. *L. do*, in the preterit, *forms dedi*.

14. To enact; to make; to ordain; as, to *form* a law or an edict.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a.* According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical.

2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as a man *formal* in his dress, his gait or deportment.

3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden or irregular. He gave his *formal* consent to the treaty.

4. Regular; methodical; as the *formal* stars.

Waller.

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

6. Depending on customary forms.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,

Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. Pope.

7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. Holder.

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

To make of him a *formal* man again. Shak.

FORM'ALISM, *n.* Formality. [*The latter is generally used.*]

Burke.

FORM'ALIST, *n.* One who observes forms, or practices external ceremonies. More generally,

2. One who regards appearances only, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion; a hypocrite. A grave face and the regular practice of ceremonies have often gained to a *formalist* the reputation of piety.

FORM'ALITY, *n.* The practice or observance of forms.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs.

K. Charles.

2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience.

Atterbury.

3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior.

L'Estrange.

5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe.

Sicist.

6. External appearance.

Glanville.

7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God.

Stillingfleet.

8. In the *schools*, the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in an object, importing a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from another object. Thus *animality* and *rationality* are *formalities*.

Encyc.

FORM'ALIZE, *v. t.* To model. [*Not used.*]

Hooker.

FORM'ALIZE, *v. i.* To affect formality.

[*Little used.*]

Hales.

FORM'ALLY, *adv.* According to established form, rule, order, rite or ceremony. A treaty was concluded and *formally* ratified by both parties.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; as, to be stiff and *formally* reserved.

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. Hooker.

4. Essentially; characteristically.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a christian grace, is the spring from which it flows.

Smallbridge.

FORM'ATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. formatio.*] The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; or more generally, the operation of composing, by bringing materials together, or of shaping and giving form; as the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution.

2. Generation; production; as the *formation* of ideas.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed. Examine the peculiar *formation* of the heart.

4. In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another, as *controller* from *control*.

5. In *geology*, formation may signify a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances; or it may convey the idea, that certain masses or collections of minerals were formed not only by the same agent, but also at the same time. In this latter sense the term is almost always employed. Cleveland.

FORM'ATIVE, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds, by any *formative* power residing in the soil.

Bentley.

2. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as a termination merely *formative*.

FORM'ED, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

FORM'EDON, *n.* [*forma doni.*] A writ for the recovery of lands by statute of Westminster.

Eng. Law.

FORM'ER, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

FOR'MER, *a.* comp. deg. [*Sax. form, forma*, but it is rendered *primus*, first. The *Saxon* word seems to be composed of *fore* and *ma*, more; but of this I am not confident.]

1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter*.

Her *former* husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled. Deut. xxiv.

The *former* and the *latter* rain. Jer. 5.

2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii.

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as the *former* part of a discourse or argument.

4. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through

the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

FOR/MERLY, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. We formerly imported slaves from Africa. Nations formerly made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FORM/FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative. *Thomson.*

FORM/MIATE, *n.* [from *L. formica*, an ant.] A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base.

FORM/MIC, *a.* [*L. formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to ants; as the formic acid, the acid of ants.

FORMICA/TION, *n.* [*L. formicatio*, from *formico*, or *formica*, an ant.]

A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FORM/IDABLE, *a.* [*L. formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.]

Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter or undertaking. It expresses less than terrible, terrific, tremendous, horrible, and frightful.

They seemed to fear the formidable sight.

Dryden.
I swell my preface into a volume, and make it formidable, when you see so many pages behind.

FORM/IDABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FORM/IDABLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FORM/LESS, *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. *Shak.*

FORM/ULA, *n.* [*L.*] A prescribed form; a rule or model.

2. In medicine, a prescription.

3. In church affairs, a confession of faith.

4. In mathematics, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems. *Encyc.*

FORM/ULARY, *n.* [*Fr. formulaire*, from *L. formula*.]

A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers and the like; a book of precedents. *Encyc.*

2. Prescribed form.

FORM/ULARY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual. *Johnson.*

FORNICATE, *v. i.* [*L. fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an arch.]

Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace. *Encyc.*

FORNICATE, *v. i.* [*L. fornicor*, from *fornix*, a brothel.]

To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

If a brahmen fornicate with a Nair woman, he shall not thereby lose his cast. *As. Researches.*

FORNICA/TION, *n.* [*L. fornicatio*.] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

Laws of Connecticut.

2. Adultery. *Matt. v.*

3. Incest. *1 Cor. v.*

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. *2 Chron. xxi. Rev. xix.*

5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

FORN/ICATOR, *n.* An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See *Adultery*.]

2. A lewd person.

3. An idolater.

FORN/ICATRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness. *Shak.*

FOR/PASS, *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Obs. Spenser.*

FOR/PINE, *v. i.* To pine or waste away. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORRA/Y, *v. t.* To ravage. *Obs. Spenser.*

[*Qu. forage*.]

FORRA/Y, *n.* The act of ravaging. *Obs.*

FORSA/KE, *v. t.* pret. *forsook*; pp. *forsaken*. [*Sax. forsacan, forsecan*; *for*, a negative, and *secan*, to seek. See *Seek*. *Sw. försaka*, Dan. *forsager*, G. *versagen*, D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to renounce. See *Seek* and *Say*.]

1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. Friends and flatterers forsake us in adversity. *Forsake* the foolish, and live. *Prov. ix.*

2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject. If his children forsake my law, and walk not in my judgments— *Ps. lxxxix.* Cease from anger, and forsake wrath. *Ps. xxxvii.*

3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail. In anger, the color forsakes the cheeks. In severe trials, let not fortitude forsake you.

4. In scripture, God forsakes his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance. *Brown.*

FORSA/KER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FORSA/KEN, *pp.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FORSA/KING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FORSA/KING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FORSA/Y, *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORS/LACK, *v. t.* To delay. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORS/OOTH, *adv.* [*Sax. forsothe*; *for* and *soth*, true.]

In truth; in fact; certainly; very well. A fit man, forsooth, to govern a realm. *Hayward.*

It is generally used in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

FORS/TER, *n.* A forester. *Obs. Chaucer.*

FORSWEAR, *v. t.* pret. *forswore*; pp. *forsworn*. [*Sax. forswarian*; Dan. *forsværer*; *Sw. försvåra*; G. *verschwören*, *abschwören*; D. *afzwoeren*. See *Swear* and *Answer*.]

1. To reject or renounce upon oath. *Shak.*

2. To deny upon oath. Like innocence, and as serenely bold As truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold. *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not forswear thyself. *Matt. v.*

FORSWEAR, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shak.*

FORSWEARER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.

FORSWEARING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.

FORSWONK, *a.* [*Sax. swincan*, to labor.] Overlabored. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORSWORE, *pret.* of *forswear*.

FORSWORN, *pp.* of *forswear*. Renounced on oath; perjured.

FORSWORNNESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn. *Manning.*

FORT, *n.* [*Fr. fort*; *It. Port. forte*; *Sp. fuerte, fuerza*; *L. fortis*, strong.]

1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.

2. A strong side, opposed to weak side or foible.

FORTE, *adv.* [*Ital.*] A direction to sing with strength of voice.

FORTED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts. *Shak.*

FORTH, *adv.* [*Sax. forth*; G. *fort*; D. *voort*; from *fore*, *for*, *faran*, to go, to advance.]

1. Forward; onward in time; in advance; as from that day forth; from that time forth.

2. Forward in place or order; as one, two, three, and so forth.

3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put forth leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun, Invites them forth to labor in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him forth of France. [*Little used*.]

5. Out into public view, or public character. Your country calls you forth into its service.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Obs. Shak.*

7. On to the end. *Obs.*

FORTH, *prep.* Out of. From forth the streets of Pomfret. *Shak.* Some forth their cabins peep. *Donne.*

FORTH-COM/ING, *a.* [See *Come*.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be forth-coming.

FORTHINK, *v. t.* To repent of. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

FORTH-IS/SUING, *a.* [See *Issue*.] Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHRIGHT, *adv.* [See *Right*.] Straight forward; in a straight direction. *Obs. Sidney.*

FORTHRIGHT, *n.* A straight path. *Obs. Shak.*

FORTHWARD, *adv.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FORTHWITH, *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight forthwith. *Acts ix.*

FORTHY, *adv.* [*Sax. forthi*.] Therefore. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

FORT/TH, *a.* [See *Forty*.] The fourth

tenth; noting the number next after the thirty ninth.

FOR'TIFIABLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Little used.*]

FORTIFICA'TION, *n.* [See *Fortify.*] The act of fortifying.

2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets and other bulwarks. *Encyc.*

3. The works erected to defend a place against attack.

4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.

5. Additional strength.

FORT'IFIER, *n.* One who erects works for defense. *Carew.*

2. One who strengthens, supports and upholds; that which strengthens. *Sidney.*

FORT'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier*; Sp. *fortificar*; It. *fortificare*.]

1. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries and other works of art; as, to *fortify* a city, town or harbor.

2. To strengthen against any attack; as, to *fortify* the mind against sudden calamity.

3. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to; as, to *fortify* an opinion or resolution; to *fortify* hope or desire.

4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence or assault.

FORT'IFY, *v. i.* To raise strong places.

FORTILAGE, *n.* A little fort; a block-house. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FORTIN, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce. *Shak.*

FORTITUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.]

That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression or despondency. Fortitude is the basis or source of genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, of patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with courage or patience; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and *patience* is the effect of *fortitude*.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

FORTLET, *n.* A little fort.

FORT'NIGHT, *n.* *fort'nil*. [contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so also, *seven-nights*, *sennight*, a week. Non dienum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. *Tacitus*.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORT'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*; It. *fortezza*; from *fort*, *forte*, strong.]

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong *fortress* on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a *fortress*.

2. Defense; safety; security. The Lord is my rock, and my *fortress*. Ps. xviii.

FORT'RESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify. *Shak.*

FORT'RESS, *a.* Defended by a fortress; protected; secured. *Spenser.*

FORTUITOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from the root of *fors*, *forte*, *fortuna*; Fr. *fortuit*; It. Sp. *fortuito*. The primary sense is to come, to fall, to happen. See *Fare*.]

Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause. We speak of *fortuitous* events, when they occur without our foreseeing or expecting them, and of a *fortuitous* concurrence of atoms, when we suppose the concurrence not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event cannot be in fact *fortuitous*. [See *Accidental* and *Casual*.]

FORTUITOUSLY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FORTUNATE, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*. See *Fortune*.]

Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good; as a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery.

2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as a *fortunate* adventurer in a lottery. I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.

3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually *fortunate*. We say, a *fortunate* competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown.

FORTUNATELY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FORTUNATENESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *fortuna*; Sp. and It. *fortuna*; Arm. *fortun*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, or L. *fero* or *porto*. So in D. *gebeuren*, to happen, to fall, from the root of *bear*; *gebeurtenis*, an event. We find the same word in *opportunus*, [ob-*portunus*,] seasonable. The primary sense is an event, that which comes or befalls. So Fr. *heureux*, from *heure*, hour, that is, time, season, and L. *tempestivus*. See *Hour* and *Time*. The Russ. *pora*, time, season, is of this family, and *fortune* is closely allied to it.]

1. Properly, chance; accident; luck; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. Hence the heathens deified chance, and consecrated temples and altars to the goddess. Hence the modern use of the word, for a power supposed to distribute the lots of life, according to her own humor.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man. In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*

3. Success, good or bad; event. Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

5. Estate; possessions; as a gentleman of small *fortune*.

6. A large estate; great wealth. This is often the sense of the word standing alone or unqualified; as a gentleman or lady of *fortune*. To the ladies we say, beware of *fortune-hunters*.

7. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman.

8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny. The young are anxious to have their *fortunes* told.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

FORTUNE, *v. t.* To make fortunate. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

FORTUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It *fortuned* the same night that a christian serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Kneller.*

FORT'NEBOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events.

FORT'NED, *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Crashaw.*

FORT'NE-HUNTER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. *Shak.*

FORT'NELESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion. *Addison.*

FORT'NETELL, *v. t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. *Shak.*

FORT'NETELLER, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FORT'NETELLING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FORT'NETELLING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime.

FORT'NIZE, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

FORTY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig*; *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten. See *Four*.]

1. Four times ten.

2. An indefinite number; a colloquial use. A, B and C, and *forty* more. *Swift.*

FORUM, *n.* [L. See *Fair*.] In Rome, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market place. Hence,

2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.

FORWARDER, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard*; for, *for*, and *weard*, turned, L. *versus*; directed to the forepart. *Forwards* is also used, but it is a corruption.]

Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively; opposed to backward. Go *forward*; move *forward*. He ran backward and *forward*.

In a ship, *forward* denotes toward the forepart.

FORWARD, *a.* Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else; as the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet; the *forward* horse in a team.

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. Gal. ii.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent.

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war.

4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; in an ill sense; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.

5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. The grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.

6. Quick; hasty; too ready. Be not *forward* to speak in public. Prudence directs that we be not too *forward* to believe current reports.

7. Anterior; fore.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top.

8. Advanced; not behindhand.

FORWARD, *v. t.* To advance; to help onward; to promote; as, to *forward* a good design.

2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

3. To send forward; to send towards the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or dispatches.

FORWARDED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.

FORWARDER, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.

FORWARDING, *ppr.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting.

FORWARDLY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FORWARDNESS, *n.* Cheerful readiness; promptness. It expresses more than willingness. We admire the *forwardness* of christians in propagating the gospel.

2. Eagerness; ardor. It is sometimes difficult to restrain the *forwardness* of youth.

3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance.

4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; as the *forwardness* of spring or of corn.

FORWA/STE, *v. t.* To waste; to desolate. [Not in use.]

FORWE/ARY, *v. t.* To dispirit. [Not in use.]

FORWEE/P, *v. i.* To weep much.

FORWÖRD, *n.* [fore and word.] A promise. [Not in use.]

FOSS, *n.* [Fr. *fosse*; Sp. *fosa*; L. It. *fossa*; from *fossus*, *fodio*, to dig. Class Bd.]

1. A ditch or moat; a word used in fortification.

2. In anatomy, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture. *Encyc.*

FOS/SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*; Sp. *fossil*; It. *fossile*; L. *fossilis*, from *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig.]

1. Dug out of the earth; as *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. The term *fossil* is now usually appropriated to those inorganic substances, which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles. Thus we say, *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones, *fossil* wood.

2. That may be taken from the earth by digging.

FOS/SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.

Fossils are native or extraneous. Native fossils are minerals, properly so called, as earths, salts, combustibles and metallic bodies. Extraneous fossils are bodies of vegetable or animal origin accidentally buried in the earth, as plants, shells, bones and other substances, many of which are petrified.

FOSSIL-COPAL, *n.* Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.

FOS/SILIST, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils.

FOSSILIZATION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification.

FOS/SILIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.

FOS/SILIZE, *v. i.* To become or be changed into a fossil.

FOS/SILIZED, *pp.* Converted into a fossil.

FOS/SILIZING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil.

FOSSIL/OGY, *n.* [fossil, and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOSS/ROAD, } *n.* A Roman military way
FOSS/WAY, } *n.* in England, leading from Totness through Exeter to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side.

FOS/TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian*, from *foster*, a nurse or food; Sw. and Dan. *foster*, a child, one fed; Dan. *fostre*, to nurse. I suspect this word to be from *food*, quasi, *foodster*, for this is the D. word, *voedster*, a nurse, from *voeden*, to feed; D. *voedsterheer*, a foster-father.]

1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.

3. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. The genial warmth of spring *fosters* the plants.

3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* passion or genius.

FOSTER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together.

FOSTERAGE, *n.* The charge of nursing.

FOS/TER-BRÖTHER, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse.

FOS/TER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOS/TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.

FOS/TER-EARTH, *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

FOS/TERED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.

FOS/TERER, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

FOS/TER-FATHER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

FOS/TERING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOS/TERING, *n.* The act of nursing, nourishing and cherishing.

2. Nourishment.

FOS/TERLING, *n.* A fosterchild.

FOS/TERMENT, *n.* Food; nourishment.

[Not used.]

FOS/TER-MÖTHER, *n.* A nurse.

FOS/TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [Tautological.]

FOS/TER-SISTER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person.

FOS/TER-SON, *n.* One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth.

FOS/TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.

FOTH/ER, *n.* [G. *fuder*, a tun or load; D. *voeder*; Sax. *fother*, food, fodder, and a mass of lead, from the sense of stuffing, crowding. See *Food*.]

A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and every pig twenty one stone and a half. But the *fother* is of different weights. With the plumbers in London it is nineteen hundred and a half, and at the mines, it is twenty two hundred and a half.

FOTH/ER, *v. t.* [from stuffing. See the preceding word.]

To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c. between it and the ship's sides. These substances are sometimes sucked into the cracks and the leak stopped.

FOTH/ERING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.

FOTH/ERING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above.

FOUG/ADE, *n.* [Fr. *fougade*; Sp. *fogada*; from L. *focus*.]

In the art of war, a little mine, in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide, and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work, fortification or post, charged with sacks of powder and covered with stones or earth, for destroying the works by explosion.

FOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight*; pron. *faul*.

FOUGHTEN, for *fought*. Obs.

FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, *faul*; D. *vuil*; G. *faul*; Dan. *fel*. In Ch. with a prefix, נבל, *nabail*, to defile. The Syr. with a different prefix, ܐܬܐܬܐܬܐ, *tafel*, to defile. It coincides

in elements with *full*, and probably the primary sense of both is to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. See the significance of the word in seamen's language.]

1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney.

My face is *foul* with weeping. Job xvi.

2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as *foul* water; a *foul* stream.

3. Impure; polluted; as a *foul* mouth. *Shak.*

4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as *foul* words; *foul* language.

5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as *foul* weather.

6. Impure; defiling; as a *foul* disease.

7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as a *foul* deed; a *foul* spirit.

Babylon—the hold of every *foul* spirit. Rev. xviii.

8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as *foul* play.

9. Hatelul; ugly; loathsome.

Hast thou forgot

The *foul* witch Sycorax. *Shak.*

10. Disgraceful; shameful; as a *foul* defeat. Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

11. Coarse; gross.

They are all for rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton.*

12. Full of gross humors or impurities.

You perceive the body of our kingdom, How *foul* it is. *Shak.*

13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very *foul*.

14. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear; as, a rope is *foul*.

15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a *foul* bottom.

16. Not fair; contrary; as a *foul* wind.

17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous; as a *foul* road or bay.

To *fall foul*, is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence.

2. To run against; as, the ship fell *foul* of her consort.

These latter phrases show that this word is allied to the Fr. *fouler*, Eng. *full*, the sense of which is to press.

FOUL, *v. t.* [*Sax. fulian, gefylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to blemish; to soil; as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands. Ezek. xxxiv. 18.

FOULDER, *v. i.* To emit great heat. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

FOULED, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.

FOULFACED, *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shak.*

FOULFEE'DING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*

FOULING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.

FOULLY, *adv.* Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

I *foully* wronged him; do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Unfairly; not honestly.

Thou play'st most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

FOULMOUTHED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

So *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

FOULNESS, *n.* The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.

2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive; as the *foulness* of a cellar, or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

3. Pollution; impurity.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*

4. Hatelulness; atrociousness; as the *foulness* of a deed.

5. Ugliness; deformity.

The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*

FOULSPOKEN, *a.* Slandorous. *Shak.*

2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.

FOUMART, *n.* [*Scot. founarte. Qu. foulmartin.*] The polecat.

FOUND, *pret. and pp. of find.*

I am *found* of them that sought me not. Is. lxx.

FOUND, *v. t.* [*L. fundo, fundare; Fr. fonder; It. fondare; Sp. fundar; Ir. bunstump, bottom, stock, origin; bunadhu, bunart, foundation.* If *n* is radical in *found*, as I suppose, it seems to be the Ar.

Heb. Ch. *בנה* to build, that is, to set, found, erect. Class Bn. No. 7.]

1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support.

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt. vii.*

2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to *found* a city.

3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to *found* a government on principles of liberty.

4. To begin; to form or lay the basis; as, to *found* a college or a library. Sometimes to endow is equivalent to *found*.

5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to *found* an art or a family.

6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. Christianity is *founded* on the rock of ages. Dominion is sometimes *founded* on conquest; sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

7. To fix firmly.

I had else been perfect, Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

FOUND, *v. t.* [*L. fundo, fudi, furum; Fr. fonder; Sp. fundir, or hundir; It. fondere.* The elements are probably *Fd*; *n* being adventitious.]

To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold. *Milton.*

[This verb is seldom used, but the derivative *foundery* is in common use. For *found* we use *cast*.]

FOUNDATION, *n.* [*L. fundatio; Fr. fondation; from L. fundo.*]

1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building which lies on the ground; usually a wall of stone which supports the edifice.

2. The act of fixing the basis. *Titel.*

3. The basis or ground-work, of any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its *foundation* in the choice and consent of the people to be governed. Christ is the *foundation* of the church.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation*, a stone—a precious corner-stone. Is. xxviii.

Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. iii.

4. Original; rise; as the *foundation* of the world.

5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDATIONLESS, *a.* Having no foundation. *Hammond.*

FOUNDED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.

FOUNDER, *n.* One that founds, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation; as the *founder* of a temple or city.

2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.

3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as the *founder* of a college or hospital.

4. [*Fr. fondeur.*] A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

FOUNDER, *v. i.* [*Fr. fondre, to melt, to fall.*]

1. In seamen's language, to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship.

2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shak.*

3. To trip; to fall. *Chaucer.*

FOUNDER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. *Encyc.*

FOUNDERED, *pp.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

FOUNDEROUS, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. [*Not in use.*] *Burke.*

FOUNDERY, *n.* [*Fr. fonderie.*] The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.

2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as a *foundery* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

FOUNDLING, *n.* [*from found, find.*] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a *foundling hospital*.

FOUNDERESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUNT, } [*L. fons; Fr. fontaine;*

FOUNTAIN, } *n.* [*Sp. fuente; It. fonte, fontana; W. fynnon, a fountain or source;*

fyniaw, fynu, to produce, to generate, to abound; fion, a source, breath, puff; fion, produce.]

1. A spring, or source of water; properly, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with *well*, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish them, applying *fountain* to a natural spring of water, and *well* to an artificial pit of water, issuing from the interior of the earth.

2. A small basin of springing water.

3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring.

4. The head or source of a river.

5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.

Common Prayer.

Fount of types. [See *Font*.]

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

A barren desert *fountainless* and dry.

FOUNTAIN-TREE, *n.* In the Canary isles, a tree which distills water from its leaves, in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it.

FOUNTFUL, *a.* Full of springs; as *fountful* Ida.

FOUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; G. *vier*; D. *vier*; Sw. *fyra*; Dan. *fire*. I suspect this word to be contracted from Goth. *fidwor*, W. *pedwar*, Arm. *pevar*, *peder* or *petor*, *peoar*, from which L. *petorium*, *petorritum*, a carriage with four wheels, *petor-rola*.]

Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.

FOURBE, *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

FOURFOLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told; as a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 Sam. xii.

FOURFOLD, *n.* Four times as much.

FOURFOOTED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet; as the horse and the ox.

FOURIER, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger.

FOURSCORE, *a.* [See *Score*.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as a man of *fourscore*.

FOURSQUARE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, *a.* [four and ten; Sax. *feowertyn*.] Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FOURTH, *n.* In music, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a triton, or fourth redundant.

FOURTHLY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FOVIL/LA, *n.* [L. *foveo*.] A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel*, *fugl*; G. and D. *wogel*; Dan. *fugl*; Sw. *fogel*; from the root of the L. *fugio*, *fugo*, Gr. *pheww*, and signifying the flying animal.]

A flying or winged animal; the generic name of certain animals that move through the air by the aid of wings. Fowls have two feet, are covered with feathers, and have wings for flight. *Bird* is a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of *fowl*, and is used improperly as the generic term.

Fowl is used as a collective noun. We dined on fish and *fowl*.

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air. Gen. i.

But this use in America is not frequent. We generally use the plural, *fowls*. The word is colloquially used for poultry, or rather, in a more limited sense, for barn-door fowls.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food; as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWLER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry.

FOWL'INGPIECE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls.

FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs*; D. *vos*.] An animal of the genus *Canis*, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens or other small animals.

2. A sly, cunning fellow.

3. In seaman's language, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together.

4. Formerly, a cant expression for a sword.

FOX, *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupify.

FOX'CASE, *n.* The skin of a fox.

FOX'CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX'ERY, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox.

FOX'E'VIL, *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off.

FOX'GLOVE, *n.* The name of a plant, the *Digitalis*.

FOX'HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.

FOX'HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

FOX'HUNTER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

FOX'ISH, } Resembling a fox in quality.

FOX'LIKE, } *a.* ties; cunning.

FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FOX'TAIL, *n.* A species of grass, the *Alopecurus*.

FOX'TRAP, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare to catch foxes.

FOX'Y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.

FOY, *n.* [Fr. *foi*.] Faith.

FRA'CAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRACT, *v. t.* To break. [Not used.]

FRACTION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction*; from L. *frango*, *fractus*, to break. See *Break*.]

1. The act of breaking or state of being broken, especially by violence.

2. In arithmetic and algebra, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as $\frac{2}{3}$, two thirds, $\frac{1}{4}$, one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*. In these, the figure above the line is called the *numerator*, and the figure below the line the *denominator*. In decimal fractions, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many cyphers annexed, as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only, with a point before it by which it is separated from the whole number; thus .5, which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$, or half the whole number; .25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$, or a fourth part of the whole number.

FRACTIONAL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; as *fractional* numbers.

FRACTIOUS, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as a *fractious* man.

FRACTIOUSLY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRACTIOUSNESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRACTURE, *n.* [L. *fractura*. See *Break*.] A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

2. In surgery, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is *simple* or *compound*; *simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.

3. In mineralogy, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as a *compact fracture*; a *fibrous fracture*; *foliated*, *striated* or *conchoidal fracture*, &c.

FRACTURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *fracture* the skull.

FRACTURED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FRACTURING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRAG'ILE, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. Brittle; easily broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*.

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as *fragile* arms.

FRAGILITY, *n.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

2. Weakness; liableness to fail.

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.]

1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking.

Gather up the *fragments* that remain, that nothing be lost. John vi.

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as *fragments* of ancient writings.

3. A small detached portion; as *fragments* of time.

FRAG'MENTARY, *a.* Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR, *n.* [L. See *Break*.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash.

2. A strong or sweet scent. *Obs.*

FRA'GRANCE, *n.* [L. *fragrantia*, from *frago*, to smell strong.

Ar. *عز* to emit or diffuse odor. The

Arabic is without a prefix, and the word belongs probably to the great family of *reach*, *stretch*.]

Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,

Vailed in a cloud of *fragrance*— *Milton.*

The goblet crown'd,

Breathed aromatic *fragrances* around. *Pope.*

FRA'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

Fragrant the fertile earth

After soft showers. *Milton.*

FRA'GRANTLY, *adv.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL, *a.* [supposed to be from Fr. *frêle*, It. *frale*. Qu. L. *fragilis*, or from a different root.]

1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable.

That I may know how *frail* I am. Ps. xxxix.

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception.

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Taylor.*

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as a *frail* bark.

FRAIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraille*.] A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets. *Johnson.*

3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds. *Encyc.*

FRA'ILNESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; as the *frailness* of the body.

FRA'ILTY, *n.* Weakness of resolution; infirmity; lability to be deceived or seduced.

God knows our *frailty*, and pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. Frailness; infirmity of body.

3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity; in this sense it has a plural.

FRAISCHEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [Not English.] *Dryden.*

FRAISE, *n.* [Fr. from It. *fregio*, ornament, frieze.]

1. In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the retrenchments, parallel to the horizon. *Encyc.*

2. A pancake with bacon in it. *Obs.*

FRAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *framman*, to frame, to effect or perform; Arm. *framma*, to join; D. *raam*, a frame, G. *rahm*, a frame and cream; Dan. *rame*; Sw. *ram*; Russ. *rama*. Qu. Class Rm. No. 6. In Russ. *rama* is a *frame*, and *ramo*, the shoulder, L. *armus*, Eng. *arm*.]

1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and

union of various parts; as, to *frame* a house or other building.

2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. *Abbot.*

3. To make; to compose; as, to *frame* a law.

For thou art *framed* of the firm truth of valor. *Shak.*

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* our lives according to the rules of the gospel.

5. To form and digest by thought; as, to *frame* ideas in the mind.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts.*

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to *frame* a project or design.

7. To invent; to fabricate; in a bad sense; as, to *frame* a story or lie.

FRAME, *v. t.* To contrive. Judges xii. 6.

FRAME, *n.* The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as the *frame* of a house, barn, bridge or ship.

2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as the *frame* of an ox or horse. So we say, the *frame* of the heavenly arch; the *frame* of the world.

Hooker. Tillotson.

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things; as the *frame* of a window, door, picture or looking glass.

4. Among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.

5. Among founders, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings.

Encyc.

6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c. is stretched for quilting or embroidering.

Encyc.

7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of *frame*; the mind is not in a good *frame*.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*.

Swift.

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as a *frame* of government.

9. Contrivance; projection.

John the bastard,

Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.

Shak.

10. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MEWORK, *n.* Work done in a frame.

Milton.

FRA'MED, *pp.* Fitted and united in due form; made; composed; devised; adjusted.

FRA'MER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRA'MING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.

FRAM'POLD, *a.* Peevish; rugged. [Low and not in use.] *Hacket.*

FRAN'CHISE, *n.* *fran'chiz*. [Fr. from *franc*, free; It. *franchezza*; Sp. Port. *franqueza*. See *Frank*.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence,

1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; as the right to be a body corporate with perpetual succession; the right to hold a court leet or oth-

er court; to have waifs, wrecks, treasure-trove, or forfeitures. So the right to vote for governor, senators and representatives, is a *franchise* belonging to citizens, and not enjoyed by aliens. The right to establish a bank, is a *franchise*.

2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject.

3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity. *Spenser.*

4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *Encyc.*

FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free; but *franchise* is more generally used. *Shak.*

FRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom. *Spenser.*

FRAN'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.

FRANCIS'CAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRANCIS'CAN, *n.* One of the order of St. Francis; an order of monks founded by him in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars*.

FRANGIBIL'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRAN'GIBLE, *a.* [from L. *frango*, to break.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken. *Boyle.*

FRAN'ION, *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It. Sp. *franco*; G.

frank; D. *wrank*. Qu. Ar. *فَرَّ* to free.

Class Br. No. 36. or Class Brg. No. 5. 6. 7. 8. *Free* and *frank* may be from the same root or family, for *free* in Saxon is *frigan*, coinciding in elements with *break*, and the nasal sound of *g* would give *frank*. The French *franchir* gives the sense of *breaking out or over limits*.]

1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. Young persons are usually *frank*; old persons are more reserved.

2. Open; ingenuous; as a *frank* disposition or heart.

3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [This sense is now rare.] *Bacon.*

4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as a *frank* gift.

5. Licentious; unrestrained. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

FRANK, *n.* An ancient coin of France.

FRANC, *n.* The value of the gold *frank* was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver *franc* was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present *franc* or *frank*, is a silver coin of the value nearly of nineteen cents, or ten pence sterling.

2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free.

3. A sty for swine. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.

2. The people of Franconia in Germany.

FRANK, *v. t.* To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.

2. To shut up in a sty or *frank*. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten. [Not used.]

FRANKALMOIGNE, *n.* *frankalmoyn*. [*frank* and Norm. *almoignes*, alms.]

Free alms; in English law, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the souls of the donor. *Blackstone*.

FRANK'CHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same, are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c. out of the view of the forester. *Conel.*

Free chase, is the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land himself, with a power of hunting them thereon. *Blackstone*.

FRANK'ED, *pp.* Exempted from postage.

FRANK'FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple. *Encyc.*

FRANKIN'CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense*.]

A dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white color, of a bitterish acrid taste, and very inflammable; used as a perfume. *Hill. Encyc.*

FRANK'ING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.

FRANK'LAW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. *Encyc.*

FRANK'LIN, *n.* A freeholder. *Obs.*

FRANK'LINITE, *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zink and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin. *Cleveland.*

FRANK'LY, *adv.* Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint or disguise; as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

2. Liberally; freely; readily. *Luke vii.*

FRANK'MARRIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Blackstone*.

FRANK'NESS, *n.* Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. He told me his opinions with *frankness*.

2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as *frankness* of dealing.

3. Liberality; bounteousness. [*Little used.*]

FRANK'PLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen. Anciently in England, a number of neighbors who were bound for each other's good behavior. *Encyc.*

FRANKTEN'EMENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman. *Blackstone*.

FRANTIC, *a.* [*L. phreneticus*; Gr. *φρενιτις*, from *φρενις*, delirium or raving, from *φρον*, mind, the radical sense of which is to rush, to drive forward. So *animus* signifies mind, soul, courage, spirit; and *anima* signifies soul, wind, breath.]

1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as a *frantic* person; *frantic* with fear or grief.

2. Characterized by violence, fury and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular; as the *frantic* rites of Bacchus.

FRAN'TICLY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRAN'TICNESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension. *Mar. Dict.*

FRATERN'AL, *a.* [*Fr. fraternal*; *L. fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.]

Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; as *fraternal* love or affection; a *fraternal* embrace.

FRATERN'ALLY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATERN'ITY, *n.* [*L. fraternitas*.] The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood.

2. A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as the *fraternity* of free masons.

3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRATERNIZA'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. *Burke.*

FRATERN'IZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRATRICIDE, *n.* [*L. fratricidium*; *frater*, brother, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The crime of murdering a brother.

2. One who murders or kills a brother. *L. Addison.*

FRAUD, *n.* [*L. fraus*; *Fr. Sp. It. Port. fraude*. This agrees in elements with Sax. *brad*, *bred*, fraud, which is contracted from *bræden*, fraud, guile, disguise; and *bræc* coincides with *brigue*. But I know not that these words are connected with the Latin *fraus*.]

Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain or the obtaining of an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods, or suppressing truth.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained his ends. *Pope.*

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; *applied to persons.* *Shak.*

2. Containing fraud or deceit; *applied to things.* *Dryden.*

FRAUD'FULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'ULENCE, } Deceitfulness; trick-

FRAUD'ULENCY, } ishness in making bargains, or in social concerns. *Hooker.*

FRAUD'ULENT, *a.* Deceitful in making contracts; trickish; *applied to persons.*

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as a *fraudulent* bargain.

3. Deceitful; treacherous; obtained or performed by artifice. *Milton.*

FRAUD'ULENTLY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, *a.* *fraut*. [*D. vragt*; *G. fracht*; Dan. *fragt*; Sw. *fracht*. A different orthography of *freight*, which see.]

1. Laden; loaded; charged; as a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India. This sense is used in poetry; but in common business, *freighted* only is used.

2. Filled; stored; full; as a scheme *fraught* with mischief; the scriptures are *fraught* with excellent precepts. *Hooker.*

FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo. [*Not now used.*] *Dryden.*

FRAUGHT, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd. *Obs.* *Shak.*

FRAUGHT'AGE, *n.* Loading; cargo. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

FRAY, *n.* [*Fr. fracas*, *It. fracasso*, a great crash, havoc, ruin; *Fr. fracasser*, *It. fracassare*, to break; coinciding with *L. fractura*, from *frango*. Under *affray*, this is referred to *Fr. effrayer*, to fright, but incorrectly, unless *fright* is from the same root. In the sense of rubbing, fretting, this is from the *L. frico*, *Sp. fregar*. But *break*, *fright* and *frico*, all have the same radicals.]

1. A broil, quarrel or violent riot, that puts men in fear. This is the vulgar word for *affray*, and the sense seems to refer the word to *Fr. effrayer*.

2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel. *Pope.*

3. A contest; contention. *Milton.*

4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing. *Tatler.*

FRAY, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify. *Obs.* *Spenser. Bacon.*

FRAY, *v. t.* [*Fr. frayer*, *L. frico*, to rub.] To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing.

2. To rub; as, a deer *frays* his head.

FRA'YED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.

FRA'YING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.

FRA'YING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

FREAK, *n.* [*Ice. freka*. Qu. G. *frech*, bold, saucy, petulant; Dan. *frek*, id.; Scot. *frack*, active. The English word does not accord perfectly with the Ger. Dan. and Scot. But it is probably from the root of *break*, denoting a sudden start.]

1. Literally, a sudden starting or change of place. Hence,

2. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

FREAK, *v. t.* [from the same root as the preceding, to *break*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, speckled, party-colored; like *pard*, from the Heb. פָּרַד to divide.]

To variegate; to checker.

—*Freaked* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

FRE'AKISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FRE'AKISHNESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FRECK'LE, *n.* [from the same root as *freak*; W. *bryc*, Ir. *breac*, spotted, freckled; W. *brycu*, to freckle; from *breaking*, unless by a change of letters, it has been

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corrupted from G. *fleck*, D. *vlak* or *vek*, Sw. *fläck*, Dan. *flek*, a spot; which is not probable.]

1. A spot of a yellowish color in the skin, particularly on the face, neck and hands. Freckles may be natural or produced by the action of the sun on the skin, or from the jaundice.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

FRECK/LED, *a.* Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface; as a *freckled* face or neck.

FRECK/LEDNESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.

FRECK/LEFACED, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

FRECK/LY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

FRED, Sax. *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Sw. *frid*, G. *friede*, D. *vreede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. Our ancestors called a sanctuary, *fredstole*, a seat of peace.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh*, free; *frigan*, *freogan*, to free; G. *frei*; D. *vry*; Dan. *fri*; Sw. *frit*; all contracted from *frig*, which corresponds with Heb. and Ch. פָּרַח, Syr.

ܦܪܚ, Sam. פָּרַח, Ar. فَرَّ *faraka*, to break, to separate, to divide, to free, to redeem, &c. See *Frank*.]

1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.
2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as a *free* state, nation or people.
3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution.

J. Adams.

4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set *free*.
5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is *free* to pursue his own choice; he enjoys *free* will.
6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are *free* to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly *free*.
7. Not obstructed; as, the water has a *free* passage or channel; the house is open to a *free* current of air.
8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very *free* in his censures.
9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unrestrained; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?

Othway.

10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as a *free* purse; a man is *free* to give to all useful institutions.

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11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a *free* offer of his services. It is a *free* gift. The salvation of men is of *free* grace.

12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*.

Dryden.

13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with *from*; as *free from* pain or disease; *free from* remorse.

14. Not encumbered with; as *free from* a burden.

15. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as a *free* school.

16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of*; as a man *free of* the city of London.

17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as *free of* his farm. *Dryden.*

18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son or an apprentice, when of age, is *free*.

19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as a *free* horse.

20. Genteel; charming. [Not in use.]

Chaucer.

FREE, *v. t.* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to *free* the body from clothes; to *free* the feet from fetters; to *free* a channel from sand.

2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. The prisoner is *freed* from arrest.
3. To disentangle; to disengage.
4. To exempt.

He that is dead is *freed* from sin. Rom. vi.

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to *free* a slave.

6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping.

7. To release from obligation or duty.

To *free from* or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing, in any manner.

FREEBENCH, *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.

Blackstone.

FREE/BOOTER, *n.* [D. *vrybouter*; G. *frei-beuter*. See *Booty*.]

One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Bacon.

FREE/BOOTING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

Spenser.

FREE/BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREE/CHAPEL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.

Cowel.

Free city, in *Germany*, an imperial city, not subject to a prince, but governed by its own magistrates.

Encyc.

FREE/COST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges.

South.

FREED, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.

FREEDEN/IZEN, *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

FREE/DMAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREE/DOM, *n.* A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude or con-

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finement. *Freedom* is personal, civil, political, and religious. See *Liberty*.]

2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as the *freedom* of a city.

3. Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as the *freedom* of the will.

5. Any exemption from constraint or control.

6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with *freedom*.

7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with *freedom*.

8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent *freedom*s.

FREEFISH/ERY, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

Encyc.

FREE/FOOTED, *a.* Not restrained in marching. [Not used.]

Shak.

FREEHEARTED, *a.* [See *Heart*.] Open; frank; unreserved.

2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

FREEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

Burns.

FREE/HOLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in *deed*, and in *law*. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before his entry or seizure.

Eng. Law.

Freehold is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to *villanage*. *Encyc.* In the *United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.

FREE/HOLDER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Every jurymen must be a *freeholder*.

FREE/ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.

FREE/LY, *adv.* At liberty; without vassalage, slavery or dependence.

2. Without restraint, constraint or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act *freely*.

3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink *freely*.

4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure *freely*.

5. Without impediment or hinderance. Of every tree of the garden thou mayest *freely* eat. Gen. ii.

6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled *freely*.

8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.

9. Liberally; generously; as, to give *freely* to the poor.

10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. *Matth. x.*

FREE/MAN, *n.* [*free* and *man*.] One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as the *freemen* of a city or state.

FREE/MASON, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREE/MINDED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care. *Bacon.*

FREE/NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed.

2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as the *freeness* of a confession.

3. Liberality; generosity; as *freeness* in giving. *Spratt.*

4. Gratuitousness; as the *freeness* of divine grace.

FREE/SCHOOL, *n.* A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.

2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE/SPOKEN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*

FREE/STONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE/THINKER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREE/THINKING, *n.* Unbelief. *Berkeley.*

FREE/TONGUED, *a.* Speaking without reserve. *Bp. Hall.*

FREEWAR/REN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. *Encyc.*

FREEWILL, *n.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE/WOMAN, *n.* A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *v. i.* pret. *froze*; pp. *frozen*, or *froze*. [*Sax. frysan*; *D. vriezen*; *Dan. fryser*; *Sw. frysa*. It coincides in elements with *D. vreezen*, to fear, that is, to shrink, contract, tremble, shiver, *Fr. friser*, to curl, whence *frisoner*, to shiver, *Sp. frisar*. These are of one family, unless there has been a change of letters. The Italian has *fregio*, for *frieze*, and the Gr. *φρεζω* had for its radical letters *φρεζ*. These may be of a different family. To freeze is to contract. See *Class. Rd. Rs.* No. 14. 19. 25. *Qu. Russ. mroz*, frost.]

1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water freezes at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury freezes at 40° below zero.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. *Shak.*

3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood freezes in the veins.

4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.

5. To die by means of cold. We say a man freezes to death.

Vol. I.

FREEZE, *v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will freeze the rivers and lakes.

2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words to death. This air will freeze you, or freeze you to death.

3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale freezes my blood.

FREEZE, in architecture. [See *Frieze*.]

FREIGHT, *n.* *frate*. [*D. vracht*; *G. fracht*; *Sw. fracht*; *Dan. fragt*; *Fr. fret*; *Port. frete*; *Sp. flete*; *Arm. fret*. See *Fraught*. *Qu.* from the root of *L. fero*; formed like *bright*, from the Ethiopic *barah*.]

1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The freight of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full freight; the owners have advertised for freight; freight will be paid for by the ton.

2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the freight from London to Barcelona.

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying freight and charges, the profit is trifling.

FREIGHT, *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We freighted the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was freighted with flour for Havanna.

2. To load as the burden. *Shak.*

FREIGHTED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTING, *ppr.* Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREISLEBEN, *n.* A mineral of a blue or bluish gray color, brittle and soft to the touch. *Cleveland.*

FREN, *n.* A stranger. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

French Chalk, scaly talck, a variety of indurated talck, in masses composed of small scales; its color is pearly white or grayish. *Cleveland.*

FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.

FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music made of metal.

FRENCHIFY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*

FRENCH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*

FRENETIC, *a.* [See *Frantic* and *Phrenetic*.]

FRENZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.

FRENZY, *n.* [*Fr. frenesie*; *It. frenesia*; from *L. phrenitis*, *Gr. φρενιτις*, from *φρεν*, mind, which is from moving, rushing. See *Frantic*.]

Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.

All else is towering frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*

FRE/QUENCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. frequentia*.]

A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used*.] *Shak. Milton.*

FRE/QUENCY, *n.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. The frequency of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the frequency of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.

2. A crowd; a throng. [*Not used*.] *B. Jonson.*

FRE/QUENT, *a.* [*Fr. from L. frequens*.]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made frequent visits to the hospital.

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was frequent and loud in his declamations against the revolution.

3. Full; crowded; thronged. [*Not used*.] *Milton.*

FRE/QUENT, *v. t.* [*L. frequento*; *Fr. frequenter*.]

To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who frequents a dram-shop, an ale house, or a gaming table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace and ruin.

He frequented the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

FREQUENT/ABLE, *a.* Accessible. [*Not used*.] *Sidney.*

FREQUENTA/TION, *n.* The act of frequenting.

2. The habit of visiting often. *Chesterfield.*

FREQUENT/ATIVE, *a.* [*It. frequentativo*; *Fr. frequentatif*.]

In grammar, signifying the frequent repetition of an action; as a frequentative verb.

FRE/QUENTED, *pp.* Often visited.

FRE/QUENTER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.

FRE/QUENTLY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

FRE/QUENTNESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

FRES/CO, *n.* [*It. fresco*, fresh.] Coolness; shade; a cool refreshing state of the air; duskiness. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colors, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called *fresco*, either because it is done on fresh plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air. *Encyc.*

4. A cool refreshing liquor.

FRESH, *a.* [*Sax. fersc*; *D. versck*; *G. frisch*; *Dan. fersk*, and *frisk*; *Sw. frisk*; *It. fresco*; *Sp. Port. id.*; *Fr. frais, fraiche*; *Arm. fresq*; *W. fres, fresg*. This is radically the same word as *frisk*, and it coincides also in elements with *brisk*, *W. brysg*, which is from *rhys*, a rushing, extreme ardency, *Eng. rush*, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.]

1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as a fresh breeze; fresh wind; the primary sense.

2. Having the color and appearance of young thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look fresh and green.

3. Having the appearance of a healthy

- youth; florid; ruddy; as a *fresh-colored* young man. *Harvey. Addison.*
4. New; recently grown; as *fresh* vegetables. *Hayward.*
5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a *fresh* supply of goods from the manufactory, or from India; *fresh* tea; *fresh* raisins. *Dryden.*
6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is *fresh* in my mind; the ideas are *fresh* in my recollection. *Granville.*
7. Not salt; as *fresh* water; *fresh* meat.
8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. Bring a glass of *fresh* water.
9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit *fresh*. *Shak.*
Fresh as April, sweet as May. *Carew.*
10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. He rose *fresh* for the combat. *Knolles.*
11. New; that has lately come or arrived; as *fresh* news; *fresh* dispatches.
12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale.
13. Unpracticed; unused; not before employed; as a *fresh* hand on board of a ship.
14. Moderately rapid; as, the ship makes *fresh* way.
- FRESH, n.** A freshet. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*
- FRESH'EN, v. t.** *fresh'n.* To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltiness from any thing; as, to *freshen* water, fish or flesh.
2. To refresh; to revive. *[Not used.] Spenser.*
3. In *seaman's language*, to apply new service to a cable; as, to *freshen* hawse.
- FRESH'EN, v. i.** To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltiness. *Shak.*
2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. *Millon.*
- FRESH'ENED, pp.** Deprived of saltiness; sweetened.
- FRESH'ES, n.** The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a flood of fresh water, flowing towards or into the sea, and discoloring the water. *Beverly. Encyc.*
2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.
- FRESH'ET, n.** A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation. *New England.*
2. A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*
- FRESH'LY, adv.** Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state.
2. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shak.*
3. Briskly; strongly.
4. Coolly.
- FRESH'MAN, n.** A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.
2. In colleges, one of the youngest class of students.
- FRESH'MANSHIP, n.** The state of a freshman.
- FRESH'NESS, n.** Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as the *freshness* of liquors or odors.
2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as the *freshness* of plants or of green fields.
3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue. *Hayward.*
The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men.
4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state. And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*
5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness. Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wanted grace. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from saltiness; as the *freshness* of water or flesh.
7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.
8. Briskness, as of wind.
- FRESH'NEW, a.** Unpracticed. *[Not used.] Shak.*
- FRESH'WATER, a.** Accustomed to sail on freshwater only, or in the coasting trade; as a *freshwater* sailor.
2. Raw; unskilled. *Knolles.*
- FRESH'WATERED, a.** Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.
- FRET, v. t.** *[Sw. fräta, to fret, to corrode; Fr. froter, to rub; Arm. frota, This seems to be allied to Goth. and Sax. fretan, to eat, to gnaw, G. fressen, D. vreeten, which may be formed from the root of L. rodo, rosti, Sp. rozar, or of L. rado, to scrape. To fret or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.]*
1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal. *Newton.*
2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; as, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.
3. To impair; to wear away. *By starts,*
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*
4. To forin into raised work. *Millon.*
5. To variegate; to diversify. *Yon gray lines*
That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day. *Shak.*
6. To agitate violently. *Shak.*
7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.
8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. *Fret* not thyself because of evil doers. *Ps. xxxvii.*
9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall. Let not a saddle or harness *fret* the skin of your horse.
- FRET, v. i.** To be worn away; to be corroded. Any substance will in time *fret* away by friction.
2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion. *Many wheels arose, and fretted one into another with great excoiation. Wiseman.*
3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; as the rancor that *frets* in the malignant breast.
4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions. *He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. Dryden.*
- FRET, n.** The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. *Addison.*
2. Work raised in protuberances; or a kind of knot consisting of two lists or small fillets interlaced, used as an ornament in architecture.
3. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*.
Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*. *Pope.*
4. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which being pressed against the strings varies the tone. *Busby.*
5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
- FRET, v. t.** To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music. *As. Res.*
- FRET, n.** *[L. fretum.]* A frith, which see.
- FRET'FUL, a.** Disposed to fret; ill-humored; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as a *fretful* temper.
- FRET'FULLY, adv.** Peevishly; angrily.
- FRET'FULNESS, n.** Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.
- FRETT, n.** With miners, the worn side of the bank of a river. *Encyc.*
- FRET'TED, pp.** Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.
- FRET'TER, n.** That which frets.
- FRET'TING, ppr.** Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.
- FRET'TING, n.** Agitation; commotion.
- FRET'TY, a.** Adorned with fretwork.
- FRET'UM, n.** *[L.]* An arm of the sea. *Ray.*
- FRET'WORK, n.** Raised work; work adorned with frets.
- FRIABILITY, }** *[See Friable.]*
- FRIABLENESS, }** *n.* quality of being easily broken, crumbled and reduced to powder. *Locke.*
- FRIABLE, a.** *[Fr. friable; L. friabilis, from frio, to break or crumble. Frio is probably a contracted word. Ch. 78 or Ch. Heb. 78 to break.]*
- Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very *friable*.
- FRIAR, n.** *[Fr. frère, a brother, contracted from L. frater. See Brother.]*
1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders; those who enter religious orders considering themselves as a fraternity or brotherhood. Friars are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz.: 1. Minors, gray friars or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or black friars; 4. White Friars or Carmelites.
2. In a restricted sense, a monk who is not a priest; those friars who are in orders being called *fathers*.
- FRIARLIKE, a.** Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*
- FRIARLY, a.** Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life. *Bacon.*
- FRIAR'S-COWL, n.** A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl. *Johnson. Fam. of Plants.*
- FRIAR'S-LANTERN, n.** The ignis fatuus. *Milton.*

F R I

F R I

F R I

FRIARY, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars. *Dugdale.*

FRIARY, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars. *Camden.*

FRIBBLE, *a.* [*L. frivolus*, *Fr. frivole*, from rubbing; from *rub*, if *b* is radical, or from *frico*, if the *b* represents a palatal letter. If *b* is radical, the word accords with *Dan. rips*, trifles, frivolousness.]

Frivolous; trifling; silly. *Brit. Crit.*

FRIBBLE, *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.

FRIBBLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter. *Taller.*

FRIBBLER, *n.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORG, *n.* [*free* and *burg*.] The same as frankpledge. *Cowel.*

FRICACE, *n.* [See *Fricassee*.] Meat sliced

and dressed with strong sauce; also, an

unguent prepared by frying things to-

gether. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

FRICASSEE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. frigasea*; *Sp. fricasea*; *Port. fricassé*; from *Fr. fricasser*, to

fry, *It. friggere*, *Port. frigrir*, *Sp. freir*, *L. frigo*.]

A dish of food made by cutting chickens,

rabbits or other small animals into pieces,

and dressing them in a frying pan, or a

like utensil. *King.*

FRICASSEE, *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRICA'TION, *n.* [*L. fricatio*, from *frico*, to

rub.]

The act of rubbing; friction. [*Little used.*]

FRIC'TION, *n.* [*L. frictio*; *Fr. friction*; from *L. frico*, to rub, *It. fregare*, *Sp. fricar*.]

1. The act of rubbing the surface of one

body against that of another; attrition.

Many bodies by *friction* emit light, and

friction generates or evolves heat.

2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the

resistance which a moving body meets

with from the surface on which it moves. *Encyc.*

3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with

the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.;

or the rubbing of a diseased part with oil,

unguent or other medicament. *Encyc.*

FRI'DAY, *n.* [*Sax. frig-dæg*; *G. freitag*;

D. vrydag; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the

north; *D. vrouw*, *G. frau*, *Ir. frag*, a wo-

man.]

The sixth day of the week, formerly conse-

crated to *Frigga*.

FRIDGE, *v. t.* [*Sax. frician*.] To move ha-

tily. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

FRID-STOLE. [See *Fred*.]

FRIEND, *n. frend*. [*Sax. freond*, the partici-

ple of *freon*, to free, to love, contracted

from *frigan*, to free; *G. freund*; *D. vriend*;

Dan. frende; *Sw. frände*. We see the rad-

ical sense is to free; hence, to be ready,

willing, or cheerful, joyous, and allied per-

haps to *frollick*.]

1. One who is attached to another by affec-

tion; one who entertains for another sen-

timents of esteem, respect and affection,

which lead him to desire his company,

and to seek to promote his happiness and

prosperity; opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

A friend loveth at all times. *Prov. xvii.*

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a

brother. *Prov. xviii.*

2. One not hostile; opposed to an enemy in

war. *Shak.*

3. One reconciled after enmity. Let us be

friends again. *Dryden.*

4. An attendant; a companion. *Dryden.*

5. A favorer; one who is propitious; as a

friend to commerce; a friend to poetry; a

friend to charitable institutions.

6. A favorite. Hushai was David's friend.

7. A term of salutation; a familiar compel-

lation. *Friend*, how earnest thou in hither? *Matt.*

xxii.

So Christ calls Judas his friend, though

a traitor. *Matt. xxvi.*

8. Formerly, a paramour.

9. A friend at court, one who has sufficient

interest to serve another. *Chaucer.*

FRIEND, *v. t. frend*. To favor; to counte-

nance; to befriend; to support or aid.

[But we now use *befriend*.] *Shak.*

FRIEND'ED, *pp. frend'ed*. Favored; be-

friend.

2. *a.* Inclined to love; well disposed. *Shak.*

FRIEND'LESS, *a. frend'less*. Destitute of

friends; wanting countenance or support;

forlorn. *Pope.*

FRIEND'LIKE, *a. frend'like*. Having the

dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'LINESS, *n. frend'liness*. A dispo-

sition to friendship; friendly disposition. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness. *Taylor.*

FRIEND'LY, *a. frend'ly*. Having the tem-

per and disposition of a friend; kind; fa-

vorable; disposed to promote the good of

another.

Thou to mankind

Be good and friendly still, and oft return. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to peace. *Pope.*

3. Amicable. We are on friendly terms.

4. Not hostile; as a friendly power or state.

5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promo-

ting the good of; as a friendly breeze or

gale. Excessive rains are not friendly to

the ripening fruits. Temperance is friend-

ly to longevity.

FRIEND'LY, *adv. frend'ly*. In the manner

of friends; amicably. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

FRIEND'SHIP, *n. frend'ship*. An attach-

ment to a person, proceeding from intima-

te acquaintance, and a reciprocation of

kind offices, or from a favorable opinion

of the amiable and respectable qualities of

his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevo-*

lence, which is good will to mankind in

general, and from that *love* which springs

from animal appetite. *True friendship* is

a noble and virtuous attachment, spring-

ing from a pure source, a respect for

worth or amiable qualities. *False friend-*

ship may subsist between bad men, as be-

tween thieves and pirates. This is a tem-

porary attachment springing from inter-

est, and may change in a moment to en-

mity and rancor.

There can be no friendship without confi-

dence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*

There is little friendship in the world. *Bacon.*

The first law of friendship is sincerity. *Anon.*

2. Mutual attachment; intimacy.

If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favor; personal kindness.

His friendships, still to few confined,

Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

4. Friendly aid; help; assistance. *Shak.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence;

aptness to unite.

We know those colors which have a friend-

ship with each other. *Dryden.*

[*Not common and hardly legitimate.*]

FRIEZE, } *n. freez*. [*Sp. frisa*, *frieze*; *fri-*

FRIZE, } *zar*, to raise a nap on

cloth, to *frizzle*; *Fr. friser*, to curl or

crisp, to shiver, to ruffle; *Port. frisar*;

Arm. frisa. *Qu. Sp. rizar*, to crisp or curl,

to *frizzle*; *Gr. φρίσσω*, to shiver or tremble

with fear, whose elements are *Frg* or *Frk*,

as appears by *φρίξω*, *φρίξτος*, *φρίξ*. If *frieze*,

in architecture, is the same word, which

seems to be the fact, we have evidence

that the elements are *Frg*, for in Italian,

frieze is *fregio*. The primary sense is

probably to draw or contract.]

1. Properly, the nap on woolen cloth; hence,

a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with

a nap on one side.

2. In *architecture*, that part of the entablature

of a column which is between the

architrave and cornice. It is a flat mem-

ber or face, usually enriched with figures

of animals or other ornaments of sculp-

ture, whence its name.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures gra-

ven. *Milton.*

FRIE'ZED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap

or *frieze*.

FRIE'ZELIKE, *a.* Resembling *frieze*. *Addison.*

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [*Fr. fregate*; *It. fregata*; *Sp.*

Port. fragata; *Turkish, forgata*; perhaps

Gr. ἀφρατος, *L. aphractum*, an open ship

or vessel, for in Portuguese it signifies a

boat as well as a frigate. The Greek word

ἀφρατος signifies not fortified; a and

φρατος. It was originally a vessel without

decks used by the Rhodians. The frigate

was originally a kind of vessel used in the

Mediterranean, and propelled both by sails

and by oars. *Lunier.*]

A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop

or brig, and less than a ship of the line;

usually having two decks and carrying

from thirty to forty four guns. But ships

mounting a less number than thirty guns

are sometimes called frigates; as are ships

carrying a larger number.

2. Any small vessel on the water. [*Not*

used.] *Spenser.*

FRIG'ATE-BUILT, *a.* Having a quarter

deck and forecastle raised above the main

deck.

FRIGATOON, *n.* A Venetian vessel with

a square stern, without a foremast, having

only a mainmast and mizenmast. *Encyc.*

FRIGEFAC'TION, *n.* [*L. frigus*, cold, and

facio, to make.]

The act of making cold. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

FRIGHT, *n. frite*. [*Dan. frygt*; *Sw. fruch-*

tan; *Sax. fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, *fyrhtnis*, fright,

and *fyrhted*, frightened, *fyrhtan*, to frighten;

G. furcht, *furchten*; *D. vragten*, to fear;

Fr. effrayer. *Qu. Gr. φρίσσω*, *φρίξω*, to

fear, that is, to shiver or shiver. But

fright, or the Sax. *fyrhta*, is precisely the Ethiopic participle *ፋርህ* *ferht*, from *ፋርህ* *ferah*, to fear, which seems to be allied to *L. vector*. Class Br. No. 33.]

Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than *fear*, and is distinguished from *fear* and *dread*, by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; *fright* being usually of short duration, whereas *fear* and *dread* may be long continued.

FRIGHT, } *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to
FRIGHTEN, } alarm suddenly with
danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit.

FRIGHTED, } *pp.* Terrified; sudden-
FRIGHTENED, } ly alarmed with
danger.

FRIGHTFUL, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as a *frightful* chasm or precipice; a *frightful* tempest.

FRIGHTFULLY, *adv.* Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly.

2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks *frightfully* to day.

FRIGHTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIGID, *a.* [*L. frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be or to grow cold; *rigeo*, to be stiff or frozen; *Gr. ψύω*. If the radical sense is to be stiff, the root coincides nearly with that of *right*, *rectus*, or with that of *reach*, *region*, which is to stretch, that is, to draw or contract.]

1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as the *frigid* zone.

2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; as a *frigid* temper or constitution.

3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent.

4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as a *frigid* style; *frigid* rhymes.

5. Stiff; formal; forbidding; as a *frigid* look or manner.

6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as *frigid* services.

FRIGIDITY, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth. *But not applied to the air or weather.*

2. Want of natural heat, life and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility; as the *frigidity* of old age.

3. Coldness of affection.

4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire; as the *frigidity* of sentiments or style.

FRIGIDLY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. [See *Frigidity*.]

FRIGORIFIC, *a.* [*Fr. frigorisque*; *L. frigidus*; *Gr. ψύω*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold.

FRILL, *n.* [*infra*.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

FRILL, *v. i.* [*Fr. frieur*, chilly. We have the word in *trill*, *D. trillen*, to shake, *G. trillern*; all with a different prefix. Class R1.]

To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills*. *Encyc.*

FRIM, *a.* [*Sax. from*.] Flourishing. [Not in use.] *Drayton*.

FRINGE, *n.* [*Fr. frange*; *It. frangia*; *Sp. Port. franja*; *Arm. frainch*, or *flainch*; *G. franse*; *D. franje*; *Dan. frynse*. It seems to be from *L. frango*, to break, *Sp. frangir*.]

1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame. *Dryden*.

2. Something resembling fringe; an open broken border. *Mountagu*.

FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRINGED, *pp.* Bordered with fringe.

FRINGEMAKER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRINGING, *pp.* Bordering with fringe.

FRINGY, *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shak*.

FRIPPERER, *n.* [See *Frippery*.] One who deals in old cloths.

FRIPPERY, *n.* [*Fr. friperie*, from *friper*, to fumble, to ruffle, to wear out, to waste; *Arm. fripa*, or *stippa*; *Sp. roperia*, *ropa-vejera*, from *ropa*, cloth, stuff, apparel, which seems to be the Eng. robe; *Port. rroupa*, clothes, furniture; *sarrapo*, a rag; perhaps from the root of Eng. *rub*, that is, to wear, to use, as we say wearing apparel, for to wear is to rub. See *Robe*.]

1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles; as the *frippery* of wit.

2. The place where old clothes are sold. *Shak*.

3. The trade or traffick in old clothes. *Encyc.*

FRISEUR, *n.* [*Fr. from friser*, to curl.] A hair dresser. *Warton*.

FRISK, *v. i.* [*Dan. frisk*, fresh, new, green, *brisk*, lively, gay, vigorous; *frisker*, to freshen, to renew; *friskhed*, coolness, freshness, briskness; *Sw. frisk*; *G. frisch*, fresh, brisk. This is the same word as *fresh*, but from the Gothic. If it is radically the same as *brisk*, it is *W. brysg*, speedy, nimble, from *rhys*, a rushing. But this is doubtful. In some languages, *fresh* is written *fersc*, *versch*, as if from the root *Br*. But I think it cannot be the *Ch. ᠫᠽᠦ* to be moved, to tremble.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other.

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange*.

2. To dance, skip and gambol in frolic and gayety.

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced. *Addison*.

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries. *Swift*.

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe. *Hall*.

FRISK, *n.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety. *Johnson*.

FRISKAL, *n.* A leap or caper. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson*.

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person. *Camden*.

FRISK'ET, *n.* [*Fr. frisquette*. So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See *Frisk*.]

In printing, the light frame in which a sheet of paper is confined to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively. *Thomson*.

FRISK'INESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISK'ING, *pp.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.

FRISK'Y, *a.* Gay; lively.

FRIT, *n.* [*Fr. fritte*; *Sp. fritta*; *It. fritta*, fried, from *L. frictus*, *frigo*, Eng. to fry.]

In the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It is a composition of silice and fixed alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

FRITH, *n.* [*L. frictum*; *Gr. πορμος*, from *περνω*, to pass over, or *πορνω*, *πορνωμα*, to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.]

1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea; as the *frith* of Forth, or of Clyde.

2. A kind of wear for catching fish. *Carew*.

FRITH, *n.* [*W. frith* or *fritz*.] A forest; a woody place. *Drayton*.

2. A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne*.

[Not used in America.]

FRITH'Y, *a.* Woody. [Not in use.] *Skellon*.

FRIT'ILLARY, *n.* [*L. fritillus*, a dice-box.] The crown imperial, a genus of plants, called in the Spanish dictionary checker-ed lily. *De Theis*.

FRIT'TER, *n.* [*It. frittella*; *Sp. fritilla*, plu.; from *L. frictus*, fried; *Dan. frille*.]

1. A small pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece. And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *Hudibras*.

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope*.

To *fritter away*, is to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time.

FRIVOL'ITY, *n.* [See *Frivolousness*.]

FRIVOLOUS, *a.* [*L. frivolus*, from the root of *frio*, to break into small pieces, to crumble; *Fr. frivole*; *Sp. It. frivolo*. We observe the same radical letters, *Rb, Rb, in trivial, trifle, L. tero, trivi*, to rub or wear out. Class Rb.]

Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth or importance; not worth notice; as a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext. *Swift*.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

FRIVOLOUSLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*; Fr. *friser*. See *Frieze*.]

1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.
2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences or knobs.

FRIZ'ED, *pp.* Curled; formed into little bars on cloth.

FRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair.

FRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*; Scot. *fra*, *frae*; Dan. *fra*. It denotes departure and distance, like *from*, of which it may be a contraction. In some languages it is a prefix, having the force of a negative. Thus in Danish, *frabringer*, to bring from, is to avert, to dispel; *frakalder*, to recall. In Goth. *bugyan* is to buy; *frabugyan* is to sell, that is, in literal English, *frombuy*.]

From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to and fro*, that is, *to and from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc*; Arm. *frocq*; G. *frack*; Scot. *frog*.]

An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females. The *frock* was formerly a garment worn by monks.

Ingulpus. Spelman.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *frogga*, *frogga*; Dan. *froe*. Qu. from the root of *break*, as L. *rana*, from the root of *rend*, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its *fragor* or hoarse voice.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity, and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter.

Encyc.

2. In *farriery*. [See *Frush*.]

FROG'BIT, *n.* A plant, the *Hydrocharis*.

FROG'FISH, *n.* An animal of Surinam, which is said to change from a fish to a frog and then to a fish again. It is cartilaginous, and exquisite food.

Edwards.

2. The *Lophius*, or fishing-frog.

FROG'GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

Todd.

FROL'ICK, *a.* [G. *fröhlich*; *froh*, glad, and *lich*, like; D. *vrolijk*; Dan. *fro*, glad; Sw. *frögdelig*, from *frögd*, joy, *frögda*, to ex-

hilarate; Ar. فرح *faracha*, to be glad, to rejoice. Class Brg. No. 6. Probably allied to *free*.]

Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks.

The *frollick* wind that breathes the spring.

Milton.

The gay, the *frollick*, and the loud.

Waller.

[This adjective is seldom used except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.]

FROL'ICK, *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gayety and mirth.

He would be at his *frollick* once again.

Roscommon.

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play. [This is a popular use of the word in America.]

FROL'ICK, *v. t.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gayety.

The buzzing insects *frollick* in the air.

Anon.

FROL'ICKLY, *adv.* With mirth and gayety.

Obs.

Beaum.

FROL'ICKSÖME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROL'ICKSÖMENESE, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*, *from*; Goth. *fram*.]

In Swedish, it signifies before or forward, but its sense is, past or gone, for *främling* is a stranger, and *frångå* is to go out, to depart. Dan. *frem*, whence *fremmer*, to forward, to promote, *fremmed*, strange, *fremkommer*, to come forth or out; G. *fremd*, strange, foreign; D. *vreemd*, id. If *m* is radical, this word is probably from the root of *roam*, *ramble*, primarily to pass, to go.]

The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, removing to a distance. Thus it is one hundred miles *from* Boston to Hartford. He took his sword *from* his side. Light proceeds *from* the sun. Water issues *from* the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Men have all sprung *from* Adam. Men often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony. We should aim to judge *from* undeniable premises.

The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.

In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as,

From above, from the upper regions.

From afar, from a distance.

From beneath, from a place or region below.

From below, from a lower place.

From behind, from a place or position in the rear.

From far, from a distant place.

From high, *from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven.

From hence, from this place; but *from* is superfluous before *hence*. The phrase however is common.

From thence, from that place; *from* being superfluous.

From whence, from which place; *from* being superfluous.

From where, from which place.

From within, from the interior or inside.

From without, from the outside, from abroad.

From precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.

From amidst, as *from amidst* the waves.

From among, as *from among* the trees.

From beneath, as *from beneath* my head.

From beyond, as *from beyond* the river.

From forth, as *from forth* his bridal bower.

But this is an inverted order of the words; *forth from* his bower.

From off, as *from off* the mercy seat, that is,

from the top or surface.

From out, as *from out* a window, that is,

through an opening or from the inside.

From out of, is an ill combination of words

and not to be used.

From under, as *from under* the bed, *from under*

the ashes, that is, from beneath or the

lower side.

From within, as *from within* the house, that

is, from the inner part or interior.

FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard*.]

Away from; the contrary of *toward*.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*. The sense

is a shoot or shooting forward, as in *frons*,

frontis.]

In *botany*, a term which Linne applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns. He defines it, a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf and frequently with the fructification. The term seems to import the union of a leaf and a branch.

Martyn. Milne.

FRONDA'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.

Evelyn.

FRONDES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*, from

frons.]

In *botany*, the precise time of the year and

month in which each species of plants un-

folds its leaves.

Milne. Martyn.

FRONDIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *frons*, and *fero*,

to bear.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous flower* is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone.

Milne.

FRONT, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frontis*; Fr. *front*; Sp.

frente, *fronde*; It. *fronte*; from a root sig-

nifying, to shoot forward, to project, as in

Gr. *πρῶν*, the nose. W. *trwyn* and *rhôn*, a

pike. Class Rn.]

1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.

Prior.

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as a *bold front*, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a *hardened front* is shamelessness.

3. The forepart of any thing; as the *front* of a house, the principal face or side.

4. The forepart or van of an army or a body of troops.

5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forepart of a thing. He stood in *front* of his troops. The road passes in *front* of his house.

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

7. Impudence; as men of *front*.

Tatler.

FRONT, *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to

oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,

With all my wrongs about me.

Dryden.

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over

against any thing; as, his house *fronts*

the church.

- FRONT**, *v. i.* To stand foremost. *Shak.*
 2. To have the face or front towards any point of compass.
- FRONTAL**, *n.* [*L. frontale*; *Fr. frontal*; from *L. frons*.]
 1. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy.*
 2. In *architecture*, a little pediment or front-piece, over a small door or window. *Encyc.*
 3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontlet or brow-band, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of scripture. *Encyc.*
- FRONT BOX**, *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest. *Pope.*
- FRONTED**, *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton.*
- FRONTIER**, *n.* [*Fr. frontiere*; *It. frontiera*; *Sp. frontera*.]
 The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; that is, the part furthest advanced, or the part that fronts an enemy, or which an invading enemy meets in front, or which fronts another country.
- FRONTIER**, *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as a *frontier town*.
- FRONTIERED**, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers. *Spenser.*
- FRONTINAE**, } *n.* A species of French
FRONTINIAE, } wine, named from
 the place in Languedoc where it is produced.
- FRONTISPIECE**, *n.* [*L. frontispicium*; *frons* and *specio*, to view.]
 1. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.
 2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.
- FRONTLESS**, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as *frontless vice*; *frontless flattery*. *Dryden. Pope.*
- FRONTLET**, *n.* [from *front*.] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. *Deut. vi.*
- FRONTROOM**, *n.* A room or apartment in the forepart of a house. *Moxon.*
- FROP'ISH**, *a.* Peevish; froward. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*
- FRORE**, *a.* [*G. fror, gefroren*; *D. vroom, bevrooren*.] Frozen. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
- FRORNE**, *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.*
- FRO'RY**, *a.* Frozen. *Fairfax.*
2. Covered with a froth resembling hoarfrost. [*Not in use.*]
- FROST**, *n. frost.* [*Sax. G. Sw. and Dan. frost*; *D. vorst*; from *freeze, froze*. *Qu. Slav. mraz, mroz, id.*]
 1. A fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals; as *hoarfrost*, which is dew or vapor congealed.
 He scattereth the hoarfrost like ashes. *Ps. cxlvii.*
 2. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost. *Shak.*
 3. In *physiology*, that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. *Encyc.*
4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals. *Pope.*
- FROST**, *v. t.* In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoarfrost; as, to *frost cake*.
2. To cover with any thing resembling hoarfrost.
- FROST-BITTEN**, *a.* Nipped, withered or affected by frost.
- FROSTED**, *pp.* Covered with a composition like white frost.
2. *a.* Having hair changed to a gray or white color, as if covered with hoarfrost; as a head *frosted* by age.
- FROSTILY**, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.
- FROSTINESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.
- FROSTING**, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoarfrost.
- FROSTING**, *n.* The composition resembling hoarfrost, used to cover cake, &c.
- FROSTLESS**, *a.* Free from frost; as a *frostless winter*. *Swift.*
- FROST-NAIL**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice. In some of the United States, the ends of the shoe are pointed for this purpose, and these points are called *calks*.
- FROST-WORK**, *n.* Work resembling hoarfrost on shrubs. *Blackmore.*
- FROSTY**, *a.* Producing frost; having power to congeal water; as a *frosty night*; *frosty weather*.
2. Containing frost; as, the grass is *frosty*.
3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. *Johnson.*
4. Resembling hoarfrost; white; gray-haired; as a *frosty head*. *Shak.*
- FROTH**, *n. froth.* [*Gr. appos*; *Sw. fradga*. It is allied perhaps to *G. brausen*, to roar, fret, froth; *Ir. bruithim*, to boil; *W. brydiau*, to heat.]
 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. *Bacon. Milton.*
 2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. *Johnson.*
 3. Light, unsubstantial matter. *Tusser.*
- FROTH**, *v. t.* To cause to foam. *Beaum.*
- FROTH**, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. *Beer froths* in fermentation. The sea *froths* when violently agitated. A horse *froths* at the mouth when heated.
- FROTHILY**, *adv.* With foam or spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.
- FROTHINESS**, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.
- FROTHY**, *a.* Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles.
2. Soft; not firm or solid. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as a *vain frothy speaker*; a *frothy harangue*.
- FROUNCE**, *n.* A distemper of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. [See the Verb.] *Skinner.*
- FROUNCE**, *v. t.* [*Sp. fruncir*, to plait or gather the edge of cloth into plaits, to frizzle, to wrinkle; *Fr. froncer*, to gather, to knit, to contract; *Arm. fronzza*. See *Frown*.]
 To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.
 Not tricked and frowned as she was wont. *Milton.*
- FROUNCE**, *n.* A wrinkle, plait or curl; an ornament of dress. *Beaum.*
- FROUN'CED**, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.
- FROUN'CELESS**, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle. *Chaucer.*
- FROUN'CING**, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.
- FROU'ZY**, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy. *Swift.*
- FROW**, *n.* [*G. frau*; *D. vrouw*; *Dan. frue*.] A woman. [*Not used.*] *Beaum.*
- FROW'ARD**, *a.* [*Sax. framweard*; from *fra* and *weard*, *L. versus*; turned or looking from.]
 Perverse, that is, turning from, with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as a *froward child*.
 They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. *Deut. xxxii.*
- FROW'ARDLY**, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.
- FROW'ARDNESS**, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness. *South.*
- FROW'ER**, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths. *Tusser.*
- FROWN**, *v. i.* [*Fr. frognier*, properly to knit the brows. *Frogner*, the primitive word, is not used. It is allied perhaps to *frounce*, from the root *Rn*.]
 1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; followed by *on* or *at*; as, to *frown on* a profligate man, or to *frown at* his vices.
 Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*
 2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. When providence *frowns* on our labors, let us be humble and submissive.
 3. To lower; to look threatening.
- FROWN**, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. *Frown* the impudent fellow into silence.
- FROWN**, *n.* A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe or stern look, expressive of displeasure.
 His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*
2. Any expression of displeasure; as the *frowns* of providence; the *frowns* of fortune.
- FROWN'ING**, *ppr.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern or angry look; lowering; threatening.
- FROWN'INGLY**, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
- FROW'Y**, *a.* [The same as *frouzy*; perhaps a contracted word.] Musty; rancid; rank; as *frowy butter*.
- FRO'ZEN**, *pp.* of *freeze*. Congealed by cold.
2. Cold; frosty; chill; as the *frozen* climates of the north.
3. Chill or cold in affection. *Sidney.*
4. Void of natural heat or vigor. *Pope.*
- F. R. S.** Fellow of the Royal Society.
- FRUBISH**, for *furbish*, is not used.
- FRUCT'ED**, *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit.] In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.
- FRUCTESCENCE**, *n.* [from *L. fructus*, fruit. See *Fruit*.]
 In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of

F R U

F R U

F R U

a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

Milne. Martyn. Encyc.

FRUCTIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, *n.* [See *Fructify*.] 1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.

2. In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven parts, the calyx, em-palement or flower-cup, the corol or petals, the stamens, and the pistil, which belong to the flower, the pericarp and seed, which pertain to the fruit, and the receptacle or base, on which the other parts are seated. The receptacle belongs both to the flower and fruit.

Linne. Milne.

FRUCTIFY, *v. t.* [*Low L. fructifico*; *Fr. fructifier*; *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.]

To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to fructify the earth.

Howell.

FRUCTIFY, *v. i.* To bear fruit. [*Unusual.*]

Hooker.

FRUCTUATION, *n.* Produce; fruit. [*Not used.*]

Pownall.

FRUCTUOUS, *a.* [*Fr. fructueux.*] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility.

Philips.

FRUCTURE, *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment. [*Not used.*]

FRUGAL, *a.* [*L. frugalis*; *Fr. Sp. frugal*; said to be from *fruges*, corn, grain of any kind. Most probably it is from the root of *fruor*, for *frigor*, to use, to take the profit of, which coincides in elements and sense with *G. brauchen*, *Sax. brucan*. See *Fruit*.]

Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense, either of money or of any thing else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal or lavish. We ought to be frugal not only in the expenditure of money and of goods, but in the employment of time. It is followed by *of*, before the thing saved; as *frugal of time*. It is not synonymous with *parsimonious*, nor with *thrifty*, as now used.

FRUGALITY, *n.* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to *parsimony*, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. *Frugality* is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with *thrift*, in its proper sense; for *thrift* is the effect of frugality.

Without frugality none can become rich, and with it few would be poor.

Johnson.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing; as *frugality of praise*.

Dryden.

FRUGALLY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives frugally, that lives by chance.

FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. frugifer*; *fruges*, corn, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIVOROUS, *a.* [*L. frugēs*, corn, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding on fruits, seeds or corn, as birds and other animals.

Nat. Hist.

FRUIT, *n.* [*Fr. fruit*; *It. frutto*; *Sp. fruto*; from *L. fructus*; *Arm. froucen*, or *froehen*; *D. vrucht*; *G. frucht*; *Dan. frugt*; *Sw. frucht*. The Latin word is the participle of *fruor*, contracted from *frugor*, or *frucor*, to use, to take the profit of; allied perhaps to *Sax. brucan*, *brycean*, *G. brauchen*, to use, to enjoy. Class Brg. No. 6. 7.]

1. In a general sense, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. Among the fruits of the earth are included not only corn of all kinds, but grass, cotton, flax, grapes and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense, the word is generally used in the plural.

2. In a more limited sense, the produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.

3. In *botany*, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp.

4. Production; that which is produced.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. Eph. v.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as the fruit of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

Scripture.

6. Effect or consequence.

They shall eat the fruit of their doings. Is. iii.

7. Advantage; profit; good derived.

What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? Rom. vi.

8. Production, effect or consequence; in an ill sense; as the fruits of sin; the fruits of intemperance.

FRUIT, *v. i.* To produce fruit. [*Not well authorized.*]

Chesterfield.

FRUITAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

Millon.

FRUITBEARER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

Mortimer.

FRUITBEARING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

Mortimer.

FRUITERER, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

FRUITERY, *n.* [*Fr. fruiterie.*] Fruit collectively taken.

Philips.

2. A fruitloft; a repository for fruit.

Johnson.

FRUITFUL, *a.* Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; as fruitful soil; a fruitful tree; a fruitful season.

2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

Be fruitful, and multiply— Gen. i.

3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

Pope.

4. Productive of any thing; fertile; as fruitful in expedients.

4. Producing in abundance; generating; as fruitful in crimes.

FRUITFULLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be prolific.

Roscommon.

2. Plenteously; abundantly

Shak.

FRUITFULNESS, *n.* The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as the fruitfulness of land.

2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; applied to animals.

3. Productiveness of the intellect; as the fruitfulness of the brain.

4. Exuberant abundance.

B. Jonson.

FRUIT-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRUITION, *n.* [from *L. fruor*, to use or enjoy.]

Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.

Rogers.

FRUITIVE, *a.* Enjoying.

Boyle.

FRUITLESS, *a.* Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as a fruitless plant.

Raleigh.

2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as a fruitless attempt; a fruitless controversy.

3. Having no offspring.

Shak.

FRUITLESSLY, *a.* [from *fruitless*.] Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Dryden.

FRUITLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUIT-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRUIT-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FRUMENTACEOUS, *a.* [*L. frumentaceus*.]

1. Made of wheat, or like grain.

2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like.

Encyc.

FRUMENTARIOUS, *a.* [*L. frumentarius*, from *frumentum*, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUMENTATION, *n.* [*L. frumentatio*.] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

Encyc.

FRUMENTY, *n.* [*L. frumentum*, wheat or grain.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A joke, jeer or flout. [*Not used.*]

Bp. Hall.

FRUMP, *v. t.* To insult. [*Not in use.*]

Beaum.

FRUSH, *v. t.* [*Fr. froisser*.] To bruise; to crush. *Obs.*

Shak.

FRUSH, *n.* [*G. froesch*, a frog.] In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

Farrier's Dict.

FRUSTRABLE, *a.* [See *Frustrate*.] That may be frustrated or defeated.

FRUSTRA-NEOUS, *a.* [See *Frustrate*.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Little used.*]

More.

FRUSTRATE, *v. t.* [*L. frustro*; *Fr. frustrer*; *Sp. frustrar*; allied probably to *Fr.*

F U C

froisser, briser, Arm. *brousta, freuza*, to break. Class Rd or Rs.]

1. Literally, to break or interrupt; hence, to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.
2. To disappoint; *applied to persons*.
3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

FRUSTRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. *Hooker. Dryden.*

FRUSTRATED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUSTRATING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUSTRATION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as the *frustration* of one's attempt or design. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious. *Dict.*

FRUSTRATORY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM, *n.* [L. See *Frustrate*.] A piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest. The *frustum* of a cone, is the part that remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base; called otherwise a *truncated cone*. *Encyc.*

FRUTESCENT, *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub.] In botany, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as a *frutescent* stem. *Martyn.*

FRUTEX, *n.* [L.] In botany, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree. *Milne.*

FRUTICANT, *a.* Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRUTICOUS, *a.* [L. *fruticosus*.] Shrubby; as a *fruticous* stem.

FRY, *v. t.* [L. *frigo*; Gr. *φρυγω*; Sp. *freir*; It. *friggere*; Port. *frigir*; Fr. *frire*; Ir. *friochtalam*. The sense is nearly the same as in *boil* or *broil*, to agitate, to fret.]

To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a fryingpan; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

FRY, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat.

2. To ferment, as in the stomach. *Bacon.*

3. To be agitated; to boil. *Dryden.*

FRY, *n.* [Fr. *frai*, from the verb.] A swarm or crowd of little fish; so called from their crowding, tumbling and agitation. [So Sp. *hervir*, to swarm or be crowded, from L. *ferveo*, and vulgarly *boiling* is used for a crowd.] *Milton.*

2. A dish of any thing fried.

3. A kind of sieve. [Not used in America.] *Mortimer.*

FRYING, *ppr.* Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating.

FRYINGPAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB, *n.* A plump boy; a woman. [Not in use.] *Todd.*

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. [See *Fbb*.] *Shak.*

FUCATE, *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fucus*, to stain.]

FUCATED, *a.* Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show. *Johnson.*

FUCUS, *n.* [L. See *Feign*.] A paint; a dye; also, false show. *B. Jonson. Sandys.*

F U G

2. plu. *fucuses*, in botany, a genus of Algae, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c.

Encyc.

FUDDER of lead. [See *Fother*.]

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate. *Thomson.*

FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, a word of contempt.

FU'EL, *n.* [from Fr. *feu*, fire, contracted from Sp. *fuego*, It. *fuoco*, L. *focus*.]

1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.

2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat or excitement.

FU'EL, *v. t.* To feed with combustible matter.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store with fuel or firing. *Wotton.*

FU'ELED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FU'ELER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel. *Donne.*

FU'ELING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FUGACIOUS, *a.* [L. *fugax*, from *fugo*, to chase, or *fugio*, to flee.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FUGACITY, *n.* [L. *fugax*, supra.] Volatility; the quality of flying away; as the *fugacity* of spirits. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability. *Johnson.*

FUGH, or **FOH**, an exclamation expressing abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FUGITIVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*; L. *fugitivus*, from *fugio*, to flee, Gr. *φύγω*.]

1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind.

The more tender and fugitive parts—
Woodward.

2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping; as a *fugitive* idea. *Locke.*

3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. *Johnson.*

4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. *Milton.*

5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; vagabond; as a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

7. In literature, fugitive compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FUGITIVE, *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. *Bacon. Milton.*

2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive*, called wit. *Harte.*

FUGITIVENESS, *n.* Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; unsteadiness. *Johnson.*

F U L

FUGUE, *n.* *fug.* [Fr. *fugue*; L. Sp. It. *fuga*.]

In music, a chase or succession in the parts; that which expresses the capital thought or sentiment of the piece, in causing it to pass successively and alternately from one part to another. *Encyc.*

FU'GUIST, *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously. *Busby.*

FUL'CIMENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*, to prop.]

A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [Little used.] *Wilkins.*

FUL'CRATE, *a.* [from L. *fulcrum*, a prop.]

1. In botany, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth, as in *Ficus*. *Lec.*

2. Furnished with fulcres.

FUL'CRUM, *n.* [L.] A prop or support.

FUL'CRE, *n.* [L.] A prop or support.

2. In mechanics, that by which a lever is sustained.

3. In botany, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion, as a stipule, a bracte, a tendril, a gland, &c. *Milne. Martyn.*

FULFILL, *v. t.* [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill*.]

1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; as, to *fulfill* a prophecy or prediction; to *fulfill* a promise.

2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.

Here nature seems fulfilled in all her ends. *Milton.*

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

He will *fulfill* the desire of them that fear him. Ps. cxlv.

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.

If ye *fulfill* the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well. James ii.

5. To complete in time.

Fulfill her week. Gen. xxix.

6. In general, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FULFILL'ED, *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FULFILL'ER, *n.* One that fulfills or accomplishes.

FULFILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FULFILL'MENT, *n.* Accomplishment; completion; as the

FULFILL'ING, *n.* fulfillment of prophecy.

2. Execution; performance; as the *fulfillment* of a promise.

FUL'FRAUGHT, *a.* [full and *fraught*.] Full-stored. *Shak.*

FUL'GENCY, *n.* [L. *fulgens*, from *fulgeo*, to shine. See *Effulgence*.] Brightness; splendor; glitter. *Dict.*

FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*

FUL'GID, *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. [Not in use.]

FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness. [Little used.] *Brown. More.*

FULGURANT, *a.* Lightening. [Not used.]
FULGURATE, *v. t.* To flash as lightning. [Not used.] *Chambers.*

FULGURATION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.]

Lightning; the act of lightening. [Little used or not at all.]

FULIGINOSITY, *n.* [L. *fuligo*, soot, probably from the root of *foul*.]
 Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Kirwan, Geol.*

FULIGINOUS, *a.* [L. *fuliginus*, *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.]

1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.
 2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky. *Shenstone.*

FULIGINOUSLY, *a.* By being sooty.

FULIMART. [See *Foumart*.]

FULL, *a.* [Sax. *Sw. full*; G. *voll*; D. *vol*; Goth. *fulds*; Dan. *fuld*; W. *gwala*, fullness. Qu. It. *vole*, in composition. See *Fill* and to *Full*.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel *full* of liquor.
 2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house *full* of furniture; life is *full* of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

4. Plump; fat; as a *full* body.

5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. Is. i.

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as a *full* meal.

8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as the *full* accomplishment of a prophecy.

9. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass, at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed— Gen. xli.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as a *full* narration or description.

11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as a *full* voice or sound.

12. Mature; perfect; as a person of *full* age.

13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as a *full* stop or point.

14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as a head drawn with a *full* face. *Addison.*

15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as the *full* moon.

16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. We have a *full* supply of provisions for the year.

17. Adequate; equal; as a *full* compensation or reward for labor.

18. Well fed.

19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding.

20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was *full* upon that point. *Mitford.*

A *full* band, in music, is when all the voices and instruments are employed.

A *full* organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.

FULL, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. This instrument answers to the *full*.

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather, That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide— *Shak.*

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, at *full*. *Shak.*

4. The state of satiety; as fed to the *full*.

The *full* of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.

FULL, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the center of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly; as, he looked him *full* in the face.

It is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as *full* sad. *Milton.*

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. Mark vii.

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.

FULL-ACORNED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns. *Shak.*

FULL-BLOOMED, *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*

FULL-BLOWN, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom. *Denham.*

2. Fully distended with wind. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

FULL-BUTT, *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [Vulgar.] *L'Estrange.*

FULL-CHARGED, *a.* Charged to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL-CRAMMED, *a.* Crammed to fullness. *Marston.*

FULL-DRESSED, *a.* Dressed in form or costume.

FULL-DRIVE, *a.* Driving with full speed. *Chaucer.*

FULL-EARED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EYED, *a.* Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FACED, *a.* Having a broad face.

FULL-FED, *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.

FULL-FRAUGHT, *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. *Shak.*

FULL-GORGED, *a.* Over fed; a term of hawking. *Shak.*

FULL-GROWN, *a.* Grown to full size. *Milton.*

FULL-HEARTED, *a.* Full of courage or confidence. *Shak.*

FULL-HOT, *a.* Heated to the utmost. *Shak.*

2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.

FULL-LADEN, *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL-MANNED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a full or strong voice.

FULL-ORBED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon. *Addison. Mason.*

FULL-SPREAD, *a.* Extended to the utmost. *Dryden.*

FULL-STOMACHED, *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL-STUFFED, *a.* Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

FULL-SUMMED, *a.* Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

FULL-WINGED, *a.* Having complete wings or large strong wings. *Shak.*

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beaumont.*

FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian*; L. *fullo*; D. *vol-len*, *vullen*; Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to press, to full; *foule*, a crowd; It. *folia*, and *folta*, a crowd; *folto*, dense; allied to Eng. *felt*, *filler*, It. *feltro*, from being thick or full. Sax. *feala*, many, Gr. *πολλοι*, that is, a crowd, a throng. *Foul* and *defle* are probably of the same family. As the French *fouler* signifies to tread and to full cloth, so *walker*, a fuller, is from the root of *walk*.]

To thicken cloth in a mill. *This is the primary sense*; but in practice, to *full* is to mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse and thicken in a mill.

FULL/AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL/ED, *pp.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULL/ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULL/ER'S-EARTH, *n.* A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. *Cleveland. Encyc.*

FULL/ER'S-THISTLE, } Teasel, a plant

FULL/ER'S-WEED, } *n.* of the genus

Dipsacus. The burs are used in dressing cloth.

FULL/ERY, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL/ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.

FULL/ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter.

FULL/INGMILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state and cleanse it.

FULL/NESS, *n.* [from *full*.] The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant.

2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance.

3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection.

In thy presence is *fullness* of joy. Ps. xvi.

4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance. *Taylor.*

5. Repletion of vessels; as *fullness* of blood.

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. *Shak.*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the *fullness* of the heart.

8. Largeness; extent.

F U L

- There wanted the *fullness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought. *Dryden.*
9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear. *Pope.*
- FULL/SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, foul or full.] Gross; disgusting by plainness, grossness or excess; as *fullsome* flattery or praise.
- FULL/SOMEELY, *adv.* Grossly; with disgusting plainness or excess.
- FULL/SOMENESS, *n.* Offensive grossness, as of praise.
[These are the senses of this word and the only senses used in New England, as far as my knowledge extends.]
- FULLY, *adv.* Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition.
2. Completely; perfectly. Things partially known in this life will be hereafter *fully* disclosed.
- FUL/MAR, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Procellaria*, or petrel kind, larger than a gull, possessing the singular faculty of spouting from its bill a quantity of pure oil against its adversary. It is an inhabitant of the Hebrides; it feeds on the fat of whales, and when one of them is taken, will perch on it even when alive and pick out pieces of flesh. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
2. The foulemart or fulimart. [See *Foumart*.]
- FULMINANT, *a.* [Fr. from *L. fulminans*.] Thundering.
- FULMINATE, *v. i.* [*L. fulmino*, from *fulmen*, thunder, from a root in *Bl*, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.]
1. To thunder. *Davies.*
2. To make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; as *fulminating* gold. *Boyle.*
3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as the pope. *Herbert.*
- FULMINATE, *v. t.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to send out, as a menace or censure by ecclesiastical authority. *Warburton. Ayliffe.*
2. To cause to explode. *Sprat.*
- FULMINATING, *ppr.* Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.
2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces or censures.
- Fulminating powder*, a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash and niter.
- FULMINATION, *n.* A thundering.
2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority.
The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe.*
3. The explosion of certain chymical preparations; detonation. *Encyc.*
- FULMINATORY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror. *Johnson.*
- FULMINE, *v. t.* To thunder. [Not in use.] *Spenser. Milton.*
- FULMINIC, *a.* *Fulminic* acid, in chemistry, is a peculiar acid contained in fulminating silver. *Henry.*
- FUL/SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, foul.] Nauseous; offensive.
He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills. *Roscommon.*

F U M

2. Rank; offensive to the smell; as a rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*
3. Lustful; as *fulsome* ewes. *Shak.*
4. Tending to obscenity; as a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*
- These are the English definitions of *fulsome*, but I have never witnessed such applications of the word in the United States. It seems then that *full* and *foul* are radically the same word, the primary sense of which is stuffed, crowded, from the sense of putting on or in. In the United States, the compound *fullsome* takes its signification from *full*, in the sense of cloying or satiating, and in England, *fulsome* takes its predominant sense from *foulness*.
- FUL/SOMEELY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; obscenely. *Eng.*
- FUL/SOMENESS, *n.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity. *Eng.*
- FUL/VID, *a.* [See *Fulvous*, which is generally used.]
- FULVOUS, *a.* [*L. fulvus*.] Yellow; tawny; saffron-colored. *Encyc.*
- FUMA/DO, *n.* [*L. fumus*, smoke.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*
- FUMATORY, *n.* [*L. fumaria herba*; Fr. *fumeterre*; from *fumus*, smoke.] A plant or genus of plants, called *Fumaria*, of several species. *Encyc.*
- FUMBLE, *v. i.* [*D. fommelen*; Dan. *famler*; Sw. *famla*; properly, to stop, stagger, falter, hesitate, to feel along, to grope.]
1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. *Cudworth.*
2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to *fumble* for an excuse. *Dryden.*
3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.
I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*
- FUMBLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. *Shak.*
- FUMBLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.
- FUMBLING, *ppr.* Groping; managing awkwardly.
- FUMBLINGLY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.
- FUME, *n.* [*L. fumus*, Fr. *fumée*, smoke.] Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. *Bacon.*
2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. *Woodward.*
3. Exhalation from the stomach; as the *fumes* of wine. *Dryden.*
4. Rage; heat; as the *fumes* of passion. *South.*
5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting. *Shak.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*
- FUME, *v. i.* [*L. fumo*, Fr. *fumer*, Sp. *fumar*, It. *fumare*, to smoke.]
1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion.
Where the golden altar *fumed*. *Milton.*
2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations.
Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain. *Roscommon.*
3. To pass off in vapors.
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*
4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

F U N

- He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
- FUME, *v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume.
She *fumed* the temples with an od'rous flame. *Dryden.*
3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
- FU/MET, *n.* The dung of deer. *B. Jonson.*
- FU/MID, *a.* [*L. fumidus*.] Smoky; vaporous. *Broun.*
- FU/MIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. fumigo*; Fr. *fumer*; from *fumus*, smoke.]
1. To smoke; to perfume. *Dryden.*
2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke; as in chemistry, or in medicine by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments.
- FU/MIGATED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.
- FU/MIGATING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.
- FUMIGATION, *n.* [*L. fumigatio*.] The act of smoking or applying smoke, as in chemistry for softening a metal, or in the healing art by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted and sometimes ulcers of the lungs healed by *fumigation*. *Fumigation* is also used in cleansing infected rooms.
2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.
- FU/MING, *ppr.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging; fretting.
- FU/MINGLY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
- FU/MISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Lille used*.]
- FU/MITER, *n.* A plant.
- FU/MOUS, } Producing fume; full of va-
FU/MY, } a. por.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *funny* god from out his breast. *Dryden.*
- FUN, *n.* Sport; vulgar merriment. *A low word.* [*Qu. Eth. 0 1/2 p wani*, to play.]
- FUNAM/BULATORY, *a.* Performing like a rope dancer; narrow like the walk of a rope dancer. *Broun. Chambers.*
- FUNAM/BULIST, *n.* [*L. funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A rope walker or dancer.
- FUNCTION, *n.* [*L. functio*, from *fungor*, to perform.]
1. In a general sense, the doing, executing or performing of any thing; discharge; performance; as the *function* of a calling or office. More generally,
2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required of a person in that station or character. Thus we speak of the *functions* of a chancellor, judge or bishop; the *functions* of a parent or guardian.
3. Trade; occupation. [*Less proper*.]
4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies; the peculiar or appropriate action of a member or part of the body, by which the animal economy is carried on. Thus we speak of the *functions* of the brain and nerves, of the heart, of the liver, of the muscles, &c.
5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread. *Pope.*

FUN

FUN

FUR

6. In *mathematics*, the *function* of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters, mixed with other quantities that have invariable values. *Cyc.*

FUN'CTIONALLY, *adv.* By means of the functions. *Lawrence, Lect.*

FUN'CTIONARY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; as a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*. *Walsh.*

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond*; Sp. *fondo*, *funda*; L. *fundus*, ground, bottom, foundation; connected with L. *fundo*, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay; Ir. *bon* or *bun*, bottom; Heb. Ch. Syr.

בנה, Ar. *بنا*, to build. Class Bn. No. 7.

The L. *funda*, a sling, a casting net or purse, It. *fonda*, is from the same source.]

1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its *fund*; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its *fund* or *funds*; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without *funds*.

2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus we say, a man is interested in the *funds* or *public funds*, when he owns the stock or the evidences of the public debt; and the *funds* are said to rise or fall, when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.

3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.

4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt.

5. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind; as a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of wit. Hence,

6. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; as, to *fund* exchequer bills or government notes; to *fund* a national debt. *Bolingbroke. Hamilton.*

2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'AMENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*, to set.]

1. The seat; the lower part of the body or of the intestinum rectum. *Hume.*

2. Foundation. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

FUNDAMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law; a *fundamental* sound or chord in music.

FUNDAMENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the ground work of a system; essential part; as the *fundamentals* of the christian faith.

FUNDAMENT'ALLY, *n.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is *fundamentally* in the citizens of a state.

FUND'ED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FUNE'BRIAL, *a.* [L. *funeris*.] Pertaining to funerals. *Brown.*

FUN'ERAL, *n.* [It. *funerale*; Fr. *funerailles*; from L. *funus*, from *funale*, a cord, a torch, from *funis*, a rope or cord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.]

1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies.

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FUN'ERAL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as *funeral* rites, honors or ceremonies; a *funeral* torch; *funeral* feast or games; *funeral* oration. *Encyc. Dryden.*

FUNERA'TION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral. [Not used.]

FUNE'REAL, *a.* Suited a funeral; pertaining to burial. *Shak.*

2. Dark; dismal; mournful. *Taylor.*

FUNG'ATE, *n.* [from *fungus*.] A compound of fungic acid and a base. *Coze.*

FUNG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms; as *fungic* acid.

FUNG'IFORM, *a.* [from *fungus* and *form*.] In mineralogy, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus. *Philips.*

FUNG'IN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle. *Coze.*

FUNG'ITE, *n.* [from *fungus*.] A kind of fossil coral.

FUNGOS'ITY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUNG'OUS, *a.* [See *Fungus*.] Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spungy; soft.

2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable. *Harris.*

FUNG'US, *n.* [L.] A mushroom, vulgarly called a toadstool. The Fungi constitute an order of plants of a peculiar organization and manner of growth. The word is also applied to excrescences on plants. *Encyc.*

2. A spungy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds. *Coze.*

The term is particularly applied to any morbid excrescence, whether in wounds or arising spontaneously. *Cyc. Cooper.*

FUN'ICLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.]

A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber. *Johnson.*

FUNIC'ULAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber.

FUNK, *n.* [Qu. Arm. *fancq*, Fr. *fange*, mud, mire, matter.] An offensive smell. [Vulgar.]

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel*, an air-hole, funnel or chimney, from *fun*, breath, source, connected with *fount*, which see.]

1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends.

2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel. *Ray.*

FUN'NELFORM, } Having the form
FUN'NELSHAPED, } *a.* of a funnel or inverted hollow cone. *Fam. of Plants.*

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun*.] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, from *fourrer*, to put on, to thrust in, to stuff; Sp. *aforrar*; Arm. *feura*. The sense seems to be, to stuff, to make thick, or to put on and thus make thick. In Welsh, *fer* is dense, solid.]

1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.

2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as a cargo of *furs*.

3. Strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. Garments are lined or faced with *fur*.

4. Hair in general; a loose application of the word.

5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

FUR, *v. t.* To line, face or cover with fur; as a *furred* robe.

2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

3. To line with a board, as in carpentry.

FUR'-WROUGHT, *a.* *fur'-raut*. Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *furax*, from *furor*, to steal.]

Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [Little used.]

FURAC'ITY, *n.* Thievishness. [Little used.]

FUR'BELOW, *n.* [Fr. It. Sp. *falbala*.] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR'BELOW, *v. t.* To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress. *Prior.*

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fouirbir*.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a sword or spear; to *furbish* arms.

FUR'BISHED, *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISHER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISHING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. *Lee, Botany.*

FURCA'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork. *Brown.*

FUR'DLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle.] To draw up into a bundle. [Not used.] *Brown.*

FUR/FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*.] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.

FUR'IOUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus*; It. *furioso*; Fr. *furieux*. See *Fury*.]

1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as a *furious* stream; a *furious* wind or storm.

2. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as a *furious* animal.

3. Mad; phrenetic.
FURIOUSLY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously*.
FURIOUSNESS, *n.* Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.
 2. Madness; phrensy; rage.
FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler*; Arm. *farlea*; Sp. *aferrar*, to grapple, to seize, to furl; Port. *ferrar*.] To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord. *Mar. Dict.*
FURLED, *pp.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.
FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.
FURL'ONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang*; *far* or *fur* and *long*.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.
FUR'LOW, *n.* [D. *verlof*; G. *urlaub*; Dan. *orlov*; Sw. *orlof*; compounded of the root of *fare*, to go, and *leave*, permission. See *Fare* and *Leave*. The common orthography *furlough* is corrupt, as the last syllable exhibits false radical consonants. The true orthography is *furlow*.] Leave of absence; a word used only in military affairs. Leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.
FUR'LOW, *v. t.* To furnish with a furlow; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.
FUR'MENTY, *n.* [See *Frumenty*.]
FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, *fourneau*; It. *fornace*; Sp. *horno*; from L. *fornax*, *furnus*, either from *burning*, or the sense is an arch.]
 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c. A furnace for casting cannon and other large operations is inclosed with walls through which a current of air is blown from a large bellows. In smaller operations a vessel is constructed with a chamber or cavity, with a door and a grate.
 2. In *scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction. Deut. iv.
 3. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried. Ezek. xxii.
 4. A place of temporal torment. Dan. iii.
 5. Hell; the place of endless torment. Matt. xiii.
FUR'NACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace. *Shak.*
FUR'NIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *fourniment*.] Furniture. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir*; Arm. *fournitza*; It. *fornire*. There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between *furnish*, *garnish*, and the L. *orno*, which may have been *forno* or *horno*. We see in *furlow*, above, the *f* is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in *orno*. The primary sense is to put on, or to set on.]
 1. To supply with any thing wanted or necessary; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* arms for defense; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a library; to *furnish* one with money or implements.
 2. To supply; to store; as, to *furnish* the mind with ideas; to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles.
 3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels or ornamental appendages; as, to *furnish* a house or a room.
 4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.
FUR'NISHED, *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessities.
FUR'NISHER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.
FUR'NISHING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.
FUR'NITURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*; It. *fornimento*; Arm. *fournimand*.]
 1. Goods, vessels, utensils and other appendages necessary or convenient for house-keeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience.
 2. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament; as the earth with all its *furniture*.
 3. Equipage; ornaments; decorations; in a very general sense.
FUR'RED, *pp.* [See *Fur*.] Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board.
FUR'RIER, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, &c.
FUR'RIERY, *n.* Furs in general. *Tooke.*
FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board.
FUR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *fur* or *furh*; G. *furche*; Dan. *furre*; Sw. *fora*. Qu. Gr. *φαρος*, to plow.] A trench in the earth made by a plow.
 2. A long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove.
 3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.
FUR'ROW, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrian*.] To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plow.
 2. To make long narrow channels or grooves in.
 3. To cut; to make channels in; to plow; as, to *furrow* the deep.
 4. To make hollows in by wrinkles. Sorrow *furrows* the brow.
FUR'ROWFACED, *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face. *B. Jonson.*
FUR'ROWWEED, *n.* A weed growing on plowed land. *Shak.*
FUR'RY, *a.* [from *fur*.] Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
 2. Consisting of fur or skins; as *furry* spoils. *Dryden.*
FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further*, comparative of *forth*, from the root of *far*, *faran*, to go, to advance.]
 1. More or most distant; as the *further* end of the field.
 2. Additional. We have a *further* reason for this opinion. We have nothing *further* to suggest.
 What *further* need have we of witnesses? *Matt. xxvi.*
FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance. He went *further*.
FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fythrian*; G. *fördern*; D. *vorderen*; Sw. *befordra*; Dan. *befordrer*.] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.
 This binds thee then to *further* my design. *Dryden.*
FUR'THERANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.
- I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. *Phil. i.*
FUR'THERED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.
FUR'THERER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.
FUR'THERMORE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.
FUR'THEST, *a.* Most distant either in time or place.
FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.
FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; Fr. *furtif*; from *fur*, a thief, *furor*, to steal.] Stolen; obtained by theft. *Prior.*
FUR'UNCLE, *n.* [L. *furunculus*; Fr. *furuncle*; Sp. *hura*; from L. *furia*, *furo*.] A small tumor or boil, with inflammation and pain, arising under the skin in the adipose membrane. *Encyc.*
FUR'RY, *n.* [L. *furor*, *furia*; Fr. *sureur*, *fure*; Sp. *furia*; from L. *furo*, to rage; W. *furyrasso*, to drive. *Class Br.*
 1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as the *fury* of the winds.
 2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.
 I do oppose my patience to his *fury*. *Shak.*
 3. Enthusiasm; heat of the mind. *Dryden.*
 4. In *mythology*, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman. *Addison.*
FUR'RYLIKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent. *Thomson.*
FURZ, *n.* [Sax. *fyrs*; probably W. *ferz*, thick.] Gorse; whin; a thorny plant of the genus *Ulex*. *Miller. Fam. of Plants.*
FURZ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with furz; full of gorse. *Gay.*
FUS'CITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or greenish black color, found in Norway. *Phillips.*
FUS'COUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus*.] Brown; of a dark color. *Ray.*
FUSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [L. *fundo*, *furum*, to pour out.] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve. *Chemistry.*
FUSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
FUSED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.
FUSEE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *fusée*, *fuséau*; It. *fuso*; Sp. *huso*; Port. *fuso*; from L. *fusus*, a spindle, from *fundo*, *fudi*, *furum*.] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. *Encyc. Johnson.*
FUSEE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. a squib.] A small neat musket or firelock. But we now use *fusil*.
 2. *Fusee* or *fuse* of a bomb or granade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; but as the matter burns slowly, time is given before the charge takes fire, for the bomb to reach its destination.
 3. The track of a buck.
FUSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Fusible*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
FU'SIBLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from L. *fusus*, from *fundo*.] That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be *fusible*.

G

FUSIFORM, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form*.]
Shaped like a spindle.

FUSIL, *a.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *fusile*; L. *fusilis*, from *fusus*, *fundo*.] *Pennant.*

1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.

FUSIL, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from L. *fusus*, *fundo*.] *Milton. Philips.*

1. A light musket or firelock.

2. A bearing in heraldry of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle. *Encyc.*

FUSILEE/R, *n.* [from *fusil*.] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat shorter.

FUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *fusio*; Fr. *fusion*; from L. *fundo*, *fusum*.]

1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as metals in *fusion*.

Watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

FUSS, *n.* [allied perhaps to Gr. *φύσας*, to blow or puff.] *Chemistry.*

A tumult; a bustle; *but the word is vulgar.*

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fit*; It. *fusta*; L. *fustis*, a staff.] The shaft of a column.

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fit*.] A strong musty smell.

FUST, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill. *Shak.*

FUSTED, *a.* Moldy; ill smelling.

FUSTET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. Port. *fustete*.] The wood of the *Rhus cotinus*, which yields a fine orange color. *Ure.*

FUSTIAN, *n.* [Fr. *futaine*; Arm. *fustenn*; Sp. *fustan*, the name of a place.]

1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen.

2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted.

FUSTIAN, *a.* Made of fustian. *Dryden.*

2. In style, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

FUSTIANIST, *n.* One who writes bombast. *Milton.*

FUSTIC, *n.* [Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber; L. *fustis*.]

The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies, imported and used in dyeing yellow. *Encyc.*

FUSTIGATION, *n.* [L. *fustigatio*, from *fustigo*, to beat with a cudgel, from *fustis*, a stick or club.]

Among the ancient Romans, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen. *Encyc.*

FUSTINESS, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUSTY, *a.* [See *Fust*.] Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. *Shak.*

FUTILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis*, from *futio*, to pour out; *effutio*, to prate or babble; Heb. Ch. *נבט* to utter rashly or foolishly. Class Bd. No. 2. 6. 15.]

1. Talkative; loquacious; tatling. *Obs.*

2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless. *Bacon.*

3. Of no effect.

FUTILITY, *n.* Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.] *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, to expose the *futility* of arguments.

3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; as the *futility* of measures or schemes.

FUTILOUS, *u.* Worthless; trifling. [Not used.] *Howell.*

FUTTOCK, *n.* [Qu. *foot-hook*. It is more probably corrupted from *foot-lock*.]

In a ship, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.

FUTURE, *a.* [L. *futurus*; Fr. *futur*.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is *future* to the present.

2. The *future tense*, in grammar, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

FUTURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the *future* shall be as the present; in *future*; for the *future*. In such phrases, time or season is implied.

FUTURELY, *adv.* In time to come. [Not used.] *Raleigh.*

FUTURITION, *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter. *South. Stiles.*

FUTURITY, *n.* Future time; time to come.

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before the all-seeing eye. *South.*

3. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.

FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZBALL, *n.* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust.

2. A puff.

FUZZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate. *Burton.*

FY, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence or contempt.

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? *Shak.*

G.

G, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician, Ethiopic and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called *gim* or *jim*; but in the others, *gimel*, *gomal* or *gamal*, that is, *camel*, from its shape, which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The Greek *Γ gamma* is the Chaldaic *י* inverted. The early Latins used *C* for the Greek *gamma*, and hence *C* came to hold the third place in the order of the Alphabet; the place which *gimel* holds in the oriental languages. The

two letters are primarily palatals, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages, *gimel* had two sounds; one hard or close, as we pronounce the letter in *gave*, *good*; the other soft, or rather compound, as the English *j* or as *ch* in *chase*. In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English *j* or *dzh*, and this sound it has in many English words, as in *genius*, *gem*, *ginger*. It retains its hard sound in all cases, before *a*, *o* and *u*; but before *e*, *i* and *y*, its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before *n*, as in *benign*, *condign*, *malign*, *campaign*; but it resumes its sound in *benignity* and *malignity*. *G* is mute before *n*

in *gnash*; it is silent also in many words when united with *h*, as in *bright*, *might*, *night*, *nigh*, *high*. The Saxon *g* has in many words been softened or liquefied into *y* or *ow*; as Sax. *dag*, *gear*, Eng. *day*, *year*; Sax. *bugan*, Eng. *to bow*.

The Celtic nations had a peculiar manner of beginning the sound of *u* or *w* with the articulation *g*, or rather prefixing this articulation to that vowel. Thus *guard* for *ward*, *groain* for *wain*, *guerre* for *war*, *gwel* for *well*. Whether this *g* has been added by the Celtic races, or whether the Teutonic nations have lost it, is a question I have not examined with particular attention.

As a numeral, *G* was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it *G*, 40,000. As an abbreviation, it stands for *Gaius*, *Gellius*, &c. In music, it is the mark of

the treble cliff, and from its being placed at the head or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name, *Gammut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin *cum* or *con*, as in *gawithan*, to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. *Y-cleped*, in which *ge* is changed into *y*, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix.

GAB, *n.* [Scot. *gab*, Dan. *gab*, the mouth, and a gap or gaping; Sw. *gap*; Russ. *guba*, a lip, a bay or gulf, the mouth of a river; Ir. *cab*, the mouth; connected probably with *gabble*, *giberish*, Sax. *gabban*, to mock, perhaps to make mouths. See *Gabble* and *Gape*.]

The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. But the word is so vulgar as rarely to be used.

GAB'ARDINE, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; *gaban*, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves; *gabacha*, a loose garment; Port. *gabam*, a frock; It. *gavardina*; Fr. *gaban*.]

A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. *Shak.*

GAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, to prate; Sax. *gabban*, to jeer or deride; Fr. *gaber*, id.; Eng. to *gibe*; Sw. *gabberi*, derision; It. *gabbare*, to deceive; *gabbo*, a jeering. These may all be from one root. See Class Gb. No. 7.]

1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as *gabbling* fowls. *Dryden.*

GAB'BLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning. *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls. *Shak.*

GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BRO, *n.* In mineralogy, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the *euphotide* of the French, and the *verde di Corsica* of artists. *Cleveland.*

GA'BEL, *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*; It. *gabella*; Sp. *gabéla*; Sax. *gafel* or *gafol*.]

A tax, impost or duty; usually an excise. *Wright.*

GA'BELER, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GA'BION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *gabbione*, a large cage; *gabbia*, a cage; Sp. *gavion*, *gabion*, a basket. In Ir. *gabham* signifies to take or hold; W. *gavaelu*, id.]

In fortification, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form; filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. *Encyc.*

GA'BLE, *n.* [W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp, the gable of a house; *gavaelu*, to grasp, hold, arrest, Ir. *gabham*. Qu. G. *gabél*, Ir. *gabhlán*, a fork.]

The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In America, it is usually called the *gable-end*.

GA'BRIELITES, *n.* In ecclesiastical history, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GA'BRONITE, *n.* A mineral, supposed to be a variety of *feldstein*. It occurs in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish or greenish gray, and sometimes red. *Cleveland.*

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad and a wedge; Ir. *gadh*, a dart.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.*
2. A style or graver. *Shak.*
3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners. *Encyc.*

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad*, a stealing, properly a roving, as *rob* is connected with *rove*; *gadain*, to steal. It coincides with the Russ. *chod*, a going or passing; *choju*, to go, to pass, to march. See Class Gd. No. 17. Eth. and No. 38.]

1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.*

2. To ramble in growth; as the *gadding* vine. *Milton.*

GAD'DER, *n.* A Rambler; one that roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'FLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad, and *fly*.] An insect of the genus *Oestrus*, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the *breze*.

GADO'LINITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish color, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains a new earth called *yttria*. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

GAD'WALL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Anas*, inhabiting the north of Europe. *Pennant.*

GA'ELIC, } [from *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Gallia*.]

GA'LIC, } *a.* An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland; as the *Gaelic* language.

GA'ELIC, *n.* The language of the highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.* [Ir. *gaf*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *gafa*; Shemitic *גַּפָּר*, to bend.]

1. A harpoon.

2. A sort of boom or pole, used in small ships, to extend the upper edge of the mizen, and of those sails whose foremost edge is joined to the mast by hoops or lacings, and which are extended by a boom below, as the main-sail of a sloop. [Qu. Sax. *geafle*, a pole.] *Mar. Dict.*

GAFFER, *n.* [Qu. Chal. and Heb. *גַּבֵּר* *gebar*, a man, *vir*; or Sax. *gefere*, a companion, a peer; or Sw. *gubbe*, an old man.]

A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [Little used.] *Gay.*

GAFFLE, *n.* [Sax. *geafas*, chops, spurs on cocks.]

1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth.*

GAG, *v. t.* [W. *cegiau*, to choke, to strangle, from *cég*, a choking. *Cég* signifies the mouth, an opening.]

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. *Johnson.*

2. To keck; to heave with nausea. [In Welsh, *gag* is an opening or cleft; *gagau*, to open, chap or gape.]

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, a pledge, whence *gager*, to pledge; *engager*, to engage; G. *wagen*, to wage, to hazard or risk; *wage*, a balance; D. *waagen*, to venture, Sw. *edga*, Eng. to wage. It seems to be allied to *wag*, *weigh*. The primary sense is to throw, to lay, or deposit. If the elements are *Bg*, *Wg*, the original French orthography was *guage*.]

1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing; not of land or other immovable.

There I throw my *gage*. *Shak.*

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge. *Encyc.*

3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [See *Gauge*.] *Young.*

4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

5. Among letter-founders, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board. *Encyc.*

A *sliding-gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances. *Encyc.*

Sea-gage, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. *Encyc.*

Tide-gage, an instrument for determining the height of the tides. *Encyc.*

Wind-gage, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Encyc.*

Weather-gage, the windward side of a ship.

GAGE, *v. t.* To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. To bind by pledge, caution or security; to engage. *Shak.*

3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask or ship; written also *gauge*.

GA'GED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GA'GER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAG'GER, *n.* One that gags.

GAG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gaggelen*; G. *gackern*; coinciding with *cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

GAG'GLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GA'GING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GA'HNITE, *n.* [from *Gahn*, the discoverer.] A mineral, called also *automalite* and oc-

tahedral corundum. It is always crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles.

Cleaveland. Ure.

GA'ILY, *adv.* [from *gay*, and better written *gayly*.]

1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.
2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gagner*; Arm. *gounit*; Sw. *gagna*; Sax. *gynan*; Sp. *ganar*; Port.

ganhar; Heb. Ch. Syr. *גָּנָה*, Ar. *كَسَبَ*

to gain, to possess. Class Gn. No. 49. 50. 51. The radical sense is to take, or rather to extend to, to reach.]

1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire. Any industrious person may gain a good living in America; but it is less difficult to gain property, than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may gain five, six, or seven per cent.

What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Matt. xvi.

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to gain a prize; to gain a cause in law.
3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to gain favor; to gain reputation.

For fame with toil we gain, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to gain time.

5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to gain harm and loss. Acts xxvii.

6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen, and gain the court. *Dryden.*

7. To obtain as a suitor. *Milton.*

8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to gain the top of a mountain; to gain a good harbor.

To gain into, to draw or persuade to join in. He gained Lepidus into his measures.

Middleton.

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.

To gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.

GAIN, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion. Ezek. xxii.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on*; as, the ocean or river gains on the land.

3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on; with *on*; as, a fleet horse gains on his competitor.

4. To get ground; to prevail against or have the advantage.

The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

5. To obtain influence with.

My good behavior had so far gained on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

To gain the wind, in sea language, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain*.] Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii.

2. Unlawful advantage. 2 Cor. xii.

3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gân*, a mortise; *ganu*, to contain.]

In architecture, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber. *Encyc.*

GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous. *Obs.*

GA'INABLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached. *Sherwood.*

GA'INAGE, *n.* In old laws, the same as *wainage*, that is, *guainage*; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation. *Encyc.*

GA'INED, *pp.* Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GA'INER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.

GA'INFUL, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.

2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GA'INFULLY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, *n.* [from the root of *again*, against, and give. See *Gainsay*.]

A misgiving; a giving against or away. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GA'INLESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage. *Hammond.*

GA'INLESSNESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously. *Obs.*

GAINSA'Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, or *ongean*, and *say*; Eng. *against*; Sw. *igen*; Dan. *giæn*, *giæn*. See *Again*, *Against*.]

To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gain-say nor resist. Luke xxi.

GAINSA'YER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alledged; an opposer. Tit. i.

GAINSA'YING, *ppr.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

'GAINST. [See *Against*.]

GA'INSTAND, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, against, and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Obs.* *Sidney.*

GA'INSTRIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gean* and *strive*.] To make resistance. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GA'INSTRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand. *Obs.*

GA'IRISH, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *gear*, Sax. *gearwian*, to prepare or dress; or Scot. *gair*, a stripe, whence *gairied*, *gairie*,

striped, streaked. In Gr. *γαυρος* is proud, boasting.]

1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry.

Monstrous hats and gairish colors. *Ascham.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and gairish. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation. *Taylor.*

GAIT, *n.* [This word is probably connected with *go* or *gad*.]

1. A going; a walk; a march; a way. *Shak. Spenser.*

2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar gait.

GA'ITER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

GA'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala*, a court dress; It. *gala*, finery; Fr. *gala*, show, pomp.]

A gala day is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GALAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. *γάλα*, *γαλακτος*, milk.]

A fossil substance resembling the morochthus or French chalk in many respects, but different in color. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives it the color of milk. *Encyc. Morin. Lunicer.*

GALA'GE, *n.* [Sp. *galocha*. See *Galoche*.]

A wooden shoe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GALAN'GA, *n.* A plant, a species of the Maranta or Indian Arrow-Root, so called because the root is used to extract the virus communicated by poisoned arrows.

This plant has thick, knotty, creeping roots, crowned with long, broad, arundinaceous leaves, with stalks half a yard high, terminated by bunches of monopetalous, ringent flowers. *Encyc.*

GALAN'GAL, *n.* Zedoary, a species of *Kæmpferia*. It has tuberos, thick, oblong, fleshy roots, crowned with oval close-sitting leaves, by pairs, without foot-stalks. *Encyc.*

GALA'TIANS, *n.* Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to them.]

GAL'AXY, *n.* [Gr. *γαλαξίας*, from *γάλα*, milk; Ir. *geal*, white; W. *gâl*, clear, fair, whence *galaeth*, the milky way; Gr. *γαλας*, fair.]

1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye. *Encyc.*

2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

GAL'BAN, } *n.* [Heb. *חלבנה*, and in GAL'BANUM, } Ch. and Syr. varied in orthography, from *חלב* to milk.]

The concrete gummy resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant, called *Ferula Africana*, &c., and by Linne, *Bubon galbanum*, which grows in Syria, the East Indies and Ethiopia. This gum comes in pale-colored, semitransparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. It is rather resinous than gummy, and has

a strong unpleasant smell, with a bitterish warm taste. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil, and by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue color, but this is changed in the air to a purple. *Parr.*

GALE, *n.* [In Dan. *gal* is furious, and *kuler* is to blow strong, *kuling*, a gentle gale, from the root of *coal* and *cold*. In Ir. *gal* is a puff, a blast, and steam. The sense is obvious.]

A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze or current of air, as a *gentle gale*. A stronger wind is called a *fresh gale*.

In the language of seamen, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest. They say, the ship carried away her top-mast in a *gale*, or *gale* of wind; the ship rode out the *gale*. But the word is often qualified, as a *hard* or *strong gale*, a *violent gale*. A current of wind somewhat less violent is denominated a *stiff gale*. A less vehement wind is called a *fresh gale*, which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single reefed top-sails, when close hauled. When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her top-sails a-trip or full spread, it is called a *loom-gale*.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

GALE, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to sail, or sail fast.

GA'LEA, *n.* [L. *galea*, a helmet.] A genus of sea hedge-hogs.

GAL'EAS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails.

GAL'EATED, *a.* [L. *galeatus*, from *galea*, a helmet.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. In botany, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GALEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus *Blenius*, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water.

GALE'NA, *n.* [Gr. *γαληνη*, tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.] Originally, the name of the theriaca. *Parr.*

2. Sulphuret of lead; its common color is that shining bluish gray, usually called lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic luster, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive.

Cleveland.

GALEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.
GALEN'ICAL, }

Encyc.

2. [from *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The *galenic* remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GA'LENISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GA'LENIST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the *chimists*.

GA'LERITE, *n.* [L. *galerus*, a hat or cap.] A genus of fossil shells.

GALILE'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALIMA'TIA, *n.* [Fr. *galimatias*.] Nonsense. *Addison.*

GAL'IOT, *n.* [Fr. *galiote*; Sp. *galeota*; It. *galeotta*; L. *galea*.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. *Dict.*

2. *Galiot* or *galliot*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

GAL'IPOT, *n.* [Sp.] A white resin or resinous juice which flows by incision from the pine tree, especially the maritime pine. *Sp. Dict. Fourcroy. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Galipot encrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil. *Coxe.*

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla*; G. *galle*; D. *gal*; Dan. *galde*; Sw. *galle*; Gr. *ζοαη*; probably from its color, Sax. *gealew*, yellow. See *Yellow* and *Gold*.]

1. In the animal economy, the bile, a bitter, yellowish green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. It is glutinous or imperfectly fluid, like oil. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. Any thing extremely bitter. *Dryden.*

3. Rancor; malignity. *Spenser.*

4. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*

GALLBLADDER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALLSICKNESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. *Parr.*

GALLSTONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla*; Sax. *gealla*; Sp. *agalla*; It. *galla*.]

A hard round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips*. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accessions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo. *Parr.*

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer*, to scratch or rub; *gale*, scab.]

1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

Tyrant, I well deserve thy *galling* chain.

Pope.

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream *galls* the ground.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.

Addison.

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased. *Shak.*

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GAL'LANT, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; Sp. *galan*; It. *id.* This word is from the root of the W. *gallu*, to be able, to have power; Eng. *could*; L. *gallus*, a cock. See *Could*, *Call*, and *Gala*. The primary sense is to stretch, strain or reach forward.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

Neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Is. xxxiii.*

The *gay*, the *wise*, the *gallant*, and the *grave*. *Waller.*

[This sense is obsolete.]

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.

3. Fine; noble. *Shak.*

4. Courteously; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous. *Clarendon.*

GALLANT', *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. *Shak.*

2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.

3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.

4. In an *ill* sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GALLANT', *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan. *Connoisseur.*

GAL'LANTLY, *adv.* Gaily; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight *gallantly*; to defend a place *gallantly*.

GAL'LANTNESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification. *Howell.*

GAL'LANTRY, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria*; Fr. *galanterie*.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. [Obsolete or obsolescent.] *Waller.*

2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great *gallantry*.

3. Nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*

4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies.

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* [from *gall*.] A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base. *Lavoisier.*

GAL'LEASS. [See *Galeas*.]

GALL'ED, *pp.* [See *Gall*, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GAL'LEON, [Sp. *galeon*; Port. *galeam*; It. *galeone*. See *Galley*.]

A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks. *Mar. Dict.*

GAL/LERY, n. [Fr. *galerie*; Sp. Port. *gal-leria*; It. *galleria*; Dan. *gallerie*; G. *id.*; D. *galdery*; Sw. *galler-verck*, and *gall-rad*. Lunier supposes this word to be from the root of G. *wallen*, to walk.]

1. In *architecture*, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. *Encyc.*
2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees. *Encyc.*
3. In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns and furnished with pews or seats; usually ranged on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a play-house.
4. In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth. *Encyc.*

5. In a *mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up. *Encyc.*

6. In a *ship*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern, is called the *stern-gallery*; that at the quarters, the *quarter-gallery*.

GAL/LETYPE, n. Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GAL/LEY, n. plu. *galleys*. [Sp. *galera*; It. *galera* or *galea*; Fr. *galère*; Port. *galé*; L. *galea*. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.]

1. A low flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, are 162 feet in length, or 133 feet keel. They have three masts and thirty two banks of oars; each bank containing two oars, and each oar managed by six or seven slaves. In the fore-part they carry three small batteries of cannon. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
2. A place of toil and misery. *South.*
3. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*
4. The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war; answering to the caboose of a merchantman. *Mar. Dict.*
5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. *Nicholson.*

GAL/LEYFOIST, n. A barge of state. *Hakewell.*

GAL/LEY-SLAVE, n. A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALL/FLY, n. The insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips. *Encyc.*

GAL/LIARD, a. [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active. *Obs.*

GAL/LIARD, n. A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

GAL/LIARDISE, n. Merriment; excessive gayety. *Obs.* *Brown.*

GAL/LIARDNESS, n. Gayety. *Obs.* *Gayton.*

GAL/LIE, a. [from *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL/LIE, a. [from *gall*.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls; as the *gallic acid*.

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GAL/LICAN, a. [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as the *Gallican church* or clergy.

GAL/LICISM, n. [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language.

GALLIGAS/KINS, n. [Qu. *Caliga Vasco-num*, Gascon-hose.] Large open hose; used only in ludicrous language. *Philips.*

GAL/LIMAUFRY, n. [Fr. *galimafrée*.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. *Little used.* *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*

3. A woman. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

GALLINA/CEOUS, a. [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name is from crowing, W. *galw*, Eng. to call.]

1. Designating that order of fowls called *gallinae*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

Gallinaceus Lapis, a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients. A kind of it brought from Peru is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the *gallinaço*. *Encyc.*

GALL/ING, ppr. [See *Gall*, the verb.]

1. Fretting the skin; excoriating.

2. a. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GAL/LINULE, n. [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.]

A tribe of fowls of the grallic order, included under the genus *Fulica*, with the coot.

GALLIOT, } GALLEOT, } [See *Galiot*.]

GAL/LIPOT, n. [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot*.]

A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GALLIT/ZINITE, n. Rutile, an ore of titanium. *Ure.*

GAL/LIVAT, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Todd.*

GALL/LESS, a. [from *gall*.] Free from gall or bitterness.

GAL/LON, n. [Sp. *galon*; Law L. *galona*. In French, *galon* is a grocer's box. See *Gill*.]

A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not in all cases of uniform contents or dimensions. The gallon of wine contains 231 cubic inches, or eight pounds avordupois of pure water. The gallon of beer and ale contains 281 cubic inches, or ten pounds three ounces and a quarter avordupois of water; and the gallon of corn, meal, &c., 272½ cubic inches, or nine pounds thirteen ounces of pure water. *Encyc.*

GALLOON', n. [Fr. *galon*; Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*; Port. *galam*.]

A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only. *Tatler.*

GAL/LOP, v. i. [Fr. *galoper*; Sp. *galopear*; Port. *id.*; It. *galoppare*; Arm. *galoupat* or *galompat*; G. *galoppiren*. If this word is from the elements *Gl*, I know not the origin or meaning of the last constituent part of the word. I suppose it to be formed with the prefix *ga* on *leap*, G. *laufen*, D. *loopen*, *geleopen*. See *Leap*.]

1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse to run or move with speed.

But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

2. To ride with a galloping pace. We galloped towards the enemy.

3. To move very fast; to run over.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke.*

GAL/LOP, n. The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider.

GAL/LOPER, n. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball. It has shafts so as to be drawn without a limbon, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.

GAL/LOPIN, n. [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. *Obs.*

GAL/LOW, v. t. [Sax. *agalwan*.] To fright or terrify. *Obs.* *Shak.*

GAL/LOWAY, n. A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland. *Hawkesworth.*

GAL/LOWGLASS, n. An ancient Irish foot soldier. *Spenser.*

GAL/LOWS, n. singular. [Sax. *galg*, *gealga*; Goth. *galga*; G. *galgen*; D. *galg*; Sw. *galge*; Dan. *id.* *Gallows* is in the singular number and should be preceded by a, a *gallows*. The plural is *gallowses*.]

1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GAL/LOWSFREE, a. Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

GAL/LOWTREE, n. The tree of execution. *Spenser.*

GALL/Y, a. Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

GAL/LY, n. [Port. *galé*, a galley, and a printer's frame; Fr. *galée*.]

A printer's frame or oblong square board with a ledge on three sides, into which types are emptied from the composing stick. It has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a *gally-slice*. *Encyc.*

GAL/LY-WORM, n. An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GALO/CHE, n. [Fr. from Sp. *galocha*, a clog or wooden shoe.]

A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also *galoshe*.

GALSOME, a. *gaul'som*. [from *gall*.] Angry; malignant. *Obs.* *Morton.*

GALVAN/IC, a. Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GAL/VANISM, n. [from *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer.]

Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of fric-

G A M

tion, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies.

Edin. Encyc.

Galvanism is heat, light, electricity and magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one and sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing more or less all the effects of each: usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, especially of metals and fluids.

Hare. Silliman.

GALVANIST, *n.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GALVANIZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.

GALVANOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOLOGŶ, *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GALVANOMETER, *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument or apparatus for measuring minute quantities of electricity, or the operations of galvanism.

Ure.

GAMASHES, *n.* Short spatterdashes worn by plowmen.

Shelton.

GAMBA/DOES, *n.* Spatterdashes. [*It. gamba*, the leg.]

GAM/BET, *n.* A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland.

Pennant.

GAM/BLE, *v. i.* [from *game*.] To play or game for money or other stake.

GAM/BLE, *v. t.* To gamble away, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have gambled or slept away their estates.

Ames.

GAM/BLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake. Gamblers often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM/BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAMBO/GE, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin. It is brought in orbicular masses or cylindrical rolls, from Cambaja, Cambodia, or Cambogia, in the E. Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish yellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic.

Nicholson.

GAM/BOL, *v. i.* [Fr. *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, from *It. gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*, Sp. *gamba*.]

1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolick, like boys and lambs.

Millon. Dryden.

2. To leap; to start.

Shak.

GAM/BOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolick; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

Dryden.

GAM/BOLING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.

GAM/BREL, *n.* [from *It. gamba*, the leg.] The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in America, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hippled roof is called a *gambrel-roof*.

GAM/BREL, *v. t.* To tie by the leg.

Beaum.

GAME, *n.* [Ice. *gaman*; Sax. *gamen*, a jest, sport; *gamian*, to jest, to sport; *It. gambare*, to jest or jeer; W. *camp*, a feat, a game; *campiau*, to contend in games. The latter seems to unite *game* with *camp*,

which in Saxon and other northern dialects signifies a combat.]

1. Sport of any kind.

Shak.

2. Jest; opposed to *earnest*; as, betwixt earnest and game. [Not used.]

Spenser.

3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; as a game of cricket; a game of chess; a game of whist. Some games depend on skill; others on hazard.

Addison.

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play; as, to play the game into another's hand.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown.

Temple.

7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, &c.

Shak. Waller.

8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen; as deer, hares, &c.

9. In antiquity, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These games consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c. among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circensian, the Capitoline, &c.

Encyc.

10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make game of a person.

GAME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian*.] To play at any sport or diversion.

2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest.

3. To practice gaming.

GAM/ECOCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport.

Locke.

GAM/EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

Garth.

GAM/KEEPER, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport.

Blackstone.

GAM/ESOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

This gamesome humor of children.

Locke.

GAM/ESOMENESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAM/ESOMELY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GAM/ESTER, *n.* [game, and Sax. *steora*, a director.]

1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake, at cards, dice, billiards and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games.

Addison.

It is as easy to be a scholar as a gamester.

Harris.

2. One engaged at play.

Bacon.

3. A merry, frolicsome person. [Not used.]

Shak.

4. A prostitute. [Not in use.]

Shak.

GAM/ING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GAM/ING, *n.* The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.

2. The practice of using cards, dice, billiards and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, &c.

Wider. Cy.

GAM/MING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced.

Blackstone.

GAM/MING-TABLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAM/MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal*, Dan. *gam-mel*, old; Sw. *gumma*, an old woman.]

The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

GAM/MON, *n.* [It. *gamba*; Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambon*, a leg of bacon.]

1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

2. A game, called usually *back-gammon*, which see.

GAM/MON, *v. t.* To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

Mar. Dic.

GAM/MON, *v. t.* In the game of *back-gammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.

GAM/MUT, *n.* [Sp. *gamba*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *gamme*; from the Greek letter so named.]

1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the seven first letters of the alphabet.

2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAN, a contraction of *began*, or rather the original simple word, Sax. *gynnan*, to begin.

GANCH, *v. t.* [It. *gancio*, a hook.] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

GAN/DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra*, *ganra*; Ir. *ganra*. In Ger. and D. *gans* is a goose; D. *ganserick*, a gander; Gr. *γᾱν*, and probably L. *anser*. Pliny says, that in Germany the small white geese were called *ganza*. Lib. 10. 22.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan*; Goth. *gaggan*.] To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in ludicrous language.]

GANG, *n.* [Goth. *gagg*, a street.] Properly, a going; hence, a number going in company; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as a *gang* of thieves.

2. In seamen's language, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.

Mar. Dic.

GANG/BOARD, *n.* A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.

GANG/DAYS, *n.* Days of perambulation.

GANG/HON, *n.* A flower.

Ainsworth.

GANG/LION, *n.* [Gr. *γᾱγγλιον*.] In anatomy, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system.

2. In surgery, a movable tumor formed on the tendons, generally about the wrist.

Wider. Cy.

GAN/GRENATE, *v. t.* To produce a *gan-grene*.

Brown.

GAN/GRENE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *gangrena*; Gr. *γᾱγγραινα*; Syr. *gangar*.]

A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body. It is particularly applied to the first stage of mortification, before the life of the part is completely extinct. When the part is completely dead, it is called *sphacelus*.

Encyc. Cyc.

GAN/GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify, or to begin mortification in.

GAN/GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.

GANGRENES/CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh.

GAN/GRENOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, *n. gang.* [See *Gang*.] In mining, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being chemically combined, is called the *gangue* or matrix of the ore. It differs from a *mineralizer*, in not being combined with the metal. *Cleveland.*

GANG/WAY, *n.* A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter deck to the fore-castle.

To bring to the gangway, in the discipline of ships, is to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him.

GANG/WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GAN/IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*

GAN/NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot*. See *Gander*.] The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus *Pelicanus*, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the isles of Scotland in summer, and feed chiefly on herrings. *Encyc.*

GANT/LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantlet*, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto*; D. *vant*; Dan. and Sw. *vante*, a glove.]

A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.

To throw the gantlet, is to challenge; and To take up the gantlet, is to accept the challenge.

GANT/LOPE, *n.* [The last syllable is from the Teutonic, D. *loopen*, to run. The first is probably from *gang*, a passage.]

A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner; soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase, to run the gantlet or gantlope. *Dryden. Mar. Dict.*

GAN/ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, a goose. See *Gander*.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

GAOL, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*; W. *geol*; Norm. *geaule*, *geole*; Sp. *jaula*, a

cage, a cell; Port. *gaiola*. Qu. Class Gl. No. 11. 36. Ar. As the pronunciation *gole* accords with that of *goal*, a different word, it would be convenient to write and pronounce this word uniformly *jail*.]

A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAOL, *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison. *Bacon.*

GAOLDELIV'ERY, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GAOLER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor.

GAP, *n.* [See *Gape* and *Gab*.] Gipsy, *geb*, Hindoo, *gibah*, a hole.]

1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as a gap in a fence or wall.

2. A breach.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. *Dryden.*

4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as a gap in honor or reputation. *Shak. More.*

5. An interstice; a vacuity.

A third can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift.*

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as a gap between words. *Pope.*

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger. *Ezek. xxii.*

G/APE, *v. i.* [Sax. *geapan*; Sw. *gapa*; D.

gaapen; G. *gaffen*; Dan. *gaber*; Ar. *جاب* *jauba*, to split, tear or cut open.]

1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness or dullness; to yawn. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. *Dryden.*

3. To gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often gape after court favor.

The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes. *Denham.*

To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct.

4. To open in fissures or crevices; as a gaping rock.

May that ground gape, and swallow me alive. *Shak.*

5. To have a hiatus; as one vowel gaping on another. *Dryden.*

6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as the gaping fool; the gaping crowd.

7. To utter sound with open throat. *Roscommon.*

8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*

9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.

They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Job xvi.*

G/APE, *n.* A gaping. *Addison.*

G/APER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner.

2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. *Pennant.*

G/APING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

GAP/TOOTHED, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

G'AR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. *Gibson.*

This may be the Ch. *גזר* or *גזר* an arrow, a dart; Sam. an arrow.

GAR/AGAY, *n.* A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite. *Dict.*

G'ARB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance; It. Sp. *garbo*; Norm. *garbo*, clothes, dress; Russ. *gerb*, arms; from the root of *gear*.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as the *garb* of a clergyman or judge.

2. Fashion or mode of dress. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance; looks. *Shak.*

4. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn. [Fr. *gerbe*; Sp. *garba*.]

G'ARBAGE, *n.* [I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Shak. Dryden.*

G'ARBAGED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood.*

G'ARBEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [See *Garboard-streak*.]

G'ARBLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*; It. *cribrare*, *crivellare*; Fr. *cribler*; L. *cribro*, *cribello*.]

Qu. Ar. *غربل* or Ch. *רכל* to sift, to bolt. Class Rb. No. 30. 34. 46.]

1. Properly, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to garble spices.

2. To separate; to pick; to cull out. *Dryden. Locke.*

G'ARBLED, *pp.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.

G'ARBLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts or separates. A garbler of spices, is an officer of great antiquity in London.

2. One who picks out, culls or selects.

G'ARBLES, *n. plu.* The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*

G'ARBLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

G'ARBOARD, *n.* The garboard plank, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. *Bailey.*

Garboard-streak, in a ship, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

G'ARBOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garboul*; It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [Not used.]

GARD. [See *Guard* and *Ward*.]

G'ARDEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp. *jardin*; Fr. *id.*; Port. *jardim*; Arm. *jardd*, *jardin* or *gardd*. The first syllable is the Sax. *geard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, an inclosed place. The Saxon is *ortgeard*, Dan. *urtegaard*, Sw. *örtegård*, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is *gairdin* or *garraha*; Hungarian, *korth*; L. *hortus*. In Slavonic, *gard*, Russ. *gorod*, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb *goraju*, to inclose with a hedge. Hence *Stuttgard*, *Novogrod* or *Novogardia*. The primary sense of gar-

den is an inclosed place, and inclosures were originally made with hedges, stakes or palisades. It is probable that in the east, and in the pastoral state, men had little or no inclosed land except such as was fenced for the protection of herbs and fruits, and for villages. See Coxe's Russ. B. 4.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, or plants, fruits and flowers; usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a *kitchen-garden*; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a *flower-garden*; and that to fruits, is called a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

2. A rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. The intervals on the river Connecticut are all a garden. Lombardy is the garden of Italy.

Garden, in composition, is used adjectively, as *garden-mold*, a rich fine mold or soil; *garden-tillage*, the tillage used in cultivating gardens.

G'ARDEN, *v. i.* To lay out and to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers and fruits.

G'ARDENER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden.

G'ARDENING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.

G'ARDENING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

G'ARDEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden.

G'ARDEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [*A word in popular use.*]

G'ARDEN-WARE, *n.* The produce of gardens. [*Not in use.*]

G'ARDON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

G'ARGARISM, *n.* [*L. gargarismus*; *Gr. γαργαρίζω*, to wash the mouth; allied probably to *gorge*, the throat.]

A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c.

G'ARGARIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. gargariser*; *L. gargarizo*; *Gr. γαργαρίζω*.]

To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

G'ARGET, *n.* [*See Gorge.*] A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

G'ARGIL, *n.* A distemper in geese, which stops the head and often proves fatal.

G'ARGLE, *v. t.* [*Fr. gargouiller*, to paddle or dabble; *It. gargagliare*, to murmur; *Eng. to gurgle*; *D. gorgelen*; *G. gurgeln*; allied to *gorge*, *gorges*.]

1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

2. To warble; to play in the throat.

G'ARGLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

G'ARGLION, *n.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, which indurates into a tumor.

G'ARGOL, *n.* A distemper in swine.

G'ARISH. [*See Gairish.*]

G'ARLAND, *n.* [*Fr. guirlande*; *It. ghirlanda*; *Sp. guirnalda*; *Port. grinalda*; *Arm. garlantez*. This word has been referred to the *L. gyrus*, and it may be from the same root. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath of cordage or puddening.]

1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, fethers and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown.

2. An ornament of flowers, fruits and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held.

3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

4. A collection of little printed pieces.

5. In ships, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard.

G'ARLAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland.

G'ARLIC, *n.* [*Sax. garlec or garleac*; *gar*, a dart or lance, in Welsh, a shank, and *leac*, a leek; *Ir. gairliog*; *W. garleg*. The Germans call it *knoblauch*, knobleek; *D. knoflook*; *Gr. σκородον*.]

A plant of the genus *Allium*, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable.

G'ARLICEATER, *n.* A low fellow.

G'ARLICPEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the *Crateva*, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic.

G'ARMENT, *n.* [*Norm. garnament*; *Old Fr. guarniment*; *It. guarnimento*, furniture, ornament; from the root of *garnish*, and denoting what is put on or furnished.]

Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c. *Garments*, in the plural, denotes clothing in general; dress.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old garment. Matt. ix.

G'ARNER, *n.* [*Fr. grenier*; *Ir. geirneal*; *Norm. guernier, garnier*. See *Grain*.]

A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

G'ARNER, *v. t.* To store in a granary.

G'ARNET, *n.* [*It. granato*; *Fr. grenat*; *Sp. granate*; *L. granatus*, from *granum*, or *granatum*, the pomegranate.]

1. A mineral usually occurring in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty or even eighty four. Its prevailing color is red, of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow or black. It sometimes resembles the hyacinth, the leucite, and the idocrase. Of this gem

there are several varieties, as the *precious* or *oriental*, the *pyrope*, the *topazolit*, the *succinite*, the *common garnet*, the *melanite*, the *pyrenite*, the *grossular*, the *alchoveite*, and the *celophonite*.

2. In ships, a sort of tackle fixed to the main stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

G'ARNISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. garnir*; *Arm. gearnica*; *Sp. guarnecer*; *It. guarnire, guernire*; *Norm. garnier, garnisher*, to warn, to summon. The latter sense is still used in law language, and it would seem that *warn* and *garnish* are from the same root, for *warn*, written in the Celtic manner, would be *guarn*.]

1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

All within with flowers was garnished.

2. To fit with fetters; a cant term.

3. To furnish; to supply; as a fort garnished with troops.

4. In law, to warn; to give notice. [*See Garnishee*.]

G'ARNISH, *n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.

Matter and figure they produce.

For garnish this, and that for use. Prior.

2. In jails, fetters; a cant term.

3. *Pensuacula carceraria*; a fee; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes to jail.

G'ARNISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; embellished.

2. Furnished.

3. Warned; notified.

GARNISHEE, *n.* In law, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached, who is warned or notified of the demand or suit, and who may appear and defend in the suit, in the place of the principal.

Stat. of Connecticut.

G'ARNISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.

G'ARNISHMENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor.

3. A fee.

G'ARNITURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

Addison. Beattie. Gray.

GA'ROUS, *a.* [*L. garum*, pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

GAR'AN, } [*Ir. garran*; *Scot. garran*;
GAR'RON, } *n.* *G. gurre*.]

A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway. [*Not used in America.*]

Temple.

GAR'RET, *n.* [*Scot. garret*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; *garrilour*, a watchman on the battlements of a castle; *Fr. guerite*, a sentinel-box; *Sp. guardilla*; *Arm. garid*; from the root of *ward*, *guard*, which see.]

1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.

2. Rotten wood. [*Not in use.*]

GAR'RETED, *a.* Protected by turrets.

Carus.

GARRETEE'R, *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GARRISON, *n.* [Fr. *garrison*; Arm. *goarrison*; Sp. *guarnicion*, a garrison, a flounce, furbelow or trimming, the setting of any thing in gold or silver, the guard of a sword, garniture, ornament; It. *guernigione*; Port. *guarnicam*; D. *waarison*. The French, English, Armoric, Spanish and Italian words are from *garnish*; the Dutch is from *waaren*, to keep, to guard, Eng. *warren*, and from this root we have *warrant* and *guaranty*, as well as *guard* and *regard*, all from one source. See *Warren*.]

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

2. A fort, castle or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense; as troops laid in *garrison*. *Spenser.*

GARRISON, *v. t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

GARRULITY, *n.* [L. *garrulitas*, from *garrus*, to prate; Gr. *γάρυος*, *γάρυος*; Ir. *gairim*; W. *gair*, a word. Class Gr. No. 2. 9. 15. 49.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling. *Ray.*

GARRULOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating; as *garrulous* old age. *Thomson.*

GARTER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretiere*, from W. *gar*, Arm. *garr*, the leg, ham or shank.]

1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.

2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation.

3. The principal king at arms. *Johnson.*

4. A term in heraldry, signifying the half of a bend. *Encyc.*

GARTER, *v. t.* To bind with a garter.

2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*

GARTERFISH, *n.* A fish having a long depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the *Lepidopus*. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GARTH, *n.* [W. *garz*. See *Garden*.]

1. A dam or wear for catching fish.

2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden. [Not used.]

GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast*, G. *geist*, D. *geest*, spirit, ghost. The primary sense of air, wind, spirit, is to flow, to rush. Hence this word may be allied to Ir. *gaisim*, to flow; *gasaim*, to shoot forth, to gush; *gast*, a blast of wind. It may also be allied to *yeast*, which see.]

In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in two or three instances.

GASCON, *n.* A native of Gascony in France.

GASCONADE, *n.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.]

A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Swift.*

GASCONADE, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GAS/EOUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

GASH, *n.* [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to *chisel*. See Class Gs. No. 5. 6. 12. 28.]

A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*

GASH, *v. i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASH/ED, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASH/FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

GASH/ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.

GASIFICATION, *n.* [See *Gasify*.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GAS/IFIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.

GAS/IFY, *v. t.* [gas and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.

GAS/IFYING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GAS/KET, *n.* [Sp. *cazela*. See *Case*.] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

GAS/KINS, *n. plu.* Galligaskins; wide open hose. [See *Galligaskins*.] *Shak.*

GAS/LIGHT, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas. Gaslights are now substituted for oil-lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

GASOMETER, *n.* [gas and *μετρον*.] In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases. *Coze.*

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets. *R. S. Jameson.*

GASOMETRY, *n.* The science, art or practice of measuring gases. It teaches also the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. *Coze.*

GASP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa*, Dan. *gisper*, to gape, to yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. *Addison.*

2. To long for. [Not in use.]

GASP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

And with short sobs he gasps away his breath. *Dryden.*

GASP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death. *Addison.*

GAS/ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.

GAST, *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GASTER, *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GASTNESS, *n.* Amazement; fright. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GASTRIC, *a.* [from Gr. *γαστρ*, the belly or stomach.]

Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach. The *gastric* juice is a thin, pellucid liquor, separated by the capillary exhaling

arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion. *Hooper.*

GASTRIL/OQUIST, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and L. *loquor*, to speak.]

Literally, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place. *Reid.*

GASTROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, the stomach, and *κηλη*, a tumor.] A rupture of the stomach. *Quincy.*

GASTROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. *Encyc.*

GASTROR/APHY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *ραφη*, a sewing or suture.]

The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

GASTROT/OMY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *τομή*, to cut.]

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen. *Encyc.*

GAT, *pret.* of *get*.

GATE, *n.* [Sax. *gate*, *geat*; Ir. *geata*; Scot. *gait*. The Goth. *gahwo*, Dan. *gade*, Sw. *gata*, G. *gasse*, Sans. *gaut*, is a way or street. In D. *gat* is a gap or channel. If the radical letters are *gd* or *gt*, it may be connected with *gad*, to go, as it signifies a passage.]

1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. It differs from *door* chiefly in being larger. *Gate* signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks or timber which closes the passage.

2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.

3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume.

4. An avenue; an opening; a way. *Knolles.*

In *scripture*, figuratively, power, dominion. "Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies;" that is, towns and fortresses. Gen. xxii.

The *gates of hell*, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments. Matt. xvi.

The *gates of death*, are the brink of the grave. Ps. ix.

GATED, *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

GATEVEIN, *n.* The *vena portæ*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon. Hooper.*

GATEWAY, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure. *Mortimer.*

2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion. *Todd.*

GATHER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gaderian*; D. *gaderen*. I know not whether the first syllable is a prefix or not. The Ch. *גָּתַר* signifies to inclose, and to gather dates. If the elements are primarily *Gd*, the word coincides with the Ger. *gattern*, Ch. *גָּתַר* to gather, to bind.]

G A T

1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.
Gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap. Gen. xxxi.
2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. Levit. xxv. 20.
3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.
Gather out the stones. Is. lxii.
He must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke*.
4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking or plucking.
Do men *gather* grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Matt. vii.
5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. Ezek. xxii. 19.
6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass.
I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccles. ii.
7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.
Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi.
8. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. Matt. xiii.
9. To bring into one body or interest.
Yet will I *gather* others to him. Is. lvi.
10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.
Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope*.
11. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden*.
12. To pucker; to plait.
13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what I hear I *gather* that he was present.
After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. Acts xvi.
14. To coil as a serpent.
To *gather* breath, to have respite. *Obs.* *Spenser*.
- GATHER, *v. i.* To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds *gather* in the west.
2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.
Their snow ball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon*.
3. To assemble. The people *gather* fast.
4. To generate pus or matter. [See *Gathering*.]
- GATHERABLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual*.] *Godwin*.
- GATHERED, *pp.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.
- GATHERER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.
- GATHERING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.
- GATHERING, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling.
2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.
3. Charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi.
4. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.

G A U

- GATHERS, *n.* Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth. *Hudibras*.
- GAT'TERTREE, *n.* A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry. *Fam. of Plants*.
- GAT-TOOTHED, *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.
- GAUD, *v. i.* [*L. gaudeo*, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice. *Obs.* *Shak*.
- GAUD, *n.* [*L. gaudium*.] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing. *Obs.* *Shak*.
- GAUD'ED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored. *Obs.* *Chaucer*. *Shak*.
- GAUD'ERY, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments. *Bacon*. *Dryden*.
- GAUD'ILY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. *Guthrie*.
- GAUD'INESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. *Whillock*.
- GAUD'Y, *a.* Showy; splendid; gay.
A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes— *Dryden*.
2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*. *Shak*.
- GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival; a word in the university. *Cheyne*.
- GAUGE, *v. t.* *gauge*. [*Fr. jauger*, to gage; *jaugé*, a measuring rod; Arm. *jauga*, or *jauch*, to gage; *jauch*, a rod. It is supposed by J. Thomson, that this is contracted from *jaulge*, from *gaule*, a rod or pole. But qu.]
1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce or keg.
 2. To measure in respect to proportion.
The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side— *Derham*.
- GAUGE, *n.* *gauge*. A measure; a standard of measure. *Moxon*. *Burke*.
2. Measure; dimensions.
- GA'UGED, *pp.* Measured.
- GA'UGER, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
- GA'UGING, *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.
- GA'UGING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. *Ed. Encyc.*
- GA'UGING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.
- GAUL, *n.* [*L. Gallia*.] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.
- GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.
- GAUNT, } *a. gaunt*. [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gewanian*, *wanian*, to wane. In W. *gwan* is weak, poor.]
- GANT, } *a. gaunt*. [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gewanian*, *wanian*, to wane. In W. *gwan* is weak, poor.]
- Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender. *Shak*. *Dryden*.
- GAUNT'LY, *adv.* *gant'ly*. Leanly; meagerly.
- GAUNT'LET, *n.* [See *Gantlet*.]
- GAUZE, *n.* [*Sp. gaza*; *Fr. gaze*; Arm. *gazen*. Qu. *L. gausape*, or *gossipium*.]
- A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. *Encyc.*

G A W

- GAUZELOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove.
- GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.
- GAVE, *pret. of give*.
- GAV'EL, *n.* In law, tribute; toll; custom. [See *Gabel*.]
- GAV'EL, *n.* [*Fr. javelle*; Port. *gavela*, a sheaf; W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp.]
1. A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls. *New England*.
 2. In England, a provincial word for ground. *Eng. Dic.*
- GAV'EL, for *gable* or *gable-end*. [See *Gable*.]
- GAV'ELET, *n.* An ancient and special cessavit in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. *Encyc.*
2. In London, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city. *Encyc.*
- GAV'ELKIND, *n.* [This word *gavel* is British. In W. *gavael* signifies a hold, a grasp, tenure; *gavael-cenedyl*, the hold or tenure of a family, [not the kind of tenure;] *gavaelu*, to hold, grasp, arrest. Ir. *gabhail*, *gabham*, to take; *gabhail-cine*, gavelkind. In Ir. *gabhal* is a fork, [*G. gabel*,] and the groin, and it expresses the collateral branches of a family; but the Welsh application is most probably the true one.]
- A tenure in England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists. *Selden*. *Cowel*. *Blackstone*. *Cyc.*
- GAV'ELOCK, *n.* [*Sax.*] An iron crow.
- GAVILAN, *n.* A species of hawk in the Philippine isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white.
- GAV'OT, *n.* [*Fr. gavotte*; It. *gavotta*.] A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more. *Encyc.*
- GAW'BY, *n.* A dunce. [*Not in use*.]
- GAWK, *n.* [*Sax. gac, geac*, a cuckoo; G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, and a fool, an unfledged fop, a chough; Scot. *gaukie*, *gauty*, a fool; D. *gek*; Sw. *gäck*, a fool, a buffoon; Dan. *giek*, a jest, a joke. It seems that this word is radically one with *joke*, *juggle*, which see.]
1. A cuckoo.
 2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]
- GAWK'Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use in America.]
- [Is not this allied to the Fr. *gauche*, left, untoward, unhandy, Eng. *awk*, awkward; *gauchir*, to shrink back or turn aside, to use shifts, to double, to dodge. This verb well expresses the actions of a jester or buffoon.]

GAWK'Y, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.

GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Arm. *gae*; It. *gaio*, *gay*. In Sp. *gaya* is a stripe of different colors on stuffs; *gaytero* is gaudy; and *gayo* is a jay. The W. has *gay*, *gay*, *gaudy*, *brave*. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of *gaudy*, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to *joy*.]

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicksome. It denotes more life and animation than *cheerful*.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope.

2. Fine; showy; as a *gay* dress.

3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; a vulgar use of the word in America.

GAY, *n.* An ornament. [Not used.]

L'Estrange.

GA'YETY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*; It. *gaiezza*.]

1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as a company full of *gayety*.

2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the *gayeties* of youth.

3. Finery; show; as the *gayety* of dress.

GA'YLY, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolick.

2. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming.

GA'YNESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.

GA'YSOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [Little used.]

GAZE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. *αγαζομαι*, to be astonished, and Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. *חזק* *chazak*, to see or look, that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.]

To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.

Shak.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? Acts i.

GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.

And gazed awhile the ample sky.

Milton.

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]

GAZE, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret gaze,

Or open admiration, him behold—

Milton.

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze.

Milton.

GA'ZEFUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently.

Spenser.

GA'ZEHOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

Encyc. Johnson.

GAZ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port. *gazella*; from the Arabic. The verb under which this word is placed *زاع* is

rendered to remove, withdraw, retire or be separate.]

An animal of Africa and India, of the genus Antelope. It partakes of the nature of the goat and the deer. Like the goat, the gazel has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and

in the nature and color of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye.

Goldsmith. Ed. Encyc.

GA'ZEMENT, *n.* View. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

GA'ZER, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration or study.

Pope.

GAZETTE, *n.* *gazet'*. [It. *gazetta*; Fr. *gazette*. *Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.]

A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Encyc.

GAZETTE, *v. t.* *gazet'*. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZETT'ED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZETTEER, *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.

Johnson. Pope.

2. The title of a newspaper.

3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns and rivers, in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

GA'ZING, *ppr.* [See *Gaze*.] Looking with fixed attention.

GA'ZINGSTOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

Bp. Hall.

GAZ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *turf*.] In fortification, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Harris.

GEAL, *v. t.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo*.] To congeal.

Obs.

GEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian*, *gyrian*, to prepare; *gearw*, prepared, prompt; *gearwa*, habit, clothing, apparatus; G. *gar*, D. *gaar*, dressed, done, ready; perhaps Sw. *garfva*, to tan.]

1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.

Spenser.

2. More generally, the harness or furniture of beasts; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.

3. In Scotland, warlike accoutrements; also, goods, riches.

Jamieson.

4. Business; matters. *Obs.*

Spenser.

5. By seamen pronounced *jeers*, which see.

GEAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GE'ARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

GE'ARING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.

GE'ASON, *n.* *s* as *z*. Rare; uncommon; wonderful. *Obs.*

Spenser.

GEAT, *n.* [D. *gal*. See *Gate*.] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.

Moxon.

GECK, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck*; Dan. *giék*.] A dupe. *Obs.*

Shak.

GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick or gull. *Obs.*

Obs.

GEE. } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hot* or *haw*.

GEESE, *n.* plu. of *goose*.

GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

Jameson.

GEHEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. *γεεννα*, from the Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch. 2 Kings xxiii. 10.]

This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Matt. xviii. 9. xxiii. 15.

GEHLENITE, *n.* [from *Gehlen*, the chemist.]

A mineral recently discovered, in the description of which authors are not perfectly agreed. According to the description and analysis of Fuchs, it appears to be a variety of idocrase; but according to the observations of Prof. Clarke, it is probably a new species.

Cleveland.

GEL'ABLE, *a.* [from L. *gelu*, frost, or *gelo*, to congeal.]

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

GEL'ATIN, *n.* [It. Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze.]

A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. With tannin, a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatin.

Parr.

GEL'ATIN, } *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

GELAT'INATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids.

Kirwan.

GELAT'INATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly.

GELATINA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

Kirwan.

GEL'ATINIZE, *v. i.* The same as *gelatinate*.

Fleming.

GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Sw. *göld*; Dan. *gield*; G. D. *geld*.]

Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; *Weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

GELD, *v. t.* pret. *gelded* or *gelt*; pp. *gelded* or *gelt*. [G. *geilen*, *gellen*; Sw. *gälla*; Dan. *gilder*, to geld, and to cut off the *gills* of herrings; Ir. *caillim*, to geld, to lose, to destroy. Qu. W. *colli*, to lose, or Eth.

gali, to cut off.]

1. To castrate; to emasculate.

2. To deprive of any essential part.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.

Dryden.

G E M

GELD'ED, } *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.
GELT, } *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.

GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELD'ER-ROSE, [*Qu.* from *Gualderland*.]
 A plant, a species of *Viburnum*; also, a species of *Spiraea*.

GELD'ING, *pp.* Castrating.

GELD'ING, *n.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GEL'ID, *a.* [*L. gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, *Fr. geler*. See *Cool*, *Cold*.]
 Cold; very cold. *Thomson.*

GEL'IDNESS, *n.* Coldness.

GEL'LY, *n.* [*Fr. gelée*; *Port. geleia*; *Sp. jalea*; *L. gelo, gelatus*. It is now more generally written *jelly*.]

1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.

2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluey substance, soft, but cohesive. [*See Jelly*.]

GELT, *pp.* of *geld*.

GELT, *n.* for *gelding*. [*Not used*.]

GELT, for *gilt*. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

GEM, *n.* [*L. gemma*; *It. id.*; *Sp. yema*; *Port. gomo*; *Ir. geam*; *G. keim*; *D. kiem*. The sense is probably a shoot. See *Class Grm.* No. 5. *Ar.*]

1. A bud. In *botany*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the hybernacle or winter quarters of a plant. *Encyc.*

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c.

GEM, *v. t.* To adorn with gems, jewels or precious stones.

2. To bespangle; as foliage *gemmed* with dew drops.

3. To embellish with detached beauties.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

GEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate. *Milton.*

GEMAR'A, *n.* [*Ch. גמרא* to finish.] The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara. *Encyc.*

GEM'EL, *n.* [*L. gemellus*.] A pair; a term in heraldry. *Drayton.*

GEMELLIP'AROUS, *a.* [*L. gemellus* and *pario*.] Producing twins. *Dict.*

GEM'INATE, *v. t.* [*L. gemino*.] To double. [*Little used*.]

GEMINA'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition. *Boyle.*

GEM'INI, *n. plu.* [*L.*] Twins. In *astronomy*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux. In the *Britannic catalogue*, it contains 85 stars. *Encyc.*

GEM'INOUS, *a.* [*L. geminus*.] Double; in pairs. *Brown.*

GEM'INY, *n.* [*supra.*] Twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*

GEM'MARY, *a.* [*from gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMATION, *n.* [*L. gemmatio*, from *gemma*.]

In *botany*, budding; the state, form or construction of the bud of plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles or scales. *Martyn.*

GEM'MEOUS, *a.* [*L. gemmeus*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

G E N

GEMMIP'AROUS, *a.* [*L. gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing buds or gems. *Martyn.*

GEM'MULE, *n.* A little gem or bud. *Eaton.*

GEM'MY, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

GEMO'TE, *n.* [*Sax.*] A meeting. *Obs.* [*See Meet.*]

GEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a variety of the antelope. *J. Barrow.*

GEND'ARM, *n.* In France, *gens d'armes* is the denomination given to a select body of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety. In the singular, *gendarme*, as written by Lunier, is properly anglicized *gendarm*.

GEND'ARMERY, *n.* [*supra.*] The body of gendarms. *Hume.*

GENDER, *n.* [*Fr. genre*; *Sp. genero*; *It. genere*; from *L. genus*, from *geno, gigno*, *Gr. γεννᾶν, γίνομαι*, to beget, or to be born; *Ir. geinim*; *W. geni*, to be born; *gán*, a birth; *cenaw*, offspring; *Gr. γένος, γένος*; *Eng. kind*. From the same root, *Gr. γυνή*, a woman, a wife; *Sans. gena*, a wife, and *genaga*, a father. We have *begin* from the same root. See *Begin* and *Can.*]

1. Properly, kind; sort. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A sex, male or female. Hence,

3. In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But although this was the original design of different terminations, yet in the progress of language, other words having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and in some languages, words expressing things having no sex, are of the *neuter* or *neither gender*.

GENDER, *v. t.* To beget; but *engender* is more generally used.

GENDER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed. *Levit. xix.*

GENEALOG'ICAL, *a.* [*from genealogy*.]

1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as a *genealogical table*.

2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as *genealogical order*.

GENEALOGIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

GENEALOGIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

GENEALOGY, *n.* [*L. genealogia*; *Gr. γενεαλογία*; *γενος*, race, and *λογος*, discourse; *Sax. cyn, geynd*; *Eng. kind*.]

1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.

2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

GENERABLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten or produced. *Beniley.*

G E N

GEN'ERAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. generali*, from *genus*, a kind.]

1. Properly, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a *general law* of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from *genus*, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort or species, or to any company or association of individuals.

2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a *general inference* or conclusion from a particular fact.

3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as a loose and *general expression*.

4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as the *general interest* or safety of a nation.

To all *general purposes*, we have uniformly been one people. *Federalist, Jay.*

5. Common to many or the greatest number; as a *general opinion*; a *general custom*.

6. Not directed to a single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general aversion* will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. Adam, our *general sire*. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.

This word is prefixed or annexed to words, to express the extent of their application. Thus a *general assembly* is an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In *Scotland*, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In *America*, a legislature is sometimes called a *general assembly*.

In logic, a *general term* is a term which is the sign of a *general idea*.

An *attorney general*, and a *solicitor general*, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king or for a nation or state, and whose authority is *general* in the state or kingdom.

A *vicar general* has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction.

An *adjutant general* assists the general of an army, distributes orders, receives returns, &c.

The word *general* thus annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior; as a *commissary general*, *quarter-master general*.

In the line, a *general officer* is one who commands an army, a division or a brigade.

GEN'ERAL, *n.* The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to *particular*.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

A history painter paints man in *general*. *Reynolds.*

2. In *general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

3. The chief commander of an army. But to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called *general in chief*. The officer second in rank is called *lieutenant general*.

4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major general*.
 5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier general*.

6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. *Encyc.*

7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. *Encyc.*

8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

GENERALIS/SIMO, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as Alexander *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERAL/TTY, *n.* [Fr. *généralité*; It. *generalità*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. *Hooker.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as the *generality* of a nation or of mankind. *Addison.*

GENERALIZA/TION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.

GENERALIZE, *v. t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number.

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*

2. To reduce to a genus. *Reid.*

GENERALLY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter. Men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise, as they *generally* suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.

2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.

Addison.

GENERALNESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GENERALSHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

GENERALTY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [Little used.] *Hale.*

GENERANT, *n.* [L. *generans*.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. *Glanville. Ray.*

GENERATE, *v. t.* [L. *genero*. See *Gender*.]

1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal *generates* his own species.

2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as great whales which the waters *generated*. *Milton.*

3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

In music, any given sound *generates* with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz. its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above. *Encyc.*

GENERATED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.

GENERATING, *ppr.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.

GENERATION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.

2. Production; formation; as the *generation* of sounds or of curves or equations.

3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation*. Gen. xv. 16.

4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse *generation*. Luke ix.

5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam. Gen. v.

6. A family; a race. *Shak.*

7. Progeny; offspring. *Shak.*

GENERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power of producing.

3. Prolific. *Bentley.*

GENERATOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes or produces.

2. In music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics. *Encyc.*

3. A vessel in which steam is generated. *Perkins.*

GENERIC, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; **GENERICAL**, } *a.* Fr. *générique*; from L. *genus*.]

Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common. Thus *Canis* is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind.

GENERICALLY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROSITY, *n.* [Fr. *générosité*; L. *generositas*, from *genus*, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.]

1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

2. Liberality in act; bounty.

3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [This is the primary sense, but is now little used.]

GENEROUS, *a.* [L. *generosus*; Fr. *généreux*; from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. See *Gender*.]

1. Primarily, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous; *applied to persons*; as a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.

2. Noble; honorable; *applied to things*; as a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness. It is used also to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as a *generous* pack of hounds. *Addison.*

3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as a *generous* friend; a *generous* father.

4. Strong; full of spirit; as *generous* wine. *Boyle. Swift.*

5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

6. Sprightly; courageous; as a *generous* steed.

GENEROUSLY, *adv.* Honorably; not meanly.

2. Nobly; magnanimously. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.

GENESIS, *n.* [Gr. *γενεσις*, from *γενωμαι*, *gynomai*. See *Gender*.]

1. The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.

2. In geometry, the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface. *Encyc.*

GENET, *n.* [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Johnson.*

2. An animal of the weasel kind, less than the martin.

GENETHLIACAL, } *a.* [Gr. *γενεθλιακος*, **GENETHLIAC**, } *a.* from *γενωμαι*, to be born.]

Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [Little used.] *Hovell.*

GENETHLIACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

GENETHLIATIC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [Little used.] *Drummond.*

GENEVA, *n.* [Fr. *genève* or *genièvre*, a juniper-berry; It. *ginepra*; Arm. *genevra*. The Spanish word is *nebrina*, and the tree is called *enebro*, Port. *zimbro*.]

A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin*. *Encyc.*

GENEVANISM, *n.* [from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism. *Mountagu.*

GENEVOIS, *n. plu.* *genevois*. People of Geneva. *Addison.*

GE'NIAL, *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *geno*, *gigno*, Gr. *γενναω*, *γενναω*.]

1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

Creator, Venus, *genial* power of love.

Dryden.

2. Gay; merry.

Warton.

3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop.

Milton.

4. Native; natural. [Not usual.]

Brown.

The *genial* gods, in pagan antiquity, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire and water.

GE'NIALLY, *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally. [Little used.]

Glanville.

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

Johnson.

GENICULATED, *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*, a knot or joint, from the root of *genu*, the knee. See *Knee*.]

Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent; as a *geniculated* stem or peduncle.

Martyn.

GENICULATION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

Johnson.

GENII, *n.* [L. plu.] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.

Encyc.

GENIO, *n.* [It. from L. *genius*.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Tatler.

GENITAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from the root of *gigno*, Gr. *γενναω*, to beget.]

Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENITALS, *n. plu.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GEN'ITING, *n.* [Fr. *janelon*.] A species of apple that ripens very early.

GEN'ITIVE, *a.* [L. *genitivus*, from the root of *gender*.]

In *grammar*, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds; as *filius patris*, the son of a father; *aqua fontis*, the water of a fountain. But by custom this case expresses other relations, particularly possession or ownership; as *animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, greatness possessed by or inherent in the mind. This case often expresses also that which proceeds from something else; as *pater septem filiorum*, the father of seven sons.

GENITOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Sheldon.

GENITURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

Burton.

GENIUS, *n.* [L. from the root of *gigno*, Gr. *γενναω*, to beget.]

1. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life, that is, to direct his birth and actions and be his guard and guide; a tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places or things. This seems to be merely a personification or deification of the particular structure or bent of mind which a man receives from nature, which is the primary signification of the word.
2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that

disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a *genius* for history, for poetry or painting.

3. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention. In this sense we say, Homer was a man of *genius*. Hence,

4. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakespeare was a rare *genius*.

Addison.

5. Mental powers or faculties. [See No. 2.]

6. Nature; disposition; peculiar character; as the *genius* of the times.

GENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

GENTEE/L, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; It. *gentile*; Sp. *gentil*; L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use *birth* and *family*.]

1. Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well bred people; as *genteel* company; *genteel* guests.

2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well bred persons; as *genteel* manners or behavior; a *genteel* address.

3. Graceful in mein or form; elegant; as the lady has a *genteel* person.

4. Elegantly dressed.

Law.

5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar; as *genteel* comedy.

Addison.

GENTEELLY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well bred people.

GENTEELNESS, *n.* Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the *genteelness* of a person or of his deportment.

2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

Johnson.

GEN'TIAN, *n.* [L. *gentiana*; Fr. *gentiane*;

Ar. *الكِس كانتا*.]

A genus of plants, of many species. The common *gentian* is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only part used, has a yellowish brown color and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters. It is sometimes called *felwort*.

Encyc.

GEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

GEN'TILE, *n.* [L. *gentilis*; Fr. *gentil*; Sp. *gentil*; from L. *gens*, nation, race; applied to pagans.]

In the scriptures, a pagan; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *goyim* or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The christians translated *goyim* by the L. *gentes*, and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews nor christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

Encyc.

GEN'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENTILESS, *n.* Complaisance. [Not in use.]

Hudibras.

GEN'TILISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

Milton.

GEN'TILISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

Shillingford.

GEN'TILI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *gentilius*, from *gens*.]

1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national.

Brown.

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

Arbutnot.

GENTIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*, heathenism. So in Sp. and It. from the Latin; but we take the sense from *genteel*.]

1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well bred people; genteelness.

2. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

Edward.

3. Gracefulness of mien.

Shak.

4. Gentry. [Not in use.]

Davies.

5. Paganism; heathenism. [Not in use.]

Hooker.

GEN'TILIZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen.

Milton.

GEN'TLE, *a.* [See *Genteel*.] Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as the studies of noble and *gentle* youth; *gentle* blood.

Obs.

Milton. Pope.

2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh or severe; as a *gentle* nature, temper or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice. 1 Thess. xxvii. 2 Tim. ii.

3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent or refractory; as a *gentle* horse or beast.

4. Soothing; pacific.

Davies.

5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

A *gentle* hand may lead the elephant with a hair.

Perian Rosary.

GEN'TLE, *n.* A gentleman. Obs. Shak.

2. A kind of worm.

Walton.

GEN'TLE, *v. t.* To make *genteel*; to raise from the vulgar. Obs. Shak.

GEN'TLEFOLK, *n.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks*, and this use is vulgar.

GEN'TLEMAN, *n.* [*gentle*, that is, *genteel*, and *man*. So in Fr. *gentilhomme*, It. *gentiluomo*, Sp. *gentilhombre*. See *Gentel*.]

1. In its most extensive sense, in Great Britain, every man above the rank of yeomen, comprehending noblemen. In a more limited sense, a man, who without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen. In this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

2. In the United States, where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. Hence,

3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.

A plowman on his legs is higher than a *gentleman* on his knees.

Franklin.

4. A term of complaisance. In the plural, the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.

5. In *Great Britain*, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person. *Camden.*

GEN/TLEMANLIKE, } *a.* Pertaining to or
GEN/TLEMANLY, } becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as *gentlemanly* manners.

3. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as a *gentlemanly* officer.

GEN/TLEMANLINESS, *n.* Behavior of a well bred man. *Sherwood.*

GEN/TLENESS, *n.* [See *Gentle*.] Dignity of birth. [*Little used*.]

2. Genteel behavior. *Obs.*

3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, *gentleness*, goodness, faith. *Gal. v.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

GEN/TLESHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman. *Obs. Ascham.*

GEN/TLEWOMAN, *n.* [*gentle* and *woman*.] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. *Dryden.*

GEN/TLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity. *Shak.*

GENTOO', *n.* A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins. *Encyc.*

GEN'TRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth. *Shak.*

2. People of education and good breeding. In *Great Britain*, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance. *Obs.*

GENUFLECTION, *n.* [*L. genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending.]

The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship. *Stillingfleet.*

GEN/UINE, *a.* [*L. genuinus*, from *genus*, or its root. See *Gender*.]

Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be *genuine* descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the *genuine* effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the *genuine* fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the *genuine* text of Homer.

GEN/UINELY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*

GEN/UINENESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as the *genuineness* of Livy's history; the *genuineness* of faith or repentance.

GENUS, *n.* plu. *generes* or *genera*. [*L. genus*, *Gr. γένος*, *Ir. gein*, offspring, race or family, *Sans. jana*; hence, kind, sort. See *Gender*.]

1. In *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than

species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.

2. In *natural history*, an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *class* and *order*, and in some arrangements, to *tribe* and *family*. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a *genus*; as the camelopard, and the flamingo.

3. In *botany*, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification. *Martyn.*

GEOCEN'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. γη*, earth, and *κεντρον*, center.]

Having the earth for its center, or the same center with the earth. The word is applied to a planet or its orbit.

GE'ODE, *n.* [*Gr. γαυδος*, earthy, from *γαια* or *γη*, earth. *Plin. geodes*, Lib. 36. 19.]

In *mineralogy*, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus; and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelop. *Cleveland.*

GE'ODESY, *n.* [*Gr. γεωδαισια*; *γη*, the earth, and *δαιω*, to divide.]

That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art
GEODET'ICAL, } of measuring surfaces.

GE'OGNOST, *n.* [See *Geognosy*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GE'OGNOSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GE'OGNOSY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *γνωσις*, knowledge.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. *Cleveland.*

[This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with *geology*. But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geology; including in the latter, hydrography, geogony, meteorology and even geogography.]

GEOG'ONY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *γονη*, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEOG'RAPHER, *n.* [See *Geography*.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, &c. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GEOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or con-
GEOGRAPH'ICAL, } taining a descrip-
tion of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

GE'OG'RAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *γραφω*, to write, to describe.]

1. Properly, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained, and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants and minerals.

2. A book containing a description of the earth.

GEOL'OGICAL, *a.* [See *Geology*.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GEOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

GEOL'OGY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position and direction: it extends also to the various alterations and decompositions to which minerals are subject. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.*

GE'OMANCER, *n.* [See *Geomancy*.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper. *Encyc.*

GE'OMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *μαντις*, divination.]

A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper. *Encyc.*

GEOMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GEOM'ETER, *n.* [*Gr. γεωμετρος*. See *Geometry*.]

One skilled in geometry. [See *Geometrician*, which is generally used.] *Watts.*

GEOM'ETRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMET'RIC, } *a.* [*Gr. γεωμετρικος*.]
GEOMET'RICAL, } Pertaining to geometry.

2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrical progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as 2. 4. 8. 16. 32. or 32. 16. 8. 4. 2.

GEOMET'RICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Watts.*

GEOM'ETRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically. *Boyle.*

GEOM'ETRY, *n.* [*Gr. γεωμετρία*; *γη*, the earth, and *μετρον*, measure.]

GE'OG'RAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. γη*, the earth, and *γραφω*, to write, to describe.]

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GEOM'ETRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically. *Boyle.*

GEOM'ETRY, *n.* [*Gr. γεωμετρία*; *γη*, the earth, and *μετρον*, measure.]

Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, &c. with their various relations.

Bailey. Encyc.

GEOPONIC, *a.* [Gr. *γη*, the earth, and *πονος*, labor.]

Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture. [*Now little used.*]

GEOPONICS, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth. *Evelyn.*

GEORAMA, *n.* [Gr. *γη*, the earth, and *οραμα*, view.]

An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, lately invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover.

Journ. of Science.

GEORGE, *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter.

Shak.

2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*
GEORGE-NOBLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

GEORGIC, *n.* [Gr. *γεωργικος*, rustic; *γη* and *εργον*, labor.]

A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as the *Georgics* of Virgil.

GEORGIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

GEORGIUM SIDUS. [See *Herschel*.]

GEOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *σκοπεω*.] Knowledge of the earth, ground or soil, obtained by inspection. *Chambers.*

GERANIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *γερανιον*, from *γερανος*, a crane.]

Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GERENT, *a.* [L. *gerens*.] Bearing; used in *Vicegerent*.

GERFALCON. [See *Gyr Falcon*.]

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen*.] In botany, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which, in the progress of vegetation, swells and becomes the seed-vessel. *Martyn. Milne.*

2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as the germ of civil liberty, or of prosperity.

GERMAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother; Fr. *germain*.]

1. Cousins *german*, are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

2. Related. *Obs.* *Shak.*

GERMAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GERMAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

GERMANDER, *n.* A plant, or rather the name of several plants, as the rock ger-

mander, of the genus *Veronica*, and the common and water germander, of the genus *Teucrium*.

GERMANIC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; as the *Germanic* body or confederacy.

GERMANISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language. *Chesterfield.*

GERMEN, *n.* plu. *germens*. Now contracted to *germ*, which see.

GERMINAL, *a.* [from *germen*. See *Germ*.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. *Med. Repos.*

GERMINANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERMINATE, *v. i.* [L. *germino*, from *germen*.]

To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. *Bacon.*

GERMINATE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*] *Price.*

GERMINATION, *n.* The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown. *Martyn.*

GEROCOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

GEROCOMY, *n.* [Gr. *γερον* and *κομω*.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERUND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to bear.]

In the *Latin* grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. *Encyc.*

GESLING, for *gosting*. [*Not in use.*]

GEST, *n.* [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.]

1. A deed, action or achievement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation. *Obs.*

3. [Fr. *gite*, for *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie.] A stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or properly, a rest; a stop. *Obs.* *Brown.*

4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office. *Hanmer.*

GESTA'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from *gero*, to carry.]

1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. *Ray. Coxe.*

2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. *Brown.*

3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise, by which fevers have often been cured. *Med. Repos.*

GESTATORY, *a.* That may be carried or worn. *Brown.*

GESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary. *Goldsmith.*

GESTICULATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticular*, from *gestum*, *gero*, to bear or carry, or *gestio*.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Herbert.*

GESTICULATE, *v. t.* To imitate; to act. *B. Jonson.*

GESTICULATION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*.] 1. The act of making gestures, to express passion or enforce sentiments.

2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.

3. Antic tricks or motions.

GESTICULATOR, *n.* One that shows postures, or makes gestures. *Warton.*

GESTURE, *n.* [L. *gestus*, from *gero*, to bear, to do; Fr. *geste*.]

1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject. *Encyc.*

2. Movement of the body or limbs.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, In every gesture dignity and love. *Milton.*

GESTURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action. *Hooker. Wotton.*

GET, *v. t.* pret. *got*, [gūt, obs.] pp. *got*, *gotten*. [Sax. *getan*, *gylan* or *geatan*, to get; *agylan*, to know or understand; *angilan*, *andgilan*, to find, to understand. The Danish has *forgietter*, to forget, but *gietter* signifies to guess, or to suppose, to think; the Swedish also has *förgäta*, to forget, to give to oblivion, *ex animo ejicere*. The simple verb *gietter*, *gäta*, coincides with the D. *giden*, G. *gessen*, to cast, to pour out, to found, as vessels of metal, Sax. *geotan*. To *gel*, then, is primarily, to throw, and with respect to acquisition, it is to rush on and seize. The Italian has *cattare*, to get; *racattare*, to regain, to acquire. Qu. Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to ransom. See *Rescue*.]

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We get favor by kindness; we get wealth by industry and economy; we get land by purchase; we get praise by good conduct; and we get blame by doing injustice. The merchant should get a profit on his goods; the laborer should get a due reward for his labor; most men get what they can for their goods or for their services. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire*. We get a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not acquire it; but we get or acquire an estate.

2. To have. Thou hast got the face of a man. *Herbert.*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have got no corn, I have got no money, she has got a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. *Locke.*

4. To learn; as, to get a lesson.

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

[This is not elegant.]

6. To procure to be. We could not get the work done. [*Not elegant.*]

To get off, to put off; to take or pull off; as, to get off a garment: also, to remove; as, to get off a ship from shoals.

GET

GIA

GIB

2. To sell; to dispose of; as, to get off goods.
 To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to get on a coat; to get on boots.
 To get in, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to get in corn.
 To get out, to draw forth; as, to get out a secret.
 2. To draw out; to disengage.
 To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
 To get together, to collect; to amass.
 To get over, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to get over difficulties: also, to recover; as, to get over sickness.
 To get above, to surmount; to surpass.
 To get up, to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to bring forward.
 With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go; as, get you to bed; get thee out of the land. But this mode of expression can hardly be deemed elegant.
 GET, v. i. To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labor; as, To get away or away from, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.
 To get among, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.
 To get before, to arrive in front, or more forward.
 To get behind, to fall in the rear; to lag.
 To get back, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.
 To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.
 To get down, to descend; to come from an elevation.
 To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.
 To get in or into, to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.
 To get loose or free, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.
 To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.
 To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.
 To get along, to proceed; to advance.
 To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.
 To get together, to meet; to assemble; to convene.
 To get up, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.
 To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.
 To get quit of, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.
 To get forward, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.
 To get near, to approach within a small distance.
 To get ahead, to advance; to prosper.
 To get on, to proceed; to advance.
 To get a mile or other distance, to pass over it in traveling.
 To get at, to reach; to make way to.

To get asleep, to fall asleep.
 To get drunk, to become intoxicated.
 To get between, to arrive between.
 To get to, to reach; to arrive.
 GETTER, n. One who gets, gains, obtains or acquires.
 2. One who begets or procreates.
 GETTING, ppr. Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.
 GETTING, n. The act of obtaining, gaining or acquiring; acquisition.
 Get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. Prov. iv.
 2. Gain; profit. Swift.
 GEW'GAW, n. [Qu. Sax. *ge-gaf*, a trifle, or Fr. *joujou*, a plaything, or from the root of *gaud*, joy, jewel.]
 A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.
 A heavy gewgaw, called a crown. Dryden.
 GEW'GAW, a. Showy without value. Law.
 GH'ASTFUL, a. [See *Ghastly*.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts. Obs.
 GH'ASTFULLY, adv. Frightfully. Spenser.
 GH'ASTLINESS, n. [from *ghastly*.] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness. Pope.
 GH'ASTLY, a. [Sax. *gastlic*, from *gast*, spirit, G. *geist*, D. *geist*. In Sax. *gast* is both a ghost and a guest, both from the same radical sense, to move, to rush; Ir. *gaisim*, to flow; Eng. *gush*, *gust*.]
 1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; as a *ghastly* face; *ghastly* smiles. Milton.
 2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. Mangled with *ghastly* wounds. Milton.
 GH'ASTNESS, n. Ghastliness. [Not used.] Shak.
 GHER'KIN, n. [G. *gurke*, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. Skinner.
 GHESS, for *guess*. [Not used.]
 GHOST, n. [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist*; D. *geist*; Ir. *gasda*. See *Ghastly*.]
 1. Spirit; the soul of man. Shak.
 In this sense seldom used. But hence,
 2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.
 The mighty ghosts of our great Harrys rose. Dryden.
 To give up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. Scripture.
 The Holy Ghost, is the third person in the adorable Trinity. Scripture.
 GHOST, v. i. To die; to expire. Obs.
 GHOST, v. t. To haunt with an apparition. Sidney.
 Obs. Shak.
 GHOSTLIKE, a. Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly. Sherwood.
 GHOSTLINESS, n. Spiritual tendency. [Little used.] Johnson.
 GHOSTLY, a. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.
 Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies. Com. Prayer.
 2. Spiritual; having a character from religion; as a *ghostly* father. Shak.
 3. Pertaining to apparitions. Atenside.
 GIALLOLINO, n. [It. *giallo*; Eng. *yellow*.]
 A fine yellow pigment much used under the name of Naples Yellow. Encyc.

GIAM'BEAUX, n. [Fr. *jambe*, the leg.] Greaves; armor for the legs. Obs.
 GI'ANT, n. [Fr. *geant*; Sp. *gigante*; It. *id.*; L. *gigas*; Gr. *γίγας*, probably from *γῆ*, the earth, and *γῶν* or *γῶνα*. The word originally signified earth-born, *terrigena*. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground and to be of enormous size.]
 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. *Giants* of mighty bone, and bold emprise. Milton.
 2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. The judge is a *giant* in his profession.
 Giants-causey, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland. Encyc.
 GI'ANT, a. Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as *giant* brothers; a *giant* son. Dryden. Pope.
 GI'ANTESS, n. A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. Shak.
 GI'ANTIZE, v. i. To play the giant. Sherwood.
 GI'ANT-KILLING, a. Killing or destroying giants. Cowper.
 GI'ANTLIKE, } a. Of unusual size; resembling a giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. South.
 GI'ANTLY, }
 [Giantly is not much used.]
 GI'ANTRY, n. The race of giants. [Little used.]
 GI'ANTSHIP, n. The state, quality or character of a giant.
 His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen. Milton.
 GIB, n. A cat. [Not in use.] Skelton.
 GIB, v. i. To act like a cat. [Not in use.] Beaumont.
 GIBBE, n. An old worn-out animal. [Not used.] Shak.
 GIB'BER, v. i. [See *Gabble*. It is probably allied to *gabble*, and to *jabber*.]
 To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [Not used.] Shak.
 GIB'BERISH, n. [from *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.
 GIB'BERISH, a. Unmeaning, as words. Swift.
 GIB'BET, n. [Fr. *gibet*; Arm. *gibel*.] A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles in *terrorem*. Swift.
 2. Any traverse beam. Johnson.
 GIB'BET, v. t. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.
 2. To hang or expose on any thing going across, as the beam of a gibbet. Shak.
 GIB'BETED, pp. Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.
 GIB'BETING, ppr. Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.
 GIB'BIER, n. [Fr.] Wild fowl; game. [Not used.] Addison.
 GIBBOS'ITY, n. [Fr. *gibbosité*, from L. *gibbosus*. See *Gibbous*.]
 Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity. Ray.
 GIB'BOUS, a. [L. *gibbus*; Fr. *gibbeux*; It. *gibboso*; Sp. *giboso*; Gr. *μῆκος*, from *μῆκος*, to bend. Class Gb. No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. The moon is *gibbous* between the quarters and the full moon; the enlightened part being then convex.
The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*
2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed. *Brown.*
- GIBBOUSLY**, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Eaton.*
- GIBBOUSNESS**, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to *gibbosity*.]
- GIBBSITE**, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberculous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white and grayish. *Cleveland.*
- GIB/CAT**, *n.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat. *Shak.*
- GIBE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban*; Fr. *gaber*; It. *gabbare*. See *Gabble*. The sense is probably to throw or cast at, or make mouths. But see Class Gb. No. 67. 79.]
To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to flout; to scoff.
Flout and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*
- GIBE**, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.
Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*
- GIBE**, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.
Mark the flouts, the *gibes*, and the notable scorn,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*
- GIBELINE**, *n.* The Gibelines were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction called *Guelfs*, in the 13th century. *J. Adams.*
- GIBER**, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer. *B. Jonson.*
- GIBING**, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words; scoffing.
- GIBINGLY**, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions; scornfully. *Shak.*
- GIB/LETS**, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *gibier*, game, or Goth. *gibla*, a wing. See *Gip*.]
The entrails of a goose or other fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew *giblets*. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as a *giblet-pie*.
- GIB/STAFF**, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage. *Dict.*
- GID/DILY**, *adv.* [See *Giddy*.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.
2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; as, to roam about *giddily*. *Donne.*
3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shak.*
- GID/DINESS**, *n.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. *Bacon.*
3. Frolick; wantonness; levity. *Donne. South.*
- GID/DY**, *a.* [Sax. *gidig*. Class Gd.] Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and of drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be *giddy*.
2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as a *giddy* highth; a *giddy* precipice. *Prior.*
3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*
4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable.
You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever. *Swift.*
5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving. *Rowe.*
6. Tottering; unfixed.
As we have paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.
Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too? *Shak.*
- GID/DY**, *v. i.* To turn quick. *Chapman.*
- GID/DY**, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady. *Farindon.*
- GID/DY-BRAINED**, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; unsteady. *Otoay.*
- GID/DY-HEAD**, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.
- GID/DY-HEADED**, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious. *Donne.*
- GID/DY-PACED**, *a.* Moving irregularly. *Shak.*
- GIE**, a contraction of *guide*. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- GIE/R-EAGLE**, *n.* [Qu. D. *gier*, a vulture.] A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ii.
- GIE/SECKITE**, *n.* A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown color, and nearly as hard as calcareous spar. *Cleveland.*
- GIF**, *v. t.* [from Sax. *gifan*.] The old but true spelling of *if*.
- GIFT**, *n.* [from *give*.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable.
2. The act of giving or conferring. *Milton.*
3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the *gift* of many lucrative offices.
4. An offering or oblation.
If thou bring thy *gift* to the altar. *Matt. v.*
5. A reward.
Let thy *gifts* be to thyself. *Dan. v.*
6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment.
Neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut. xvi.*
7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the author of our nature; as the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of ridicule. *Addison.*
- GIFT**, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.
- GIFT/ED**, *pp. or a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.
- GIFT/EDNESS**, *n.* The state of being gifted. *Echard.*
- GIFT/ING**, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.
- GIG**, *v. t.* [L. *gigno*.] To engender. [Not in use.] *Dryden.*
2. To fish with a gig or fishgig.
- GIG**, *n.* [It. *giga*, a jig; Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a romp; Sw. *giga*, a jews-harp; Ice. *giga*, a fiddle.]
1. Any little thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*
2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise.
3. A fiddle.
4. A dart or harpoon. [See *Fishgig*.]
5. A ship's boat.
6. A wanton girl.
- GIGANTE/AN**, *a.* [L. *giganteus*. See *Giant*.] Like a giant; mighty. *More.*
- GIGAN/TIC**, *a.* [L. *giganticus*.] Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; like a giant. A man of *gigantic* stature.
2. Enormous; very great or mighty; as *gigantic* deeds; *gigantic* wickedness.
- Gigantical* and *gigantine*, for *gigantic*, rarely or never used.
- GIGANTOL/OGY**, *n.* [Gr. *γίγας*, a giant, and *λογος*, discourse.] An account or description of giants.
- GIG/GLE**, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*; Scot. *geck*.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.
- GIG/GLE**, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen*; Sax. *geagl*, a laugh or sneer, and *gagol*, sportive, wanton; It. *ghignare*, to simper; *ghignazare*, to laugh or grin. In Ir. *gigim* is to tickle; Gr. *γίγνισμος*.]
To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth. *Garrick.*
- GIG/GLER**, *n.* One that giggles or titters.
- GIG/LET**, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*, wanton; Fr. *giguer*, to romp, to frisk. See *Gig*.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shak.*
- GIG/LOT**, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. *Shak.*
- GIG/OT**, *n.* [Fr.] The hip-joint; also, a slice. [Not English.]
- GIL/BERTINE**, *n.* One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England.
- GIL/BERTINE**, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order, mentioned above. *Weever.*
- GILD**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *gilded* or *gilt*. [Sax. *gildan*, *gyldan*, *geldan*, to pay a debt, to *gild*, and *gild*, tribute, tax, toll; D. and G. *geld*, money; Dan. *giæld*, a debt; Sw. *gåld*. To *gild* is to cover with gold; G. *vergolden*; D. *vergulden*; Dan. *förgylde*; Sw. *förgylla*; from *gold*, or its root, Dan.

G I L

G I M

G I N

guul, Sw. *gul*, Sax. *gealew*, yellow, connected with Ir. *geal*, W. *golau*, light, bright. Class Gl. No. 6. 7.]

2. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as the *gilt* frame of a mirror. *Cyc.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre after death survive.

2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Pope.*

3. To adorn with luster; to render bright. No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Shak.*

4. To illuminate; to brighten. *Pope.*

Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *South.*

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration; as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood. *Trumbull.*

GILD'ED, *pp.* Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.

2. A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling. It is usually written *gulder*.

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILD'ING, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid.

2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel*; Sp. *agalla*, a gland in the throat, a gall-nut, a wind-gall on a horse, the beak of a shuttle, and the gill of a fish; Port. *guelra* or *guerra*. Hence it would seem that *gill* is a shoot or prominence, the fringe-like substance, not the aperture. In Danish, *gilder* signifies to geld, and to cut off the gills of herrings, and in Scot. *gil* or *gul* is a crack or fissure.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils. Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*

3. The flesh under the chin. *Bacon. Swift.*

4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [*Local.*]

GILL-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL-OPENING, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. *Ed. Encyc.*

GILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla*, *gillo* or *gello*, a drinking glass, a gill. This word has the same

elementary letters as Gr. *γῆλος*, a pail or bucket, and Eng. *gallon*, probably from one of the roots in *Gl*, which signify to hold or contain.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. It is said to be in some places in England, half a pint. *Encyc.*

2. A measure among miners, equal to a pint. *Carew.*

GILL, *n.* A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus *Glechoma*. *Fam. of Plants.*

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilla* signifies to woo.]

1. In *ludicrous language*, a female; a wanton girl. *B. Jonson.*

Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Beaum.*

2. A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook. *Ray. Grose.*

GILLHOUSE, *n.* A place where gill is sold. *Pope.*

GIL'LIAN, *n.* A wanton girl. *Obs.*

GIL'LYFLOWER, *n.* [supposed to be a corruption of *July-flower*. But *qu.* is it not a corruption of Fr. *giroflee*, *giroflier*. The corresponding word in Arm. is *genofles* or *genoflen*.]

The name of certain plants. The dove *gilly-flower* is of the genus *Dianthus*, or carnation pink; the *stock gillyflower* is the *Cheiranthus*; the *queen's gillyflower* is the *Hesperis*. *Fam. of Plants.*

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* of *gild*. Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. *Shak.*

2. In *England*, a young female pig. *Cyc.*

GILT'HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head*.] In *ichthyology*, a fish or a genus of fishes, the Sparus, of many species; so named from their color, or from a golden spot between the eyes. *Encyc.*

2. A bird. *Hakewill.*

GILT'TAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail. *Johnson.*

GIM, *a.* [contracted from *gemmy*.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIM'BAL, *n.* A brass ring by which a sea compass is suspended in its box, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

GIMB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gibélet*; Arm. *guymeled*.] *Gimblet* seems to be the same word as *wimble*, with the Celtic pronunciation, *guimble*, and if *m* is casual, and the primary word is *gibélet* or *guibélet*, the elements of the word coincide with *wabble*, *quibble*, and with the W. *gwib*, a serpentine motion, *gwibian*, to wander, to move in a circular direction, *gwiber*, a serpent, a viper, and the primary sense is to turn.]

A borer; a small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an *auger*.

GIMB'LET, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a *gimblet*. *Mar. Dict.*

GIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing. *Prior, Arbuthnot.*

GIM'MAL, *n.* Some device or machinery. *Shak.*

GIM'MAL, *a.* Consisting of links. *Shak.*

GIM'MER, *n.* Movement or machinery. *Obs. More.*

GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk; Eng. to *whip*.] A kind of silk twist or edging.

GIMP, *a.* [W. *gwyp*.] Smart; spruce; trim; nice. [*Not in use.*]

GIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit. [*See Geneva.*]

GIN, *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, &c.; and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a *cotton-gin*. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.

2. A trap; a snare. *Milton. Shak.*

GIN, *v. t.* To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition. *Trans. of Society of Arts.*

2. To catch in a trap.

GIN, *v. i.* To begin. [*Sax. gynnann.*]

GIN'GER, *n.* [It. *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre*; Port. *gengivre*; Fr. *gingembre*; G. *ingber*; D. *gember*; Sw. *ingefära*; Dan. *ingefær*; L. *zingiber*; Gr. *ζυγίβρις*; Arm. *zindibel* or *singebel*; Ar. Pers. and Turk. *zingibil* or *zingibil*; Syr. Ch. nearly the same.]

A plant, or the root of a species of *Amomum*, a native of the East and West Indies. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked and ending in an oblong scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine. *Encyc.*

GIN'GERBREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened.

GIN'GERLY, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously. [*Not used.*] *Skellton.*

GIN'GERNESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness. [*Not used.*]

GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GIN'GING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called *steining* or *staining*, which I suppose is from Sax. *stan*, stone. *Cyc.*

GIN'GIVAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums. *Holder.*

GIN'GLE, } *v. i.* [In Pers. *zangl* is a little bell. In Ch. and Syr. *ḡl* is the same. *Qu.* its alliance to *chink* and *jangle*.]

1. To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as *gingling* halfpence. *Gay.*

2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence. *Johnson.*

GIN'GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

The bells she ginged, and the whistle blew.

Pope.

GIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.

2. Affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.

GIN'GLYMOID, *a.* [Gr. γινγλυμος, a hinge, and εidos, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN'GLYMUS, *n.* [Gr. γινγλυμος.] In anatomy, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called angular ginglymus.

Parr.

GIN'NET, *n.* A nag. [See Jennet.]

GIN'SENG, *n.* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier, to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes also that the root in the language of the Iroquois is called garentouen, which signifies legs and thighs separated.]

Grosier's China. i. 534.]

A plant, of the genus *Panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the Northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness.

Encyc.

GIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of her-rings.

Bailey.

GIP'SEY, *n.* The Gipseys are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan.

Grellman.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Shak.

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:

The gipsy knows her power and flies.

Prior.

GIP'SEY, *n.* The language of the gipseys.

GIP'SEYISM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipseys; deception; cheating; flattery.

Grellman.

2. The state of a gipsy.

GIRAFF, *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa*; Ar. *زرافة*; so called from leaping or the ex-

treme length of its neck, from *زرف* za-

rafa, to leap on, to hasten.]

The camelopard, a quadruped. [See *Camelopard*.]

GIR'ANDOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola*, from *giro*, a turn, and *andare*, to go.]

A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIR'ASOL, *n.* [Fr. Sp.; It. *girasole*; giro, L. *gyrus*, a turn, It. *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.]

1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*.

2. A mineral usually milk white, bluish white or sky blue, but when turned towards the sun or any bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color; hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucent jelly.

Claveland.

GIRD, *n.* *gurd*. [Sax. *geard*, or *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, Eng. a yard; G. *gurt*, a girth, a girdle; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, a rail. This word signifies primarily a twig, shoot or branch; hence a pole or stick, used in measuring. In measuring land, among our Saxon ancestors, the *gyrd* seems to have been a certain measure like our rod, perch or pole, all of which signify the same thing, a branch or shoot, a little pole. We now apply the word *yard*, to a measure of three feet in length. In rude ages, *gyrds*, shoots of trees, were used for binding things together, whence the verb to *gird*. See *Withe*. *Gyrds* were also used for driving, or for punishment, as we now use whips; and our common people use *gird*, for a severe stroke of a stick or whip. See *Lye*, under *gyrd* and *weal-styllyng*.]

1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm, which resembles the stroke of a rod or the pressure of a band.

2. In popular language, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.

GIRD, *v. t.* *gurd*. pret. and pp. *girded* or *girt*. [Sax. *gyrdan*; G. *gürten*; D. *gorden*; Sw. *giorda*, to gird or surround; Dan. *gierder*, to hedge, to inclose. See the Noun. It is probable, that *garden*, Ir. *gort*, is from the same root; originally an inclosed field, a piece of ground surrounded with poles, stakes and branches of trees. If the noun is the primary word, the sense of the root is to shoot, as a branch; if the verb is the root, the sense is to surround, or rather to bind or make fast. The former is the most probable.]

1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.

2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with *on*; as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a sword.

3. To invest; to surround.

The Son appeared,

Girt with omnipotence.

Milton.

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.

I girded thee about with fine linen.

Ezek.

xvi.

5. To furnish; to equip.

Girded with snaky wiles.

Milton.

6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,

Girt with the river Triton.

Milton.

7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.

Shak.

GIRD, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.

Shak.

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, *n.* In architecture, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed into it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the *girder* is fastened by tenons into the posts.

2. A satirist.

Lilly.

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering. Is. iii.

GIRD'LE, *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle*, *gyrdl*; Sw. *girdel*; G. *gürtel*; D. *gordel*.]

1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.

2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls.

Shak.

3. The zodiac.

Bacon.

4. A round iron plate for baking.

Qu. *griddle*.

5. Among jewelers, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.

Cyc.

GIRD'LE, *v. t.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.

Shak.

2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.

Shak.

3. In America, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and album of a tree to kill it.

New England. Belknap. Dwight.

GIRD'LE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

Dryden.

GIRD'LER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.

Beaumont.

GIRD'LE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

Mason.

GIRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus*.] A circle, or circular motion. [See *Gyre*.]

GIRL, *n.* *gerl*. [Low L. *gerula*, a young woman employed in tending children and carrying them about, from *gero*, to carry; a word probably received from the Romans while in England.]

1. A female child, or young woman. In familiar language, any young unmarried woman.

Dryden.

2. Among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl. [Little used.]

Miss Seward.

GIRL'ISH, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.

Carew.

GIRL'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIR'ROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus*.

Cyc.

GIRT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gird*.

GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround.

Thomson. Took.

[This verb, if derived from the noun, *girt*, may be proper.]

GIRT, *n.* The band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.

Wiseman.

2. A circular bandage.

3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*.

Addison.

GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.

GISE, *v. t.* To feed or pasture. [See *Agist*.]

GIS'LE, *n.* A pledge. [Not in use.]

GIST, *n.* [Fr. *gesir*, to lie; *gite*, a lodging-place.]

In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.

GIT'TERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*.] A guitar. [See *Guitar*.]

GIT'TERN, *v. i.* To play on a gittern.

Milton.

GIVE, *v. t.* *giva*, pret. *gave*; pp. *given*. [Sax. *gifan*, *gyfan*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*; D. *geven*; Sw. *gifva*; Dan. *giver*. Hence Sax. *gif*, Goth. *gabai* or *yabai*, now contracted into *if*. Chaucer wrote *yave*, *yave*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. *gr* to give. See Class Gb. No. 3. 26. 43. The sense of *give* is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.]

1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person without an equivalent or compensation.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay.

Young.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. Gen. iii.

3. To impart; to bestow.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. Matt. xxv.

4. To communicate; as, to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice; to *give* notice.

5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We *give* the full value of all we purchase. A dollar is *given* for a day's labor.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul? Matt. xvi.

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to *give ear*, which signifies to listen; to hear.

7. To quit; in the phrase to *give place*, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.

8. To confer; to grant.

What wilt thou *give* me, seeing I go childless? Gen. xv.

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. Dryden.

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. Rowe.

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.

Thou must *give* us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings. Ex. x.

12. To empower; to license; to commission.

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. Pope.

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; *give* for *give power* or *license*. So in the phrases, *give me* to understand, *give me* to know, *give* the flowers to blow, that is, to *give power*, to enable.

13. To pay or render; as, to *give* praise, applause or approbation.

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to *give* sentence or judgment; to *give* the word of command.

15. To utter; to vent; as, to *give* a shout.

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* pleasure.

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone *gives* sparks with steel.

19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers *give* themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure; the youth is *given* to study.

Give thyself wholly to them. 1 Tim. iv.

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by *up*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost.

Herbert.

21. To pledge; as, I *give* my word that the debt shall be paid.

22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I *give* you my hand.

23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

To *give away*, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves.

Atterbury.

To *give back*, to return; to restore.

Atterbury.

To *give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.

Hayward.

To *give the hand*, to yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Hooker.

To *give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.

To *give over*, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to *give over* a pursuit.

2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves over to all manner of vice.

Greiv.

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. The physician had *given over* the patient, or *given* the patient over.

Addison.

4. To abandon.

Milton.

To *give out*, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was *given out* that parliament would assemble in November.

2. To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army.

Addison.

3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance.

Shak.

4. To send out; to emit; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odors.

To *give up*, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

2. To surrender; as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy.

3. To relinquish; to cede. In this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

4. To abandon; as, to *give up* all hope. They are *given up* to believe a lie.

5. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To *give one's self up*, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.

2. To resign or devote.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.

Taylor.

3. To addict; to abandon. He *gave himself up* to intemperance.

To *give way*, to yield; to withdraw to make room for. Inferiors should *give way* to superiors.

2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. The ice *gave way* and the horses were drowned. The scaffolding *gave way*. The wheels or axletree *gave way*.

3. To recede; to make room for.

4. In seamen's language, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.

Mar. Dict.

GIVE, *v. t.* *giv*. To yield to pressure. The earth *gives* under the feet.

2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure.

Bacon.

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again.

Daniel's Civil War.

To *give in*, to go back; to give way. [Not in use.]

To *give into*, to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those general phrases—

Pope.

To *give off*, to cease; to forbear. [Little used.]

Locke.

To *give on*, to rush; to fall on. [Not in use.]

To *give out*, to publish; to proclaim.

2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but *gave out* at last.

To *give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

Addison.

GIV'EN, *pp.* *giv'n*. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed.

GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the christian.

Kollock.

GIVES, *n. plu.* [Fr. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get or hold.]

Fetters or shackles for the feet. [See *Gyves*.]

GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.

GIV'ING, *n.* The act of conferring.

Pope.

2. An alledging of what is not real.

Shak.

GIZ'ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gesier*.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Ray. Dryden.

To *fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed.

Hudibras.

GLA'BRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro*.] To make smooth. [Not used.]

GLA'BRITY, *n.* Smoothness. [Not used.]

GLA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber*, allied to Eng. *glb*. Class Lb. No. 10. 24. 27. 34. 37.]

Smooth; having an even surface.

GLA'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *glacial*; L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.

GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice.

Dict.

GLACIA'TION, *n.* [supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed.

Brown.

GLA'CIER, *n.* [Fr. *glaciere*, an ice-house, from *glace*, It. *ghiaccio*, ice. See *Gla-cial*.]

A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides

of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer.

GLA'CIOUS, *a.* Like ice; icy.

GLA'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, or *gardening*, an easy, insensible slope.

GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glæd* or *glad*; Sw. *glad*; Dan. *glad*; perhaps L. *lætus*, without a prefix. See Class Ld. No. 2. Ar.]

1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.

A wise son maketh a *glad* father. Prov. x. It is usually followed by *of*. I am *glad* of an opportunity to oblige my friend.

It is sometimes followed by *at*.

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. Prov. xvii.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.

The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood—

With, after *glad*, is unusual, and in this passage at would have been preferable.

2. Cheerful; joyous.

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 Kings viii.

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as a *glad* countenance.

4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them. Is. xxxv.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day.

5. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.

6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers.

GLAD, *v. t.* [The pret. and pp. *gladed* is not used. See *Gladden*.]

To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man.

GLAD'DEN, *v. t.* *glad'n.* [Sax. *gladian*; Dan. *glæder*; Sw. *glädia*.]

To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace *gladdens* our hearts.

Churches will every where *gladden* his eye, and hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear.

GLAD'DEN, *v. i.* *glad'n.* To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice.

GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.

GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLADE, *n.* [Ice. *hlad*. Qu.] An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. Locally, in the U. States, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening glades.

2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.

GLADE, *n.* [D. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth.] Smooth ice.

GLA'DEN, *n.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword.

GLA'DER, *n.* grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.

GLAD'FUL, *a.* Full of gladness.

GLAD'FULNESS, *n.* Joy; gladness.

GLA'DIATE, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant.

GLADIA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *gladius*, a sword.]

A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in Rome, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.

GLADIATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people.

GLA'DIATORY, *a.* Relating to gladiators.

GLA'DIATURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing.

GLAD'IOLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, a dagger.]

A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus *Gladiolus*. The *water gladiolus* is of the genus *Butomus* or flowering rush, and also of the genus *Lobelia* or cardinal flower.

GLAD'LY, *adv.* [See *Glad*.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him *gladly*.

GLAD'NESS, *n.* [See *Glad*.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They—did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii.

[*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety* and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy. Esther viii. ix.]

GLAD'SOME, *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful.

2. Causing joy, pleasure or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day.

GLAD'SOMELY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure of mind.

GLAD'SOMENESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Iris*.

GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glair*. In Sax. *glære* is amber, or any thing transparent. This coincides with W. *egllur*, Eng. *clear*, L. *clarus*, and with Eng. *glare*, and L. *gloria*; perhaps with L. *glarea*, gravel, or pieces of quartz.]

1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings.

2. Any viscous transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

3. A kind of halbert.

GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLA'IRY, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

GL'ANCE, *n.* [G. *glanz*, a ray, a beam or shoot of light, splendor; D. *glans*; Dan. *glands*; Sw. *glans*. The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor.

2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as a sudden *glance*; a *glance* of the eye.

GL'ANCE, *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and *glanced*. So we say, a *glancing* ball or shot.

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*.

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to *glance* at a different subject.

5. To censure by oblique hints.

GL'ANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye.

GL'ANCE-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon.

GL'ANCING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GL'ANCINGLY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glands*, a nut; *glandula*, a gland; Fr. *glande*. Qu. Gr. *βασανος*, with a different prefix.]

1. In *anatomy*, a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into *conglobate* and *conglomerate*, from their structure; but a more proper division is into *lymphatic* and *secretory*. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are *conglobate*. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands, properly so called, such as the parotid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory; such as the thymus and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. [See *Conglobate* and *Conglomerate*.]

2. In *botany*, a *gland* or *glandule* is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petioles, peduncles and stipules.

GLAND'ERED, *a.* Affected with glanders.

GLAND'ERS, *n.* [from *gland*.] In *farriery*, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.

GLANDIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing

G L A

G L A

G L E

nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

GLANDIFORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma*, form.]

In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

GLANDULAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

GLANDULATION, *n.* In botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles or utricles.

GLANDULE, *n.* [L. *glandula*.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLANDULIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands.

GLANDULOSITY, *n.* A collection of glands. [Little used.]

GLANDULOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

GLARE, *n.* [Dan. *glar*, Ice. *glar*, glass. It coincides with *clear*, *glory*, *glair*, which see.]

1. A bright dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor, that dazzles the eyes. The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare.

2. A fierce, piercing look. —About them round, A lion now he stalks with fiery glare.

3. A viscous transparent substance. [See *Glair*.]

GLARE, *v. i.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as *glaring* light.

The cavern glares with new admitted light.

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. They glared, like angry lions.

3. To shine with excessive luster; to be ostentatiously splendid; as a *glaring* dress.

She glares in balls, front boxes and the ring.

GLARE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLAREOUS, *a.* [Fr. *glairoux*. See *Glair*.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

GLARING, *ppr.* Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling luster.

2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as a *glaring* crime.

GLARINGLY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLASS, *n.* [Sax. *glas*; Sw. Dan. *G.* and *D.* *glas*; so named from its color; W. *glás*, from *llás*, blue, azure, green, fresh, pale; *glasu*, to make blue, to become green or verdant, to grow pale, to dawn; *glaslys*, woad, L. *glastum*; *glesid*, blueness. Tacitus, De Mor. Ger. 45, mentions *glesum*, amber collected in the Baltic, probably the same word, and so named from its clearness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. *viridis*, from *vireo*.]

1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalis.

In chemistry, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.

2. A glass vessel of any kind; as a drinking-glass.

3. A mirror; a looking-glass.

4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; as an hour-glass.

5. The destined time of man's life. His glass is run.

6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. Drink a glass of wine with me.

7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air.

8. A perspective glass; as an optic glass.

9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. The seamen's watch-glass is half an hour. We say, a ship fought three glasses.

10. Glasses, in the plural, spectacles.

GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as a glass bottle.

GLASS, *v. t.* To see as in a glass. [Not used.]

2. To case in glass. [Little used.]

3. To cover with glass; to glaze. [In the latter sense, glaze is generally used.]

GLASSBLOWER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

GLASSFULL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASSFURNACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

GLASS-GAZING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical.

GLASSGRINDER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.

GLASSHOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made.

GLASSINESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLASSLIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLASSMAN, *n.* One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, *n.* Glass in fusion.

GLASSPOT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories.

GLASSWORK, *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLASSWORKS, *n. plu.* The place or buildings where glass is made.

GLASSWORT, *n.* A plant, the *Salsola*, of several species, all which may be used in the manufacture of glass. The Barilla of commerce, is the semifused ashes of the *Salsola soda*, which is largely cultivated on the Mediterranean in Spain.

GLASSY, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as a glassy substance.

2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as a glassy stream; a glassy surface; the glassy deep.

GLAUBERITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white or yellowish color, consisting of dry sulphate of lime and dry sulphate of soda.

GLAUBER-SALT, *n.* Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.

GLAUCOMA, *n.* [Gr.] A fault in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes gray, but without injury to the sight.

A disease in the eye, in which the crystalline humor becomes of a bluish or

greenish color, and its transparency is diminished.

An opacity of the vitreous humor.

According to Sharp, the *glaucoma* of the Greeks is the same as the cataract; and according to St. Yves and others, it is a cataract with amaurosis.

GLAUCOUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus*.] Of a sea green color; of a light green.

GLAIVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaiue*; W. *glair*, a bill-hook, a crooked sword, a cimeter; Arin. *glair*.]

A broad sword; a falchion. [Not used.]

GLAVER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru*, to flatter; *glav*, something smooth or shining; L. *glaber*, *lavis*, or *lubricus*; Eng. *glib*.]

To flatter; to wheedle. [Little used and vulgar.]

GLAVERER, *n.* A flatterer. [supra.]

GLAZE, *v. t.* [from *glass*.] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to glaze a house.

2. To incrust with a vitreous substance, the basis of which is lead, but combined with silex, pearl-ashes and common salt; as, to glaze earthen ware.

3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright and showy.

Though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons.

4. To give a glassy surface; to make glossy; as, to glaze cloth.

GLAZED, *pp.* Furnished with glass windows; incrust with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

GLAZIER, *n.* *glazhur*. [from *glaze* or *glass*.] One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to pictures, &c.

GLAZING, *ppr.* Furnishing with window glass.

2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware.

3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.

GLAZING, *n.* The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrust.

GLEAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam* or *glæm*, properly a shoot of light, coinciding with *glimmer*, *glimpse*, Ir. *laom*, [perhaps L. *flamma*.] The radical sense is to throw, to shoot or dart, and it may be of the same family as *clamo*, *clamor*, a shoot of the voice, and W.

Uam, Ir. *leam*, a leap, Ar. *ع* Class Lm. No. 8.]

1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. A gleam of dawning light, metaphorically, a gleam of hope.

2. Brightness; splendor.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen.

GLEAM, *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light. At the dawn light gleams in the east.

2. To shine; to cast light.

3. To flash; to spread a flood of light. [Less common.]

4. Among falconers, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

GLEAMING, *ppr.* Shooting as rays of light; shining.

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GLE/AMING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLE/AMY, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Popc.*

GLEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner*, to glean; *glane*, a handful or cluster. In W. *glân* is *clean*.]

1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn— Ruth ii.

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to *glean* a few passages from an author.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. Judges xx.

GLEAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii.

GLEAN, *n.* A collection made by gleanings, or by gathering here and there a little.

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

GLE/ANED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small detached parcels; as grain *gleaned* from the field.

2. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is *gleaned*.

3. Having suffered a gleanings. The public prints have been *gleaned*.

GLE/ANER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers. *Thomson.*

2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor. *Locke.*

GLE/ANING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small detached parcels.

GLE/ANING, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers.

2. That which is collected by gleanings.

GLEBE, *n.* [L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth; Fr. *glebe*, land, ground; probably from collecting, as in *globe*, *club*.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*— *Garth.*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman. Encyc.*

3. A crystal. *Obs. Arbuthnot.*

4. Among miners, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore. *Encyc.*

GLE/BOUS, *a.* Gleby; turf. *Dict.*

GLE/BY, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLEDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida*, from *glidan*, to glide; Sw. *glada*.]

A fowl of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in Deut. xiv. 13. but the same Hebrew word, Lev. xi. 14. is rendered a vulture.

GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glie*, from *glig*, *ghigg*, sport, music.]

1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. *Spenser.*

2. A sort of catch or song sung in parts. *Mason. Busby.*

GLEED, *n.* [Sax. *glod*.] A glowing coal. *Obs. Chaucer.*

GLEE/FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous. *Shak.*

GLEEK, *n.* [See *Glee*.] Music, or a musician. *Obs. Shak.*

2. A scoff; a game at cards. *Obs.*

GLEEK, *v. t.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly. *Obs. Shak.*

GLEE/MAN, *n.* A musician. *Obs.*

GLEEN, *v. t.* [W. *glan*, clean, pure, holy, bright; *gleinaw*, to purify, to brighten; Ir. *glan*.] To shine; to glisten. [Not used.] *Prior.*

GLEE/SOME, *a.* Merry; joyous. *Obs.*

GLEET, *n.* [from Sax. *glidan*, to glide, or *hlyttian*, to melt; Ice. *glat*.]

The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Encyc. Wiseman.*

GLEET, *v. t.* To flow in a thin limpid humor; to ooze. *Wiseman.*

2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*

GLEET/Y, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn*, a valley in which a river flows, as if from *lyn*, liquor, water; Sax. *glen*; Ir. *glean*.]

A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLENE, *n.* [Gr. *γληνη*.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr. Cyc.*

GLEW. [See *Glue*.]

GLI/ADINE, *n.* [Gr. *γλια*, glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow color, having a slight smell, similar to that of honeycomb. *Ure.*

GLIB, *a.* [D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide; *glibberig*, glib, slippery; W. *llipyr*; L. *glaber*, smooth; *labor*, to slide. This word contains the elements of *slip*. Qu. L. *glubo*, Gr. *γλιφω*. Class Lb. No. 27. 37.]

1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is *glib*.

2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving; as a *glib* tongue.

GLIB, *n.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

GLIB, *v. t.* To castrate. [Qu. to make smooth, *glubo*, *γλιφω*.] *Shak.*

2. To make smooth. *Bp. Hall.*

GLIB/LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

GLIB/NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; as a polished ice-like *glibness*. *Chapman.*

2. Volubility of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan*; G. *gleiten*; D. *glyden*; Dan. *glider*. Qu. Fr. *glisser*, in a different dialect. It has the elements of *slide*, as *glib* has of *slip*.]

1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river.

By east, among the dusty vallies *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as a hawk or an eagle *gliding* through the air.

3. To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease; as, a ship *glides* through the water.

4. In a general sense, to move or slip along with ease as on a smooth surface, or to pass along rapidly without apparent effort, and without obstruction.

GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly and without labor or obstruction. *Shak.*

GLI/DER, *n.* He or that which glides. *Spenser.*

GLI/DING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLIM/MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen*, *glimmern*, to gleam, to glimmer; D. *glimmen*; Sw. *glimma*; Dan. *glimrer*; Ir. *laom*, flame.]

1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; as the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dale. *Popc.*

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light. *Mild evening glimmered on the lawn. Trumbull.*

GLIM/MER, *n.* A faint light; feeble scattered rays of light.

2. In mineralogy, mica, glist, muscovy-glass; a mineral resulting from crystallization, but rarely found in regular crystals. Usually it appears in thin, flexible, elastic laminae, which exhibit a high polish and strong luster. It is an essential ingredient in granite, gneiss, and mica slate. *Cleveland.*

GLIM/MERING, *ppr.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble scattered rays of light.

GLIM/MERING, *n.* A faint beaming of light.

2. A faint view.

GLIMPSE, *n.* *glîms*. [D. *glîmp*, from *glimmen*.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in Nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light. *Milton.*

2. A flash of light; as the lightning's *glimpse*. *Milton.*

3. Transient luster.

One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give. *Dryden.*

4. A short transitory view. He saw at a *glimpse* the design of the enemy.

5. Short fleeting enjoyment; as a *glimpse* of delight. *Prior.*

6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shak.*

GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. *Dryden.*

GLIS/SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GLIST, *n.* [from *glisten*.] Glimmer; mica. [See *Glimmer*.]

GLIS/TEN, *v. t.* *glis'n*. [Sax. *glisnian*; G. *gleissen*. This word and *glider* are probably dialectical forms of the same word. In Irish *lasadh*, *lasaim*, is to burn, to light; Dan. *lysér*, Sw. *lysa*, to shine; Russ. *oblis-tayu*. In W. *lathru* is to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter. Qu. Heb. *לש* to shine, L. *glisco*, Eng. *gloss*.]

To shine; to sparkle with light; as the *glistering* stars.

The ladies' eyes *glistered* with pleasure. *Richardson.*

GLIS/TENING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLIS/TER, *v. t.* [See *Glisten*.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant. *Shak.*

All that *glisters* is not gold.

GLISTER. [See *Clyster*.]

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GLISTERING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLISTERINGLY, *adv.* With shining luster.

GLITTER, *v. i.* [Sax. *glitenan*; Sw. *glittra*. See *Glisten*.]

1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; as a glittering sword.
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showing, specious or striking, and hence attractive; as the glittering scenes of a court.

GLITTER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; luster; as the glitter of arms; the glitter of royal equipage; the glitter of dress.

GLITTERAND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

GLITTERING, *ppr.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLITTERINGLY, *adv.* With sparkling luster.

GLOAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. [See *Glum*.]

GLOAR, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren*, to leer.] To squint; to stare. *Obs.*

GLOAT, *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*, to peep.] To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or admiration. *Obs.* *Rowe.*

GLOBATE, *a.* [L. *globatus*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe*; Sp. It. *globo*; Sax. *deow*, *clioe* or *cliau*; Eng. *clew*. See *Clew*. Russ. *klub*, a ball.]

1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.

2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. *Locke.*

3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles and countries of the earth are represented, is called a *terrestrial globe*. That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a *celestial globe*.

4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE, *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE-AMARANTH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gomphrena*. [See *Amaranth*.] *Fam. of Plants.*

GLOBE-ANIMAL, *n.* A species of animalcule of a globular form. *Encyc.*

GLOBE-DAISY, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus *Globularia*.

GLOBE-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape, the *Ostracion*. *Johnson.* *Encyc.*

GLOBE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus *Sphæranthus*. *Fam. of Plants.*

GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, *n.* A plant, the *Trollius europæus*.

GLOBE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*. *Fam. of Plants.*

GLOBOSE, *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globe*.] Round; spherical; globular. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLOBOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Round; spherical. *Milton.*

GLOBULAR, *a.* [from *globe*.] Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere; as *globular atoms*. *Grew.*

GLOBULARIA, *n.* A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLOBULE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.]

A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope. *Quincy.* *Arbuthnot.* *Encyc.*

Hail stones have opaque globules of snow in their center. *Newton.*

GLOBULOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere. *Boyle.*

GLOBY, *a.* Round; orbicular. *Sherwood.*

GLODE, old pret. of *glide*. *Obs.*

GLOME, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball; Heb. Ch. גלם, *Ar.* لاما, to wind, convolve,

or collect into a mass. Class Lm. No. 5. 11. Qu. its alliance to *lump*, *clump*, *plumbum*.]

In botany, a roundish head of flowers. *Martyn.*

GLOMERATE, *v. t.* [L. *glomerare*, from *glomus*, supra.]

To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

GLOMERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOMERATING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.

GLOMERATION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio*.] The act of gathering, winding or forming into a ball or spherical body.

2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus*.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. [Qu. the use.]

GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum*, gloom, a frown. In D. *lommer* is a shade, and *loom* is slow, heavy, dull. In Sax. *glomung* is twilight.]

1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; as the gloom of a forest, or the gloom of midnight.

2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. We say, the mind is sunk into gloom; a gloom over-spreads the mind.

3. Darkness of prospect or aspect.

4. Sullenness.

GLOOM, *v. i.* To shine obscurely or imperfectly. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy, dark or obscure.

3. To be melancholy or dejected. *Goldsmith.*

GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal. *Young.*

GLOOMILY, *adv.* [from *gloomy*.] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally.

2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly; not cheerfully. *Dryden.* *Thomson.*

GLOOMINESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy; as, to involve the mind in gloominess. *Addison.*

GLOOMY, *a.* [from *gloom*.] Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; or dark; dismal; as the gloomy cells of a convent; the gloomy shades of night.

2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart; as a gloomy countenance or state of mind; a gloomy temper.

3. Of a dark complexion. [Little used.] *Milton.*

GLORIA'TION, *n.* [L. *gloriatio*.] Boast; a triumphing. [Not used.] *Richardson.*

GLO'RIED, *a.* [See *Glory*.] Illustrious; honorable. [Not used.] *Milton.*

GLORIFICATION, *n.* [See *Glorify*.] The act of giving glory or of ascribing honors to. *Taylor.*

2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory; as the glorification of Christ after his resurrection.

GLO'RIFIED, *pp.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLO'RIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *gloria* and *facio*, to make.]

1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words. Ps. lxxxvi. 9.

God is glorified, when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

Whom he justified, them he also glorified. Rom. viii.

The God of our fathers hath glorified his son Jesus. Acts iii.

3. To praise; to honor; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life—him they set up and glorify. *Spenser.*

4. To procure honor or praise to. *Shak.*

GLO'RIFYING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLO'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus*. See *Glory*.]

1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; applied to God. Ex. xv. 11.

2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honorable; applied to men, their achievements, titles, &c.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends, And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison.*

3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

GLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously. Ex. xv.

GLO'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire*; Sp. and It. *gloria*; Ir. *glair*, glory, and *glor*, clear; W. *egtur*, clear, bright; Arm. *glor*, glory.

It coincides with *clear*, and the primary sense seems to be to open, to expand, to enlarge. So *splendor* is from the Celtic *ysplan*, open, clear, plain, L. *planus*; hence, bright, shining. *Glory*, then, is brightness, splendor. The L. *floro*, to blossom, to flower, to flourish, is probably of the same family.]

1. Brightness; luster; splendor.

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent *glory*. 2 Pet. i.

In this passage of Peter, the latter word *glory* refers to the visible splendor or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word *glory*, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.

2. Splendor; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. Matt. vi.

3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting.

4. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor.

Glory to God in the highest. Luke ii.

5. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

The hero pants for *glory* in the field. It was the *glory* of Howard to relieve the wretched.

6. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to *glory*. Ps. lxxiii.

7. In scripture, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it.

The *glory* is departed from Israel. 1 Sam. iv.

8. The divine perfections or excellence.

The heavens declare the *glory* of God. Ps. xix.

9. Honorable representation of God. 1 Cor. xi. viii.

10. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms. Is. xiii.

11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as vain *glory*.

12. Generous pride.

GLO'RY, v. i. [L. *glorior*, from *gloria*.] To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name. Ps. cv. 1 Chron. xvi.

2. To boast; to be proud of.

No one should *glory* in his prosperity.

GLO'RYING, ppr. Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLO'RYING, n. The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 Cor. v.

GLOSE, *GLOSER*. [See *Gloze*.]

GLOSS, n. [G. *glosse*, a gloss or comment; *glotzen*, to gleam, to glimmer. In Sax. *glesan* signifies to explain, to flatter, to *gloze*. From the Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, and a strap, the L. has *glossa*, a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. *שָׁהָה* signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness; Syr. *ܥܠܐ* to peel, to shave, to make bald. Whether these words are all of one family, let the reader judge. The radical sense appears to be, to open, to make clear, and the sense of *tongue* is probably to extend. If the first letter is a prefix, the other letters *Lo* are the elements of Ir. *leos*, light, L. *lustro*, Eng. *luster*; and it is remarkable that in Russ. *losk* is luster, polish, and *laskayu* is to flatter. The Gr. *γλῶττα*, in the Attic dialect, is a tongue, and in Swedish and German, *glatt*, Dan. *glad*, D. *glad*, is smooth.]

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*.

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. Hooker.

3. An interpretation artfully specious.

Sidney.

4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

All this, without a *gloss* or comment, He would unriddle in a moment. Hudibras.

Explaining the text in short *glosses*. Baker.

5. A literal translation.

Encyc.

GLOSS, v. t. To give a superficial luster to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth by the calender; to *gloss* mahogany.

2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.

3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause.

Philips.

GLOSS, v. i. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks.

Dryden.

2. To make sly remarks.

Prior.

GLOSSARIAL, a. Containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, n. A writer of glosses or comments.

Tyrolitt.

GLOSSARY, n. [Fr. *glossaire*; Low L. *glossarium*.]

A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors; such as Du Cange's Glossary; Spelman's Glossary.

GLOSSATOR, n. [Fr. *glossateur*.] A writer of comments; a commentator. [Not used.]

Ayliffe.

GLOSSED, pp. Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSSER, n. A writer of glosses; a scholar; a commentator.

2. A polisher; one who gives a luster.

GLOSSINESS, n. [from *glossy*.] The luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

Boyle.

GLOSSING, ppr. Giving luster to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

GLOSSIST, n. A writer of comments. [Not in use.]

Wilton.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, n. [gloss and Gr. *γραφω*, to write.]

A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholar.

Hayward.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, n. The writing of comments for illustrating an author.

GLOSSOLOGIST, n. [gloss and Gr. *λογος*.] One who writes glosses; a commentator.

GLOSSOLOGY, n. [gloss and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.]

Glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes for illustrating an author.

GLOSSY, a. Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; as *glossy* silk; a *glossy* raven; a *glossy* plum.

Dryden.

GLOT'TIS, n. [Gr. *γλῶττα*, the tongue.]

The narrow opening at the upper part of the aspera arteria or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.

Encyc. Parr.

GLOUT, v. i. [Scot.] To pout; to look sul- len. [Not used.]

Garth.

GLOUT, v. t. To view attentively. [Not in use.]

GLOVE, n. [Sax. *glof*. Qu. W. *golon*, a cover. The G. D. Sw. Dan. call it a *hand-shoe*.]

A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten*.

To throw the *glove*, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

GLOVE, v. t. To cover with a glove.

Shak.

GLOVER, n. One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLOW, v. i. [Sax. *glowan*, G. *glühen*, D. *glöhen*, Dan. *glöder*, to glow, to be red with heat; Dan. *glöd*, *glöe*, Sax. *glöd*, D. *glöd*, G. *gluth*, Sw. *glöd*, W. *glö*, Corn. *glou*, Arm. *glauwen*, a live coal; W. *glä* or *glaw*, a shining; *glöya*, bright; *glöyri*, to brighten or make clear.]

1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in a more general sense, to shine with a bright luster.

Gloves in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. Pope.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. Addison.

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

Did not his temples *glow* In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? Addison.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. Dryden.

Fair ideas flow,

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. Pope.

5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as *glowing* cheeks.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, &c.

We say, the heart *glows* with love or zeal; the *glowing* breast.

When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. Lewis.

If you have never *glowed* with gratitude to the author of the christian revelation, you know nothing of christianity. Buckminster.

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. Dryden.

GLOW, v. i. To heat so as to shine. [Not used.]

Shak.

GLOW, n. Shining heat, or white heat.

2. Brightness of color; redness; as the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. Pope.

3. Vehemence of passion.

GLOWING, ppr. Shining with intense heat; white with heat.

2. Burning with vehement heat.

3. Exhibiting a bright color; red; as a *glowing* color; *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; vehement; animated; as *glowing* zeal.

5. Inflamed; as a *glowing* breast.

GLOWINGLY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLOWWORM, *n.* The female of the *Lampyrus noctiluca*, an insect of the order of Coleoptera. It is without wings and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female. *Encyc.*

GLOZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan*. See *Gloss*.] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly.

So glozed the tempter, and his poem tun'd.

A false *glozing* parasite.

GLOZE, *n.* Flattery; adulation. *Shak.*

2. Specious show; gloss. [Not used. See *Gloss*.] *Sidney.*

GLO'ZER, *n.* A flatterer. *Gifford.*

GLO'ZING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLO'ZING, *n.* Specious representation.

GLU'CIN, *n.* [Gr. *γλυσ*.] A soft white earth or powder obtained from the beryl and emerald; so named from its forming, with acids, salts that are sweet to the taste. *Ure.*

Glucin is a compound, of which glucinum is the base. *Davy.*

GLUE, *n.* *glu*. [Fr. *glu*; W. *glyd*; Arm. *glud*; Ir. *glydh*, *glu*, *gleten*; L. *gluten*; Gr. *γλα*; Russ. *klei*. See Class Ld. No. 8. 9. 10.]

Inspissated animal gluten; a tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances. It is made of the skins, parings, &c. of animals, as of oxen, calves or sheep, by boiling them to a jelly. *Encyc. Parr.*

GLUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer*.] To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet makers glue together some parts of furniture.

2. To unite; to hold together. *Newton.*

[This word is now seldom used in a figurative sense. The phrases, to glue friends together, vices glue us to low pursuits or pleasures, found in writers of the last century, are not now used, or are deemed inelegant.]

GLUEBOILER, *n.* [glue and boil.] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLUED, *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLUER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLUEYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLU'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLU'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Little used.]

GLUM, *n.* Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen. [Not in use.]

GLUMA'CEOUS, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes. *Barton.*

GLUME, *n.* [L. *gluma*, from *glubo*, to bark or peel, or Gr. *γλυσ*.]

In botany, the calyx or corol of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed, often terminated by the *arista* or beard; the husk or chaff. *Milne. Martyn.*

GLUM'MY, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLU'MOUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. *Martyn.*

GLUT, *v. i.* [L. *glutio*; Fr. *engloutir*; Russ. *glotayu*, to swallow; W. *gluth*, a glutton; *glythu*, to gormandize; from *lluth*, a swallow, greediness; It. *ghiotto*, Low L. *gluto*,

a glutton; Heb. Ch. *גל*. [See Ar. *لأ*.] Class Ld. No. 17. The sense is to crowd, to stuff.]

1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; as, to glut the appetites. *Denham.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety. His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice, Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency; as, to glut the market. *Boyle.*

5. To saturate. *Milton.*

GLUT, *n.* That which is swallowed.

2. Plenty even to lothing. He shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

3. More than enough; superabundance. A glut of study and retirement. *Pope.*

4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. *B. Jonson.*

5. A wooden wedge. *Woodward.*

GLU'TEAL, *a.* [Gr. *γλατος*, nates.] The *gluteal artery*, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. *Coxe. Hooper.*

The *gluteal muscles*, are three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks. *Parr.*

GLUTEN, *n.* [L. See *Glue*.] A tough elastic substance, of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. *Webster's Manual.*

2. That part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture. *Parr.*

GLU'TINATE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINA'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue. *Bailey.*

GLU'TINATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLUTINOS'ITY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLU'TINOUS, *n.* [L. *glutinosus*.] Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue. Starch is glutinous. *Chayne.*

2. In botany, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as a glutinous leaf. *Martyn.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidness; the quality of glue, tenacity.

GLUT'TON, *n.* *glut'n*. [Low L. *gluto*; Fr. *glouton*. See *Glut*.] One who indulges to excess in eating.

2. One eager of any thing to excess. Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

3. In zoology, an animal of the genus *Ursus*, found in the N. of Europe and Siberia. It grows to the length of three feet, but has short legs and moves slowly. It is a carnivorous animal, and in order to catch its prey, it climbs a tree and from that darts down upon a deer or other animal. It is named from its voracious appetite. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GLUT'TONIZE, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to be luxurious. *Trans. of Grelman.*

GLUT'TONOUS, *a.* Given to excessive eating; indulging the appetite for food to excess; as a *gluttonous* age. *Raleigh.*

2. Consisting in excessive eating; as *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLUT'TONOUSLY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUT'TONY, *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

2. Luxury of the table. Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

3. Voracity of appetite. *Encyc.*

GLYCO'NIAN, *a.* [Low L. *glyconium*.]

GLYCON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as *Glyconic* measure. *Johnson.*

GLYN. [See *Glen*.]

GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *γλυφη*, from *γλυφω*, to carve.]

In sculpture and architecture, a canal, channel or cavity intended as an ornament. *Chambers.*

GLYPH'IC, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See *Hieroglyphic*.]

GLYP'TIC, *n.* [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *γλυπτος*, and *γραφω*.]

Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* [supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones. *British Critic.*

GN'AR, *v. i.* *n'ar*. [Sax. *gnýrran*, *gnornian*; Dan. *knurrer*; Sw. *knarra*; D. *gnorren*, *knorren*; G. *gnurren*, *knarren*.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

[*Gnar* is nearly obsolete.]

GN'ARLED, *a.* *n'arled*. Knotty; full of knots; as the *gnarled* oak. *Shak.*

GNASH, *v. t.* *nash*. [Dan. *knasker*; Sw. *gnissla* and *knastra*. Qu. D. *knarzen*, G. *knirrschen*, to gnash, and It. *ganascia*, the jaw.]

To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to *gnash* the teeth in rage. *Dryden.*

GNASH, *v. i.* *nash*. To grind the teeth. He shall *gnash* with his teeth and melt away. *Ps. cxii.*

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl. They *gnashed* on me with their teeth. *Ps. xxxv.*

GNASH'ING, *ppr.* *nash'ing*. - Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.

GNASH'ING, *n.* *nash'ing*. A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. Matt. viii.

GNAT, *n.* *nat*. [Sax. *gnat*. Qu. Gr. *γνῶν*.]

A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the *Culex*, whose long cylindric body is composed of eight rings. They have six legs and their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spicula of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the musketoe. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, who strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. Matt. xxiii.

GNAT FLOWER, *n.* A flower, called also bee-flower. *Johnson.*

GNATSNAPPER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats. *Hakewill.*

GNAT WORM, *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat. *Cyc.*

GNAW, *v. i.* *naw*. [Sax. *gnagan*; G. *na-gen*; D. *knaagen*; Sw. *gnaga*; W. *noi*; Gr. *γνῶν*, to scrape; Ir. *cnagh*, *cnai*, consumption; *cnuigh*, a maggot; *cnoidhim*, to gnaw, to consume.]

1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. The rats *gnaw* a board or plank; a worm *gnaws* the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.

2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth.

3. To bite in agony or rage.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. Rev. xvi.

4. To waste; to fret; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

GNAW, *v. i.* *naw*. To use the teeth in biting.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. *Sidney.*

GNAW'ED, *pp.* *naw'ed*. Bit; corroded.

GNAW'ER, *n.* *naw'er*. He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAW'ING, *ppr.* *naw'ing*. Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNÉISS, *n.* *ne'is*. [Qu. Dan. *gnister*, Sw. *gnistas*, to sparkle.]

In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metallic ores. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

GNOFF, *n.* *nof*. A miser. [Not in use.]

GNOME, *n.* *nome*. [Gr. *γνῶμη*.] An imaginary being, supposed by the cabalists, to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A brief reflection or maxim. [Not used.]

GNO'MICAL, *a.* *nomical*. [Gr. *γνῶμη*.] Sententious; containing maxims. [Little used.]

GNOMIOMET'RICAL, *a.* [Gr. *γνῶμων*, an index, and *μετρεω*, to measure.]

The *gnomometrical* telescope and microscope is an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles when the eye is not placed at the vertex. *Brewster.*

GNOMOLOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to gno-

GNOMOLOG'ICAL, } *a.* mology.

GNOMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *γνῶμη*, a maxim or sentence, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A collection of maxims, grave sentences or reflections. [Little used.] *Milton.*

GNO'MON, *n.* *no'mon*. [Gr. *γνῶμων*, an index, from the root of *γινωσκω*, to know.]

1. In *dialling*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. It represents the axis of the earth. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, in order to find the altitude of the sun. *Encyc.*

3. The *gnomon* of a globe, is the index of the hour-circle. *Encyc.*

GNOMON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art

GNOMON'ICAL, } *a.* of dialling. *Chambers.*

GNOMON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a *gnomon*.

GNOS'TIC, *n.* *nostic*. [L. *gnosticus*; Gr. *γνῶσις*, from *γινωσκω*, to know.]

The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the christian religion. They formed for themselves a system of theology, agreeable to the philosophy of Pythagoras and Plato, to which they accommodated their interpretations of scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of deity. These emanations they called *æons*, *æones*. These doctrines were derived from the oriental philosophy. *Encyc. Enfield.*

GNOS'TIC, *a.* *nostic*. Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

GNOS'TICISM, *n.* *nos'ticism*. The doctrines, principles or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics. *Enfield.*

GNU, *n.* A species of Antelope, in Southern Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.

GO, *v. i.* pret. *went*; pp. *gone*. *Went* belongs to the root, Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen*; Dan. *gaar*; Sw. *gå*; D. *gaan*; Basque, *gan*. This is probably a contracted word, but the original is obscure. In Goth. *gaggan*, to go, seems to be the Eng. *gang*; and *gad* may belong to a different family. The primary sense is to pass, and either to go or come. Sax. *ga forth*, go forth; *ga hither*, come hither; *her gath*, he comes.]

1. In a general sense, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state or station to another; opposed to *resting*. A mill *goes* by water or by steam; a ship *goes* at the rate of five knots an hour; a clock *goes* fast or slow; a horse *goes* lame; a fowl or a ball *goes* with velocity through the air.

The mourners *go* about the streets. Eccles. xii.

2. To walk; to move on the feet or step by step. The child begins to go alone at a year old.

You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot go. *Shak.*

3. To walk leisurely; not to run.

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shak.*

4. To travel; to journey by land or water. I must go to Boston. He has gone to Philadelphia. The minister is going to France.

5. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to *come*. The mail *goes* and comes every day, or twice a week.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice. Ex. viii.

6. To proceed; to pass.

And so the jest goes round. *Dryden.*

7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end; as, to go to bed; to go to dinner; to go to war.

8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. The child *goes* to school. A ship *goes* regularly to London. We *go* to church.

9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. He *goes* from one opinion to another. His estate is *going* to ruin.

10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can go but a very little way in developing the causes of things.

11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sum will not go far towards full payment of the debt.

12. To apply; to be applicable. The argument *goes* to this point only; it *goes* to prove too much.

13. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

14. To have recourse to; as, to go to law.

15. To be about to do; as, I was going to say. I am going to begin harvest. [This use is chiefly confined to the participle.]

16. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this *goes* for nothing. This coin *goes* for a crown.

17. To circulate; to pass in report. The story *goes*.

18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii.

19. To move, or be in motion; as a machine. [See No. 1.]

20. To move as a fluid; to flow.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*, Tiber my name. *Dryden.*

21. To have a tendency.

Against right reason all your counsels *go*. *Dryden.*

22. To be in compact or partnership.

They were to go equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to go by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of scripture.

We are to go by another measure. *Sprat.*

24. To be pregnant. The females of different animals *go* some a longer, some a shorter time.

25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must *go* to pay the balance.
26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me *go*; let *go* the hand.
27. To be expended. His estate *goes* or has *gone* for spirituous liquors. [See No. 24.]
28. To extend; to reach. The line *goes* from one end to the other. His land *goes* to the bank of the Hudson.
29. To extend or lead in any direction. This road *goes* to Albany.
30. To proceed; to extend. This argument *goes* far towards proving the point. It *goes* a great way towards establishing the innocence of the accused.
31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money *goes* farther now than it did during the war.
32. To extend in meaning or purport. His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*
[In the three last examples, the sense of *go* depends on *far*, *farther*, *further*.]
33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion or manners. I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*
34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with *to* or *into*. The substances which *go into* this composition. Many qualifications *go to* make up the well bred man.
35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business *goes* on well.
36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed. Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts.*
37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences. How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*
38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. How *goes* it, comrade?
39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate. These cases *go* to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments. *Mass. Reports.*
- To go about*, to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor. They never *go about* to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*
2. In *seaman's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship. *To go abroad*, to walk out of a house.
2. To be uttered, disclosed or published. *To go against*, to invade; to march to attack.
2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable. *To go aside*, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.
2. To err; to deviate from the right way. *To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.
- To go away*, to depart; to go to a distance. *To go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.
- To go by*, to pass near and beyond.
2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.
3. To find or get in the conclusion.

Vol. I.

In argument with men, a woman ever *Goes* by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

[A phrase now little used.]

- To go down*, to descend in any manner.
2. To fail; to come to nothing.
3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not *go down* in this period of the world.
- To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.
- To go forward*, to advance.
- To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.
- To go in*, to enter.
- To go in to*, to have sexual commerce with. *Scripture.*
- To go in and out*, to do the business of life.
2. To go freely; to be at liberty. *John x.*
- To go off*, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.
2. To die; to de cease.
3. To be discharged, as fire arms; to explode.
- To go on*, to proceed; to advance forward.
2. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not *go on*.
- To go out*, to issue forth; to depart from.
2. To go on an expedition. *Shak.*
3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle *goes out*; fire *goes out*. And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*
4. To become public. This story *goes out* to the world.
- To go over*, to read; to peruse; to study.
2. To examine; to view or review; as, to *go over* an account. If we *go over* the laws of christianity—*Tillotson.*
3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.
4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.
5. To revolt.
6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.
- To go through*, to pass in a substance; as, to *go through* water.
2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to *go through* an undertaking.
3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to *go through* a long sickness; to *go through* an operation.
- To go through with*, to execute effectually.
- To go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to *go under* the name of reformers.
- To go up*, to ascend; to rise.
- To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; as, to *go upon* a supposition.
- To go with*, to accompany; to pass with others.
2. To side with; to be in party or design with.
- To go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.
- To go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper.
- To go without*, to be or remain destitute.
- Goto*, come, move, begin; a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.
- GO'-BETWEEN, *n.* [go and between.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties. *Shak.*

GO'-BY, [go and by.] Evasion; escape by artifice. *Collier.*

2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.

GO'-CART, *n.* [go and cart.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GOAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad; Sw. *gadd*, a sting; Scot. *gad*, a goad, a rod, the point of a spear; Ir. *gath*, *goth*, a goad; W. *goth*, a push. The sense is a shoot, a point.]

A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GOAD, *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating or inflaming. He was *goaded* by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; *goaded* by desire or other passion.

GOADED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GOADING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GOAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a long pole; W. *gwyal*; Arm. *goalenn*, a staff.]

1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. Any starting post. *Milton.*

3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Each individual seeks a several goal. *Pope.*

GOAR, *n.* More usually *gore*, which see.

GOARISH, *a.* Patched; mean. *Obs.*

Beaum.

GOAT, *n.* [Sax. *gæt*; D. *geit*; G. *geiss*; Sw. *get*; Dan. *gelebuk*, a he-goat; Russ. *koza*.]

An animal or quadruped of the genus *Capra*.

The horns are hollow, turned upwards, erect and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid and more agile. They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

GOAT-CHAFER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOATFISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean. *Spenser.*

GOATHERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats. *More.*

GOATISH, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell. *Shak.*

2. Lustful. *Shak.*

GOAT-MILKER, *n.* A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOAT'S-BEARD, *n.* In botany, a plant of the genus *Tragopogon*.

GOATSKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat. *Pope.*

GOAT'S-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Galega*.

GOAT'S-STONES, *n.* The greater goat's stones is the *Satyrion*; the lesser, the *Orchis*.

GOAT'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*.

GOAT-SUCKER, *n.* In ornithology, a fowl of the genus *Caprimulgus*, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It

is called also the fern-owl. In Bailey, it is called a goat-milker.

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob*, a heap. Qu. Heb. גב a hill, a boss; Ch. גבא geba, to raise.]

A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB/BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*, supra.] A mouthful; a lump. *Shak. Addison.*

GOB/BET, *v. t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

GOB/BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily. *Prior. Swift.*

GOB/BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. *Prior.*

GOB/BLER, *n.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

2. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.

GOB/LET, *n.* [Fr. *goblet*; Arm. *gob* or *cobled*; Heb. גב.]

A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd. *Denham.*

GOB/LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*; G. *kobold*, a goblin; D. *kabouter*, a boy, an elf; *kabouter-mannetje*, a goblin; Arm. *goblyn*; W. *coblyn*, a knocker, a thumper, a pecker, a fiend; *cobiaw*, to knock; from *cob*, a top, a thump.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

2. A fairy; an elf. *Shak.*

GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth* or *guth*; Pers.

دس goda or choda; Hindoo, *khoda*,

codam. As this word and *good* are written

exactly alike in Saxon, it has been infer-

red that *God* was named from his *good-*

ness. But the corresponding words in

most of the other languages, are not the

same, and I believe no instance can be

found of a name given to the Supreme

Being from the attribute of goodness. It

is probably an idea too remote from the

rudé conceptions of men in early ages.

Except the word *Jehovah*, I have found

the name of the Supreme Being to be usu-

ally taken from his supremacy or power,

and to be equivalent to lord or ruler, from

some root signifying to press or exert force.

Now in the present case, we have evi-

dence that this is the sense of this word,

for in Persic *goda* is rendered *dominus*,

possessor, *princeps*, as is a derivative of the

same word. See Cast. Lex. Col. 231.]

1. The Supreme Being; *Jehovah*; the eter-

nal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the

sovereign of the universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him,

must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John*

iv.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the gods of the Amorites. *Judges* vi.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge;

an angel. Thou shalt not revile the gods,

nor curse the ruler of thy people. *Ex.*

xxii. Ps. xcvi.

[*Gods* here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

GOD, *v. t.* To deify. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOD/CHILD, *n.* [*god* and *child*.] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a christian.

GOD/DAUGHTER, *n.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [See *Godfather*.]

GOD/DESS, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

2. In the language of love, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

GOD/DESLIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*

GOD/FATHER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fader*. The Saxons used also *godsibb*, good relation.]

The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism, who promises to answer for his future conduct and that he shall follow a

life of piety, by this means laying himself under an indispensable obligation to in-

struct the child and watch over his conduct. This practice is of high antiquity

in the christian church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being

brought up in idolatry, in case the parents died before the children had arrived to

years of discretion. In the catholic church the number of godfathers and godmothers

is reduced to two; in the church of England, to three; but formerly the number

was not limited. *Encyc.*

GOD/FATHER, *v. t.* To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care. *Burke.*

GOD/HEAD, *n.* *god/hed*. [*god* and Sax. *hade*, state.]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; applied to the true God, and to heathen deities. *Milton. Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*

GOD/LESS, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. *Hooker.*

2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God. *Milton.*

GOD/LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being impious or irreligious. *Bp. Hall.*

GOD/LIKE, *a.* Resembling God; divine.

2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity.

3. Of superior excellence; as *godlike* virtue; a *godlike* prince.

GOD/LILY, *adv.* Piously; righteously. *H. Wharton.*

GOD/LINESS, *n.* [*from godly*.] Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws.

2. A religious life; a careful observance of the laws of God and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands; christian obedience.

Godliness is profitable unto all things. *1 Tim. iv.*

3. Revelation; the system of christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*; God was manifest in the flesh. *1 Tim. iii.*

GOD/LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god; as a puny *godling*. *Dryden.*

GOD/LY, *a.* [*god-like*.] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws.

2. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as a *godly* person.

3. Pious; conformed to God's law; as a *godly* life.

GOD/LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. *2 Tim. iii.*

GOD/LYHEAD, *n.* [Sax. *god*, good, and *head*.] Goodness. *Obs. Spenser.*

GOD/MOTHER, *n.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GOD/SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GOD/SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols. *Dryden.*

GOD/SON, *n.* [Sax. *godsunu*.] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD SPEED, *n.* Good speed, that is, success. *2 John 10.*

GOD'S-PENNY, *n.* An earnest-penny. *Beaum.*

GOD/WARD. Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GOD/WIT, *n.* [Ice. *god*, and *vide*.] A fowl of the grallie order and genus *Scolopax*.

It has a bill four inches long; the fethers on the head, neck and back are of a light reddish brown; those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This fowl frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy. *Encyc.*

GOD/YELD, *adv.* [Supposed to be contracted from *good* or

god, and *shied*.]

A term of thanks. *Obs. Shak.*

GO/EL, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*.] Yellow. *Obs. Tusser.*

GO/ER, *n.* [*from go*.] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait good or bad. *Wotton.*

2. One that transacts business between parties; in an *ill* sense. *Shak.*

3. A foot. *Chapman.*

4. A term applied to a horse; as a good *goer*; a safe *goer*. [*Unusual in the U. States.*] *Beaum.*

GO/ETY, *n.* [Gr. *γοητεία*.] Invocation of evil spirits. [*Not in use.*] *Hallywell.*

GOFF, *n.* [Qu. W. *gofol*, contracted, a word composed of *go* and *fol*, foolish; or Fr. *goffe*; or a contraction of D. *koff*, a club.]

A foolish clown; also, a game. *Obs. [See Goff.]*

GOFF/ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid. *Obs. Chaucer.*

GOG, *n.* [W. *gog*, activity, rapidity; probably allied to *gog*. See *Agog*.]

Haste; ardent desire to go. *Beaum.*

GOG/GLE, *v. i.* [W. *gogelu*, to shun; *g^h*, a prefix, and *gelu*, from *cel*, a shelter, coinciding with L. *celo*; or from *gog*.]

To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GOG/GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring. *B. Jonson.*

GOG/GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye. *Herbert.*

GOG'GLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye. *B. Jonson.*

GOG'GLE-EYED, *a.* Having prominent, distorted or rolling eyes. *Ascham.*

GOG'GLES, *n. plu.* [*W. gogelu*, to shelter. See *Goggle*, the verb.]

1. In surgery, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. *Encyc.*

2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c. and sometimes with colored glasses to abate the intensity of light.

3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

GO'ING, *ppr.* [from *go*.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.

GO'ING, *n.* The act of moving in any manner.

2. The act of walking. *Shak.*

3. Departure. *Milton.*

4. Pregnancy. *Grew.*

5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his goings. *Job xxxiv.*

6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.

They have seen thy goings, O God; even the goings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. *Ps. lxxviii.*

Going out, } in scripture, utmost extremity
Goings out, } or limit; the point where an
 extended body terminates. *Num. xxxiv. 5. 9.*

2. Departure or journeying. *Num. xxxiii.*

GOIT'ER, *n.* [*Fr. goitre*.] The bronchocele; a large tumor that forms gradually on the human throat between the trachea and the skin. *Encyc.*

The inhabitants of this part of the Valais are subject to goiters. *Coze, Switz.*

GOIT'ROUS, *a.* [*Fr. goitreux*.] Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.

2. Affected with bronchocele.

Journ. of Science.
 Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either goitrous or idiots. *Coze, Switz.*

GO'LA, *n.* In architecture, the same as cymatium.

GOLD, *n.* [*Sax. G. gold*; *D. goud*, a contracted word; *Sw. and Dan. guld*, from *gul*, *guul*, yellow. Hence the original pronunciation *goold*, still retained by some people. The *Dan. guul* is in *Sax. gealeu*, whence our *yellow*, that is, primarily, *bright*, from the Celtic, *W. gawl*, *galau*, *gole*, light, splendor; Gaelic, *geal*, bright; *Ar.*

أج to be clear or bright. *Class Gl. No. 7.]*

1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platina; and being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by air, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding.

It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru; though generally in combination with silver, copper or iron. *Encyc.*

2. Money.

For me, the gold of France did not seduce— *Shak.*

3. Something pleasing or valuable; as a heart of gold. *Shak.*

4. A bright yellow color; as a flower edged with gold.

5. Riches; wealth.

Gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus *Myagrum*.

GOLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.

GOLDBEATEN, *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]

GOLDBEATER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*

Goldbeater's skin, the intestine rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds. *Quincy.*

GOLDBOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shak.*

GOLD COAST, *n.* In geography, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea.

GOLDEN, *a. goldn.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.

2. Bright; shining; splendid; as the golden sun.

Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of a gold color; as a golden harvest; golden fruit.

4. Excellent; most valuable; as the golden rule. *Watts.*

5. Happy; pure; as the golden age, the age of simplicity and purity of manners.

6. Preeminently favorable or auspicious.

Let not slip the golden opportunity. *Hamilton.*

Golden number, in chronology, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.

Golden rule, in arithmetic, the rule of three or rule of proportion.

GOLDEN-CUPS, *n.* A plant, the *Ranunculus*.

GOLDEN-LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hieracium*.

GOLDENLY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Polytrichum*.

GOLDEN-MOUSEEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hieracium*.

GOLDENROD, *n.* A plant, the *Solidago*.

GOLDENROD-TREE, *n.* A plant, the *Bossea*.

GOLDEN-SAMPHIRE, *n.* A plant, the *Inula crithmifolia*. *Lee.*

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant, the *Chrysosplenium*.

GOLDEN-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scolymus*.

GOLDFINCH, *n.* [*Sax. goldfinc.*] The *Fringilla carduelis*, a bird so named from the color of its wings.

GOLD-FINDER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

GOLDFISH, } A fish of the genus *Cy-*
GOLDENFISH, } *prinus*, of the size of a
 pilchard, so named from its bright color.

These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basins or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament.

GOLD-HAMMER, *n.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GOLD-HILTED, *a.* Having a golden hilt. *Dict.*

GOLDING, *n.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GOLDLACE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

GOLDLACED, *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.

GOLDLEAF, *n.* Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.

GOLDNEY, *n.* A fish, the gilthead. *Dict.*

GOLD-PLEASURE, for *gold of pleasure*, a plant of the genus *Myagrum*.

GOLD-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. *Beaum.*

GOLD-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding. *Encyc.*

GOLDSMITH, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.

2. A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others. [*Goldsmiths* were formerly bankers in England, but in America the practice does not exist, nor is the word used in this sense.]

GOLDTHREAD, *n.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins. *Encyc.*

2. A plant, the *Helleborus trifolius*; so called from its fibrous yellow roots. *U. States.*

GOLDWIRE, *n.* An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold and drawn through small round holes. *Encyc.*

GOLDYLOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genera *Chrysocoma* and *Gnaphalium*.

GOLF, *n.* [*D. kolf*, a club or bat; *Dan. kolv*, the butt end of a gun-stock.]

A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner. *Strutt.*

GOLL, *n.* [*Gr. γολλον*, a cavity, and the hollow of the hand. *Qu.* is this the Celtic form of *vola*?] *Sidney.*

Hands; paws; claws. [*Not in use or local.*]

GOLO'E-SHÖE, *n.* [*Arm. golo* or *golei*, to cover.]

An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GOM, *n.* [*Sax. gum*; *Goth. guma*.] A man. *Obs.*

GON'DOLA, *n.* [*It. id.*; *Fr. gondole*; *Arm. gondolenn*.]

A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the height of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called *gondoliers*, who propel the boat by pushing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat. *Encyc.*

GONDOLIER, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, *pp.* of *go*; pronounced nearly *gawn*.

1. Departed.

It was told Solomon that Shimei had gone from Jerusalem to Gath. *1 Kings ii.*

2. Advanced; forward in progress; with *far*, *farther*, or *further*; as a man *far gone* in intemperance.

3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are *gone*.

4. Past; as, these happy days are *gone*; sometimes with *by*. Those times are *gone by*.

5. Lost.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*— Acts xvi.

6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

GON'FALON, } n. [*gonfanon*, Chaucer;
GON'FANON, } Fr. *gonfalon*; Sax.
guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth,
war, Ir. *cath* or *cad*, W. *cad*, and Sax. and
Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, cloth; in Sax. a
flag.]

An ensign or standard; colors. *Obs.*

GONFALONIE'R, n. A chief standard-bearer. *Obs.*

GONG, n. [*Sax. gang*.] A privy or jakes. *Obs.*

2. An instrument made of brass, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet.

GONIOM'ETER, n. [*Gr. γωνία*, angle, and μέτρον, measure.

An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes.

GONIOMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to a goniometer. *Goniometrical lines* are used for measuring the quantity of angles.

GONORRHE'A, n. [*Gr. γονος*, semen, and ρεω, to flow.] A morbid discharge in venereal complaints.

GOOD, a. [*Sax. god* or *good*; Goth. *goda*, gods, goth; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and

Dan. *god*; Gr. *γαδός*; Pers. *چود*. In

Russ. *godnei*, fit, suitable, seems to be the same word. The primary sense is strong, from extending, advancing, whence free, large, abundant, fit, and particularly, strong, firm, valid, (like *valid*, from *valco*; worth, virtue, from *vireo*; Sax. *duguth*, virtue, from *dugan*, to be strong.) In the phrase, a *good deal*, we observe the sense of extending; in the phrases, a *good title*, a *medicine good* for a disease, we observe

the sense of strong, efficacious. Ar. *جاد* to be liberal or copious, to overflow, to be good, to become better or more firm.

See also *جاد* to be useful, profitable

or convenient. This word *good* has not the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison; but instead of them, *better* and *best*, from another root, are used. Class Gd. No. 3. and 8.]

1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; as a *good title*; a *good deed*; a *good claim*.

2. Valid; sound; not weak, false or fallacious; as a *good argument*.

3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad*, *imperfect*, *corrupted*, *impaired*. We say, *good timber*, *good cloth*, a *good soil*, a *good color*.

And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very *good*. Gen. i.

4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; applied to *persons*, and opposed to *bad*, *vitious*, *wicked*, *evil*.

Yet peradventure for a *good man* some would even dare to die. Rom. v.

5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; applied to *actions*.

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good works*. Tit. ii.

6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. It was a *good time* to commence operations. He arrived in *good time*.

7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii.

8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep *good* the whole year.

9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious; as fruit *good* to eat; a tree *good* for food. Gen. ii.

10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are *good* for scorbutic diseases.

11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is *good* for a weak stomach.

12. Pleasant to the taste; as a *good apple*. My son, eat thou honey, because it is *good*, and the honeycomb, which is sweet to thy taste. Prov. xxiv.

13. Full; complete.

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good third* of its people. Addison.

14. Useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded on merit. Collier.

15. Equal; adequate; competent. His security is *good* for the amount of the debt; applied to *persons* able to fulfill contracts.

Antonio is a *good man*. Shak.

16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose; as a *good stand* for business; a *good station* for a camp.

17. Convenient; suitable; safe; as a *good harbor* for ships.

18. Well qualified; able; skillful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as a *good prince*; a *good commander*; a *good officer*; a *good physician*.

19. Ready; dextrous.

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. South.

20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as a *good father*; *good will*.

21. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as a *good friend*.

22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying.

Behold, how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Ps. cxxxiii.

23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, *good morning*, Sir; *good morning*.

24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached; as a man of *good fame* or *reputation*.

A *good name* is better than precious ointment. Eccles. vii.

25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. Be of *good comfort*.

26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as a *good while* ago; he is a *good way* off, or at a *good distance*; he has a *good deal* of leisure; I had a *good share* of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of *extending, advancing*.

27. Elegant; polite; as *good breeding*.

28. Real; serious; not feigned.

29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane.

The men were very *good* to us. 1 Sam. xiv.

30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious.

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. Ps. lxxiii.

31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.

Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a *good work* on me. Matt. xxvi.

32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.

We come in a *good day*. 1 Sam. xiv.

33. Companionable; social; merry.

It is well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good fellow* in his youth. Arbuthnot.

34. Brave; in *familiar language*. You are a *good fellow*.

35. In the phrases, the *good man*, applied to the master of the house, and *good woman*, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. Among the first settlers of New England, it was used as a title instead of Mr.; as *Goodman Jones*; *Goodman Wells*.

36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or fervent zeal; as, we entered into the service with a *good will*; he laid on stripes with a *good will*.

37. Comely; handsome; well formed; as a *good person* or *shape*.

38. Mild; pleasant; expressing benignity or other estimable qualities; as a *good countenance*.

39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as a *good temper*.

40. Kind; friendly; humane; as a *good heart* or *disposition*.

Good advice, wise and prudent counsel.

Good heed, great care; due caution.

In good sooth, in good truth; in reality. *Obs.*

To make good, to perform; to fulfill; as, to make *good* one's word or promise; that is, to make it entire or unbroken.

2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to make *good* a charge or accusation.

3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will make *good* what is wanting.

4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will make it *good* to you.

5. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to make *good* a retreat.

To stand good, to be firm or valid. His word or promise *stands good*.

To think good, to see good, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

If ye think *good*, give me my price. Zech. xi.

As good as, equally; no better than; the same as. We say, one is *as good as* dead.

Heb. xi.

As good as his word, equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, n. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage opposed to evil or misery. The medicinal will do neither good nor harm. It do my heart good to see you so happy. These are many that say, who will show any good? Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the good of the state.

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it. Federalist, Jay

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; a the good of souls.

4. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for good and all. L'Estrange

The phrase, for good and all, signifies finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.

5. Moral words; actions which are just and in conformity to the moral law or divine precepts.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. I find no good in this man.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give you the good of the land. Gen. xiv.

GOOD, n. t. To manure. [Not in use.] Hall.

GOOD, adv. As good, as well; with equal advantage. Had you not as good go with me? In America we use *goods*, the Gothic word. Had you not as *goods* go?

In replies, *good* signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to-morrow; answer, *good*, very good.

So we use *well*, from the root of L. *valco*, to be strong.

GOOD-BREEDING, n. Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BY. (See By.)

GOOD-CONDITIONED, a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms. Sharp.

GOOD-FELLOW, n. A jolly companion. [This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.]

GOOD-FELLOW, n. t. To make a jolly companion; to besot. [Little used.]

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, n. Merry society.

GOOD-FRIDAY, n. A fast of the christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings kept in passion week.

GOOD-HUMOR, n. A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HUMORED, a. Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HUMOREDLY, adv. With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD-MANNERS, n. Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-NATURE, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, a. Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

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GOOD-NOW, n. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

Dryden.

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GOOD-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

Dryden.

2. An exclamation of entreaty. [Not used.]

Shak.

GOOD-SPEED, n. Good success; an old form of *wishing success*. [See *Speed*.]

GOOD-WIFE, n. The mistress of a family.

Burton.

GOOD-WILL, n. Benevolence.

GOOD-WOMAN, n. The mistress of a family.

GOOD/LESS, a. Having no goods.

Obs.

GOOD/LINESS, n. [from *goodly*.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.

Sidney.

GOOD/LY, adv. Excellently.

Spenser.

GOOD/LY, a. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses.

Shak.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable; as *goodly* days.

Shak.

3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Obs.

GOOD/LYHEAD, n. Goodness; grace.

[Not in use.]

Spenser.

GOOD/MAN, n. A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.

Shak.

2. A rustic term of compliment; as old *goodman* Dobson.

Swift.

3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family. Prov. vii. Matt. xxiv.

GOOD/NESS, n. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection; as the *goodness* of timber; the *goodness* of a soil.

2. The moral qualities which constitute christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, *goodness*, faith.

Gal. v.

3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but more generally, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his *goodness* to me with gratitude.

4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.

The Lord God—abundant in *goodness* and truth. Ex. xxxiv.

5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy.

Jethro rejoiced for all the *goodness* which Jehovah had done to Israel. Ex. xviii.

GOODS, n. plu. Movables; household furniture.

2. Personal or movable estate; as horses, cattle, utensils, &c.

3. Wares; merchandize; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.

GOOD/SHIP, n. Favor; grace. [Not in use.]

GOOD/Y, n. [Qu. *goodwife*.] A low term of civility; as *goody* Dobson.

Swift. Gay.

GOOD/YSHIP, n. The state or quality of a *goody*. [Ludicrous.]

Hudibras.

GOOD/INGS, } n. In seamen's language,

GOOD/INGS, } clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.

Mar. Dict.

GOOM, n. [Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.]

A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition,

as in *bridegroom*. It has been corrupted into *groom*.

GOOS/ANDER, n. A migratory fowl of the genus *Mergus*, the diver or plunger; called also *merganser*.

GOOSE, n. goos. plu. geese. [Sax. *gos*; Sw. *gås*; Dan. *gaas*; Arm. *goas*; W. *gwyz*;

Russ. *gus*; Ir. *gedh* or *geadh*; Pers. *gās*.]

The G. and D. is *gans*, but whether the same word or not, let the reader judge. The Ch. *ḡm* or *ḡm*, and the corresponding Arabic and Syriac words, may possibly be the same word, the Europeans prefixing *g* in the Celtic manner.]

1. A well known aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft fethers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The wild goose is migratory.

2. A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle which resembles the neck of a goose.

GOOSEBERRY, n. goos'berry. [In Ger. *krauselbeere*, from *kraus*, crisp; D. *kruisbes*, from *kruis*, a cross; L. *grossula*; W. *groys*, from *rhuyis*, luxuriant. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry*, *grossberry*, or *gorseberry*; a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See *Cross* and *Gross*.]

The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes grossularia*. The shrub is armed with spines. Of the fruit there are several varieties.

The American *gooseberry* belongs to the genus *Melastoma*, and the West Indian *gooseberry* to the genus *Cactus*. Lee.

GOOSECAP, n. goos'cap. A silly person.

Beaum. Johnson.

GOOSEFOOT, n. goos'foot. A plant, the *Chenopodium*.

GOOSEGRASS, n. goos'grass. A plant of the genus *Galium*. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera *Potentilla* and *Asperugo*.

GOOSENECK, n. goos'neck. In a ship, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller, to which the laniard of the whip-staff or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also, an iron hook on the inner end of a boom.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

GOOSEQUILL, n. goos'quill. The large fether or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.

GOOSETONGUE, n. goos'tung. A plant of the genus *Achillea*.

GOOSEWING, n. goos'wing. In seamen's language, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

GOP/PISH, a. Proud; pettish. [Not in use.]

Ray.

GOR/BELLIED, a. Big-bellied.

Shak.

GOR/BELLY, n. [In W. *gor* signifies swelled, extreme, over.] A prominent belly. [Not in use.]

GOR/COCK, n. The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

GOR/CROW, n. The carrier-crow.

Johnson.

GORD, n. An instrument of gaming.

GORDIAN, *a.* Intricate. [See the next word.]

Gordian knot, in antiquity, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it should prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in modern language, a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures. *Encyc. Lempriere.*

GORE, *n.* [Sax. *gor*, gore, mud; W. *gor*; Ir. *cear*, blood, and red; Gr. *εἶμα*; from issuing.]

1. Blood; but generally, thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated. *Milton.*

2. Dirt; mud. [Unusual.] *Bp. Fisher.*

GORE, *n.* [Scot. *gore* or *gair*; Ice. *geir*; D. *geer*.]

1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. *Chaucer.*

2. A slip or triangular piece of land. *Cowel.*

3. In *heraldry*, an abatement denoting a coward. It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fess point. *Encyc.*

GORE, *v. t.* [W. *gyru*, to thrust; Gipsy, *goro*, a dagger. See Heb. *גור*. Class Gr. No. 30. 35. 36. 53. 57. &c.]

1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman— *Ex. xxi.*

GORED, *pp.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument.

GORGE, *n. gorj.* [Fr. *gorge*; It. *gorga*, *gorgia*; Sp. *gorja*, the throat, and *gorga*, a whirlpool; *gorgear*, to warble; G. *gurgel*, whence *gurgle*; L. *gurgies*.]

1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.

2. In *architecture*, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets. *Encyc.*

3. In *fortification*, the entrance of the platform of any work. *Encyc.*

4. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl. *Shak.*

GORGE, *v. t. gorj.* To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,

2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

The giant, *gorged* with flesh— *Addison.*

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed. *Milton.*

GORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GORG'ED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat.

2. In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck. *Encyc.*

GORGEOUS, *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway. *Dryden.*

A *gorgeous* robe. *Luke xxiii.*

GORGEOUSLY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely. The prince was *gorgeously* arrayed.

GORGEOUSNESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GORG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*.] A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon; also, a small convex ornament worn by officers on the breast.

Encyc. Todd.

2. Formerly, a ruff worn by females.

3. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy; also, a concave or cannulated conductor, called a *blunt gorget*. *Cyc. Encyc.*

GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GORG'ON, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, *Stheno*, *Euryale* and *Medusa*; but authors are not agreed in the description of them.

2. Any thing very ugly or horrid. *Milton.*

GORG'ON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as a *gorgon* face. *Dryden.*

GORGONEAN, } Like a gorgon; per-

GORGONIAN, } taining to gorgons. *Milton.*

Gorgonia nobilis, in *natural history*, red coral. *Ure.*

GOR'HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

GOR'ING, *ppr.* [from *gore*.] Stabbing; piercing.

GOR'ING, *n.* A pricking; puncture. *Dryden.*

GOR'MAND, } [Fr. *gourmand*, from

GOR'MANDER, } *n.* W. *gormant*, plenitude, exuberance; *gor*, extreme; *gormoz*, excess.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOR'MANDIZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. *Shak.*

GOR'MANDIZER, *n.* A greedy voracious eater. *Cleveland.*

GOR'MANDIZING, *ppr.* Eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, } [Sax. *gorst*. Qu. *coarse*, *GORSS*, } *n. gors*. L. *crassus*, or G. *kratzen*, to scratch.]

Furz, or whin, a thick prickly shrub, of the genus *Ulex*, bearing yellow flowers in winter. *Johnson.*

GOR'RY, *a.* [from *gore*.] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as *gory* locks. *Shak.*

2. Bloody; murderous. *Shak.*

GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc*, goose-hawk.]

A voracious fowl of the genus *Falco*, or hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos*, goose, and *ling*.] A young goose; a goose not full grown.

2. A catkin on nut trees and pines. *Bailey. Johnson.*

GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax. *godspell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history, relation, narration, word, speech, that which is uttered, announced, sent or communicated; answering to the

Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message.]

The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or a revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a mediator, including the character, actions, and doctrines of Christ, with the whole scheme of salvation, as revealed by Christ and his apostles. This gospel is said to have been preached to Abraham, by the promise, "in thee shall all nations be blessed." Gal. iii. 8.

It is called the *gospel* of God. *Rom. i. 1.*

It is called the *gospel* of Christ. *Rom. i. 16.*

It is called the *gospel* of salvation. *Eph. i. 13.*

2. God's word. *Hammond.*

3. Divinity; theology. *Milton.*

4. Any general doctrine. *Burke.*

GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion. *Shak.*

GOS'PEL-GOSSIP, *n.* One who is overzealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

GOS'PELIZE, *v. t.* To form according to the gospel. *Milton.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages. *E. Not.*

GOS'PELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the christian religion.

GOS'PELIZING, *ppr.* Evangelizing; instructing in the christian religion. *E. Stiles.*

GOS'PELLER, *n.* An evangelist; also, a follower of Wickliffe, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from popery. [Not much used.] *Rowe.*

2. He who reads the gospel at the altar.

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furz or gorse. *Shak.*

GOS'SAMER, *n.* [L. *gossypium*, cotton.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furz or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider. *Encyc.*

GOS'SAMERY, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Literature.*

GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsiþ*; *god* and *siþ* or *sibb*, peace, adoption and relation; a Saxon name of a sponsor at baptism.]

1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather. *Obs. Shak. Davies.*

2. A tipling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. [This is the sense in which the word is now used.] *Dryden.*

4. A friend or neighbor. *Obs.*

5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

GOS'SIP, *v. i.* To prate; to chat; to talk much. *Shak.*

2. To be a pot-companion. *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOS'SIPING, *ppr.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.

GOS'SIPING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

G O U

- GOS/SIPRED**, *n.* Comaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [Not used.] *Davies.*
- GOS/soon**, *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] A boy; a servant. [Not in use.] *Ainsworth.*
- GOS/TING**, *n.* An herb.
- GOT**, *pret.* of *get*. The old preterit *gat*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.
- GOT** and **GOTTEN**, *pp.* of *get*.
- GOTH**, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.
2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. *Addison.*
3. A rude ignorant person. *Chesterfield.*
- GO/THAMIST**, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*
- GOTH/IC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* architecture; *Gothic* barbarity.
2. Rude; ancient.
3. Barbarous.
- GOTH/IC**, *n.* The language of the Goths.
- GOTH/ICISM**, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.
2. A Gothic idiom.
3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.
- GOTH/ICIZE**, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*
- GOUD**, *n.* Woad. [Not used.]
- GOUGE**, *n.* *gouj.* [Fr. *gouge*; Arm. *gouch.*] A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone. *Moxon.*
- GOUGE**, *v. t.* *gouj.* To scoop out with a gouge.
2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; a barbarous practice.
- GOUL/AND**, *n.* A plant or flower. *B. Jonson.*
- Goulard's Extract*, so called from the inventor, a saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation. *Ure.*
- GOURD**, *n.* [Fr. *courge*; D. *kauwoerde*. Qu. the root of *gherkin*.] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*. There are several species, as the bottle-gourd, the shell-gourd or calabash, the warted gourd, &c. The shell is sometimes used for a piggin or for a bottle.
- GOURDINESS**, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey. *Far. Dict.*
- GOURDY**, *a.* Swelled in the legs.
- GOURD-TREE**, *n.* A tree, the *Crescentia*, found in the W. Indies. *Fam. of Plants.*
- GOURMAND**. [See *Gormand*.]
- GOUT**, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout; the disease being considered as a defluxion; It. *gota*; Sp. *gota*; Ir. *guta*; L. *gutta*.]
- Qu. Pers. كوت hot, infirm in the feet.]
1. The arthritis, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. *Coze.*
2. A drop. [Not used.] *Shak.*

G O V

- GOUT**, *n.* *goo.* [Fr. from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.
- GOUT/INESS**, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.
- GOUT/SWELLED**, *a.* Swelled with the gout.
- GOUT/WÖRT**, *n.* A plant, the *Ægopodium*.
- GOUT/Y**, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as a *gouty* person; a *gouty* joint; a *gouty* constitution.
2. Pertaining to the gout; as *gouty* matter. *Blackmore.*
3. Swelled; boggy; as *gouty* land. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- GÖVERN**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Sp. *gobernar*; It. *governare*; L. *gubernare*. The L. *gubernare* seems to be a compound.]
1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus in free states, men are *governed* by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are *governed* by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should *govern* well his own family.
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to *govern* all his counsels and actions.
3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to *govern* the passions or temper.
4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman *governs* the ship.
5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb *governs* the accusative case.
- GÖVERN**, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should *govern* with impartiality.
2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control. *Dryden.*
- GÖVERNABLE**, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*
- GÖVERNANCE**, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer, or of a private guardian or tutor. *Maccabees. Shak.*
- GÖVERNANT**, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess. [The latter is more generally used.]
- GÖVERNED**, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.
- GÖVERNESS**, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.
- GÖVERNING**, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.
2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; as a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state. *Federalist, Jay.*

G O V

3. Directing; controlling; as a *governing* motive.
- GÖVERNMENT**, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.
2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.
3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederick II.
4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. Children are often ruined by a neglect of *government* in parents.
- Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle and affectionate. *Kollock.*
5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as a monarchical *government*, or a republican *government*.
- Thirteen *governments* thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretence of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind. *J. Adams.*
6. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.
7. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the *government* of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.
8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.
9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak.*
10. Regularity of behavior. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
11. Management of the limbs or body. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.
- GÖVERNMENT/AL**, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton.*
- GÖVERNOR**, *n.* He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful *governor* of all his creatures.
2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation or post. Thus, in America, each state has its *governor*; Canada has its *governor*.
3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.
4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. James iii.

5. One possessing delegated authority. Joseph was *governor* over the land of Egypt. Obadiah was *governor* over Ahab's house. Damascus had a *governor* under Aretas the king.
- GÖVERNORSHIP**, *n.* The office of a governor.
- GOW'AN**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Bellis* or daisy. *Fam. of Plants.*
- GOWK**, *n.* [See *Gawk*.]
- GOWN**, *n.* [*W. gun*; *fr. gunna*; *It. gonna*. This is probably the *χωνων* of Hesychius, and the *guanacum* of Varro; a garment somewhat like the *sagum* or sack, said to be of Persian origin, and among rude nations perhaps made of skins, [*W. cennysgin*,] and afterwards of wool; a kind of shag or frieze. Ch. *כנני* mentioned Judges iv. 18. and 2 Kings viii. 15. See Varro de Ling. Lat. lib. 4. Bochart. De Phoen. Col. lib. 1. Cap. 42. and Cluv. Ant. Germ. Lib. 1.]
1. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*
 2. A long loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, &c., who are called *men of the gown* or *gownmen*. It is made of any kind of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles or nearly so. *Encyc.*
 3. A long loose upper garment, worn in sickness, &c.
 4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy; *cedant arma togæ*.
He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*
- GOWN'ED**, *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Dryden.*
- GOWN'MAN**, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown.
The *gownman* learn'd. *Pope.*
2. One devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*
- GRAB**, *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. *Dict.*
- GRAB**, *v. t.* [*Dan. greb*, a grasp; *griber*, to gripe; *Sw. grabba*, to grasp; *gripa*, to gripe; *W. grab*, a duster.]
To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]
- GRAB'BLE**, *v. t.* [*dim. of grab*; *D. grabbelen*; *G. grübeln*; allied to *grope*, *grovel*, and *grapple*; *Arm. scraba*; *Eng. scrabble*; allied to *rub*, or *L. rapio*, or to both.]
1. To grope; to feel with the hands. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl. *Ainsworth.*
- GRAB'BLING**, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.
- GRACE**, *n.* [*Fr. grace*; *It. grazia*; *Sp. gracia*; *Ir. grasa*; from the *L. gratia*, which is formed on the Celtic; *W. rhad*, grace, a blessing, a gratuity. It coincides in origin with *Fr. gré*, *Eng. agree*, *congruous*, and *ready*. The primary sense of *gratus*, is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing. Class Rd. See *Grade*.]
1. Favor; good will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as a grant made as an act of *grace*.
Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*. *Dryden.*
 2. Appropriately, the free unmerited love and favor of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.
And if by *grace*, then it is no more of works. Rom. xi.
 3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence or the influence of the spirit; in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.
My *grace* is sufficient for thee. 2 Cor. xli.
 4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.
Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound. Rom. v.
 5. A state of reconciliation to God. Rom. v. 2.
 6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c. proceeding from divine influence.
 7. Spiritual instruction, improvement and edification. Eph. iv. 29.
 8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. Eph. iii. 8.
 9. Eternal life; final salvation. 1 Pet. i. 13.
 10. Favor; mercy; pardon.
Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*
 11. Favor conferred.
I should therefore esteem it a great favor and *grace*. *Prior.*
 12. Privilege.
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*
 13. That in manner, deportment or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with *grace*; a man performs his part with *grace*.
Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*
Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden.*
 14. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; as the *graces* of wit and learning. *Hooker.*
 15. Beauty; embellishment; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; sometimes, a single beauty.
I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*
 16. Beauty deified; among *pagans*, a goddess. The *graces* were three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the constant attendants of Venus. *Lempriere.*
The loves delighted, and the *graces* played. *Prior.*
 17. Virtue physical; as the *grace* of plants. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
 18. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency*. His *Grace* the Duke of York. Your *Grace* will please to accept my thanks.
 19. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.
 20. In *music*, *graces* signifies turns, trills and shakes introduced for embellishment.
- Day of grace*, in *theology*, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.
- Days of grace*, in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payor to make payment in. In Great Britain and the United States the days of *grace* are three, but in other countries more; the usages of merchants being different.
- GRACE**, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify.
- Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*
And hail, ye fair, of every charm possess'd,
Who *grace* this rising empire of the west. *D. Humphrey.*
2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.
He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Kneller.*
 3. To favor; to honor. *Dryden.*
 4. To supply with heavenly *grace*. *Bp. Hall.*
- GRA'CEUP**, *n.* The cup or health drank after *grace*. *Prior.*
- GRA'CED**, *pp.* Adorned; embellished; exalted; dignified; honored.
2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*
 3. Virtuous; regular; chaste. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- GRA'CEFUL**, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks and speech; as a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* *Turmus* rode. *Dryden.*
- GRA'CEFULLY**, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.
- GRA'CEFULNESS**, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion or countenance. *Gracefulness* consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the *gracefulness* of ease to the dignity of merit.
- GRA'CELESS**, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.
- GRA'CELESSLY**, *adv.* Without grace.
- GRA'CES**, *n.* Good *graces*, favor; friendship.
- GRAC'ILE**, *a.* [*L. gracilis*.] Slender. [*Not in use.*]
- GRAC'ILITY**, *n.* Slenderness. [*Not in use.*]
- GRA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*Fr. gracieux*; *L. gratio-sus*.]
1. Favorable; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a *gracious* reception.
 2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings.
Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. Neh. ix.
 3. Favorable; expressing kindness and favor.
All bore him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded from his mouth. Luke iv.
 4. Proceeding from divine grace; as a person in a *gracious* state.
 5. Acceptable; favored.
He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia. [*Little used.*] 1 Esdras.
 6. Renewed or implanted by grace; as *gracious* affections. *Shak.*
 7. Virtuous; good. *Hooker.*
 8. Excellent; graceful; becoming. *Obs. Camden.*
- GRA'CIOUSLY**, *adv.* Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.

His testimony he graciously confirmed.

Dryden.

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, *n.* Kind condescension.

Clarendon.

2. Possession of graces or good qualities.

Bp. Barlow.

3. Pleasing manner.

Johnson.

4. Mercifulness.

Sandys.

GRACK'LE, *n.* [*L. graculus*, dim. of *Goth. krage*, a crow. See *Crow*. Varro's deduction of this word from *grax* is an error.]

A genus of birds, the *Gracula*, of which the crow-blackbird is a species.

GRADATION, *n.* [*L. gradatio*; *Fr. gradation*. See *Grade*.]

1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a *gradation* in the progress of society from a rude to civilized life. Men may arrive by several *gradations* to the most horrid impiety.

2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, from man to angels.

3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as a *gradation* in argument or description.

GRADATORY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

Seward.

GRADATORY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

Ainsworth.

GRADE, *n.* [*Fr. grade*; *Sp. It. grado*; *Port. grau*; from *L. gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to step, to go; *G. grad*; *D. graad*; *Dan. and Sw. grad*, a step or degree; *W. gráz*, a step, degree, rank, from *rház*, a going forward or advance, *Arm. radd*. It may be from a common root with *W. rhawd*, way, course, rout; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; *rhod*, a wheel, *L. rota*. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter *g* is a prefix, and the root of the word then is *Rd*. We observe further that the Latin *gradior* forms *gressus*, by a common change of *d* to *s*, or as it is in Welsh *z* [*th*]. Now if *g* is a prefix, then *gressus* [*ressus*] coincides with the *Sw. resa*, *Dan. rejser*, *G. reisen*, *D. reizen*, to go, to travel, to journey; *D. reis*, a journey or voyage. In *Sw. and Dan.* the verbs signify not only to travel, but to raise. Whether the latter word *raise* is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the *Syr.* *radah*, to go, to walk; *Ch. rrr* to open, expand, flow, instruct; *Heb.* to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class *Rd*. No. 1. 2. 26.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical.

J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and grades and privileges are never once formally discussed.

S. Miller.

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every grade.

When we come to examine the intermediate grades.

S. S. Smith.

GRADIENT, *a.* [*L. gradiens*, *gradior*.] Moving by steps; walking; as *gradient* automata.

Wilkins.

GRADUAL, *a.* [*Fr. graduel*, from *grade*.]

Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; as a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes.

2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as a *gradual* decline.

GRADUAL, *n.* An order of steps.

Dryden.

2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

Todd.

GRADUALLY, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes gradually.

2. In degree. [Not used.]

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes.

Grew.

GRADUATE, *v. t.* [*It. graduare*; *Sp. graduar*; *Fr. graduer*; from *L. gradus*, a degree.]

1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to graduate a master of arts.

Carew. Wotton.

2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; as, to graduate a thermometer.

3. To form shades or nice differences.

4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

Boyle.

5. To advance by degrees; to improve.

Dyers advance and graduate their colors with salts.

Brown.

6. To temper; to prepare.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies graduated to receive their impressions.

Med. Repos.

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to graduate punishment.

Duponceau.

8. In chemistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRADUATE, *v. i.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which graduates into gneiss. Carnelian sometimes graduates into quartz.

Kirwan.

GRADUATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRADUATED, *pp.* Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.

2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRADUATESHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

Milton.

GRADUATING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRADUATION, *n.* Regular progression by succession of degrees.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Brown.

3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.

Charter of Dartmouth College.

4. The act of marking with degrees.

5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

Parke.

GRADUATOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts.

Journ. of Science.

GRAFF, *n.* [See *Grave*.] A ditch or moat.

Clarendon.

GRAFF, for *graft*. *Obs.*

GRAFT, *n.* [*Fr. greffe*; *Arm. id.*; *Ir. graf-chur*; *D. griffel*; from the root of *grave*, engrave, *Gr. γραφω*, *L. scriba*, the sense of which is to scrape or to dig. In *Scot.* *grais* signifies to bury, to inter. The sense of *graft* is that which is inserted. See *Grave*.]

A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

GRAFT, *v. t.* [*Fr. greffer*.] To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree.

Dryden.

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Dryden.

3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom. xi. 17.*

4. To impregnate with a foreign branch.

Shak.

5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

And graft my love immortal on thy fame.

Pope.

GRAFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFTED, *pp.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAFTER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

Note. The true original orthography of this word is *graff*; but *graft* has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound *ingraft*.

GRAIL, *n.* [*L. graduale*.] A book of offices in the Romish church.

Warton.

GRAIL, *n.* [*Fr. grêle*, hail.] Small particles of any kind.

Spenser.

GRAIN, *n.* [*Fr. grain*; *L. granum*; *Sp. and It. grano*; *G. gran*; *D. graan*; *Ir. gran*, corn; *W. graun*, *græn*, *gronyn*, a little pebble or gravel stone, *Ir. grean*, *Arm. gruan*, which seems to be the Eng. *ground*; *Russ. gran*, grain, and a corner, a boundary. In *Scot.* *grain* is the branch of a tree, the stem or stalk of a plant, the branch of a river, the prong of a fork. In *Sw. gryn* is grain; *grann*, fine; *gren*, a branch; and *gräns*, boundary. *Dan. gran*, a grain, a pine tree; *grand*, a grain, an atom; *green*, a branch, a sprig; *grandse*, a boundary; *G. gran*, *D. graan*, grain; *G. gränze*, *D. grens*, a border.]

1. Any small hard mass; as a grain of sand or gravel. Hence,

2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. Hence,

3. Grain, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize.

4. A minute particle.

5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part

- of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty fourth of a pennyweight troy.
6. A component part of stones and metals.
7. The veins or fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; whence, *cross-grained*, and *against the grain*.
8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.
Hard box, and linden of a softer grain. *Dryden.*
9. The body or substance of a thing considered with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles; as stones of a fine grain. *Woodward.*
The tooth of a sea-horse, contains a curled grain. *Brown.*
10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as a grain of wit or of common sense.
Neglect not to make use of any grain of grace. *Hammond.*
11. Dyed or stained substance.
All in a robe of darkest grain. *Milton.*
12. The direction of the fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, *against the grain*, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.
13. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the surface of any thing with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as sandstone of a fine grain.
15. A tine, prong or spike. *Ray.*
A grain of allowance, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight. *Watts.*
To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.
- GRAIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit. *Obs. Gover.*
- GRAIN, or GRANE, for groan. [*Not in use.*]
- GRAINED, *a.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shak.*
2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. *Brown.*
- GRAINER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners to give flexibility to skins. *Ure.*
- GRAINING, *n.* Indentation. *Leake.*
2. A fish of the dace kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- GRAINS, *n.* [in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.
- Grains of paradise*, an Indian spice, the seeds of a species of *Amomum*.
- GRAINSTAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.
- GRAINY, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels. *Johnson.*
- GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. [*See Greith and Ready.*]
- GRALLIE, *a.* [*L. grallæ*, stilts, crutches.] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water.
- GRAM, *a.* [*Sax. gram*; *Sw. id.* angry; *Dan. gram*, envious, grudging.] Angry. *Obs.*
- GRAM, *n.* [*Fr. gramme*, from *Gr. γραμμα*, whence *γραμμαριον*, the twenty fourth part of an ounce.]
In the new system of French weights, the unity of weights. It is the weight of a quantity

- of distilled water equal to a cubic centimeter, or 18 grains $\frac{1}{18}$ French, or *du poids de marc*, equal to 15.444 grains troy. *Lunier.*
- GRAMERCY, for *Fr. grand-merci*, is not in use. It formerly was used to express obligation. *Spenser.*
- GRAMINEAL, } *a.* [*L. gramineus*, from
GRAMINEOUS, } *gramen*, grass.]
Grassy; like or pertaining to grass. *Gramineous* plants are those which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *glume*, and a single seed. This description however includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass. *Milne.*
- GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* [*L. gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding or subsisting on grass. The ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are *graminivorous* animals; so also the horse or equine genus.
- GRAMMAR, *n.* [*Fr. grammaire*; *L. grammatica*; *Gr. γραμματική*, from *γραμμα*, a letter, from *γραφω*, to write. *See Grave.*]
1. In practice, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage.
As a science, grammar treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.
2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also, a book containing such principles and rules.
3. Propriety of speech. To write *grammar*, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.
- GRAMMAR, *v. t.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. *Obs.*
- GRAMMAR, *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as a grammar rule.
- GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught. By learned languages, we usually mean the *Latin* and *Greek*; but others may be included.
- GRAMMARIAN, *n.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.
2. One who teaches grammar.
- GRAMMATICAL, *a.* [*Fr.*] Belonging to grammar; as a grammatical rule.
2. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not *grammatical*; the construction is not *grammatical*.
- GRAMMATICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak *grammatically*.
- GRAMMATICASTER, *n.* [*L.*] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant. *Pelly.*
- GRAMMATICIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*
- GRAMMATIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. *H. Taake.*
- GRAMMATITE, *n.* [*See Tremolite.*]
- GRAMPLE, *n.* A crab-fish.
- GRAMPUS, *n.* [*grampoise*; *Fr. grand-poisson*, contracted. *Spelman.*]
A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *Delphinus*. This fish grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is remarkably thick

in proportion to its length. The nose is flat and turns up at the end. It has 30 teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious.

GRANADIL/LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A plant; the fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangulata*.

GRANADE, GRANADO. [*See Grenade.*]

GRANARY, *n.* [*L. granarium*, from *granum*, grain; *Fr. grenier.*]

A store house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

GRANATE, *n.* Usually written *garnet*, which see.

GRANATITE, *n.* [*See Grenatite.*]

GRAND, *a.* [*Fr. grand*; *Sp. and It. grande*; *L. grandis*; *Norm. grant*. If *n* is casual, this word coincides with *great*. But most probably it belongs to the Class *Ba*. The sense is to extend, to advance; hence it signifies old, advanced in age, as well as great.]

1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity; as a grand lord. *Raleigh.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as a grand design; a grand parade; a grand view or prospect.

3. Great; principal; chief; as *Satan our grand foe*. *Milton.*

4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as a grand conception.

In general, we apply the epithet *grand* to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower are *grand* objects. But to constitute a thing *grand*, it seems necessary that it should be distinguished by some degree of beauty. *Elem. of Criticism.*

5. Old; more advanced; as in *grandfather*, *grandmother*, that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation, we use *grandson*, *granddaughter*, *grandchild*.

GRANDAM, *n.* [*grand* and *dame*.] Grandmother. *Shak.*

2. An old woman. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

GRANDDAUGHTER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, *n.* [*Sp. grande*.] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence. *Encyc.*

GRANDEE/SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee. *Steuern.*

GRAND/EUR, *n.* [*Fr. from grand*.] In a general sense, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute *grandeur*; as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the *grandeur* of a large and well proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid, &c.

2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as the *grandeur* of a court, of a procession, &c.
3. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. We speak of the *grandeur* of conceptions, and of style or diction.
4. Elevation of mien or air and deportment.
- GRANDEV'ITY, *n.* Great age. [Not used.]
- GRANDEVOUS, *a.* Of great age. [Not used.]
- GRANDFATHER, *n.* A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.
- GRANDILOQUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking; lofty expressions. *More.*
- GRANDILOQUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus*; *grandis* and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style.
- GRANDINOUS, *a.* [L. *grando*.] Consisting of hail. *Dict.*
- GRANDITY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. [Not used.] *Camden.*
- GRANDJURY, *n.* One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer.
- GRANDJURY, *n.* [grand and jury.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.
- GRANDLY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.
- GRANDMOTHER, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.
- GRANDNESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston.*
- GRANDSIRE, *n.* A grandfather.
2. In poetry and rhetoric, any ancestor. *Dryden. Pope.*
- GRANDSON, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
- GRANGE, *n.* *granj.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; *grangier*, a farmer; Sp. *grangear*, to cultivate; *grangero*, a farmer; Ir. *grainseach*, a grange; Scot. *grange*, the buildings belonging to a corn farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum*, grain.]
- A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Millon. Shak.*
- GRANILITE, *n.* [See *Granit*.] Indeterminate granit; granit that contains more than three constituent parts. *Kirwan.*
- GRANIT, *n.* [Fr. *granit*; It. *granito*, grained.]
- GRANITE, *n.* [Fr. *granit*; It. *granito*, grained.]
- In *mineralogy*, an aggregate stone or rock, composed of crystalline grains of quartz, feldspar and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, united without a cement, or confusedly crystallized. The grains vary in size from that of a pin's head, to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granit is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Kirwan.*
- GRANITEL, *n.* [dim. of *granit*.] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and hornblende. *Kirwan.*
- Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granit consisting of small grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- GRANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to granit; like granit; having the nature of granit; as *granitic* texture.
2. Consisting of granit; as *granitic* mountains.
- Granitic aggregates*, in *mineralogy*, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblende, feldspar and hornblende, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present. *Cleaveland.*
- GRANITIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granit; as quartz, feldspar, and jade or hornblende. *Kirwan.*
- GRANIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]
- Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as *granivorous* birds. *Brown.*
- GRANNAM, for *grandam*, a grandmother. [Vulgar.] *B. Jonson.*
- GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter*, to grant, to promise, or agree. I have not found this word in any other language. Perhaps *n* is not radical, for in some ancient charters it is written *grat*. "*Gratamus et concedimus*." *Spelman.*]
1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.
- Grant* that the fates have firmed, by their decree— *Dryden.*
2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.
- Thou hast *granted* me life and favor. Job x. God *granted* him that which he requested. 1 Chron. iv.
3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have *granted* all the new land.
- Grant* me the place of this threshing floor. 1 Chron. xxi.
- GRANT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.
2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.
3. In *law*, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c.
- A *grant* is an executed contract. *Z. Swift.*
4. Concession; admission of something as true. *Dryden.*
5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.
- GRANTABLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.
- GRANTED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.
- GRANTEE, *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.
- GRANTING, *ppr.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.
- GRANTOR, *n.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.
- GRANULAR, *a.* [from L. *granum*, grain.]
1. Consisting of grains; as a *granular* substance.
2. Resembling grains; as a stone of *granular* appearance.
- GRANULATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler*, from L. *granum*.]
1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.
2. To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface. *Ray.*
- GRANULATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as cane-juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.
- GRANULATED, *pp.* Formed into grains.
2. *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.
- GRANULATING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.
- GRANULATION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as the *granulation* of powder and sugar. In *chemistry*, the *granulation* of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, which is, at the same time, agitated with a broom. *Encyc.*
- GRANULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum*.] A little grain; a small particle.
- GRANULOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.
- GRAPE, *n.* [This word is from the root of *grab*, *gripe*, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch; Fr. *grappe de raisin*, a bunch of grapes; W. *grab*, a cluster, a *grape*; *grabin*, a clasping; It. *grappa*, a grappling; *grappo*, a cluster, a bunch of grapes.]
1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but with us, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.
2. In the manege, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.
- GRAPE-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus.
- GRAPELESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jenyns.*
- GRAPESHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.
- Encyc.*
- GRAPESTONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.
- GRAPHIC, *a.* [L. *graphicus*; Gr. *γραφικος*, from *γραφω*, to write.]
1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.
2. Well delineated. *Bacon.*
3. Describing with accuracy.
- GRAPHICALLY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner. *Brown.*
- GRAPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *γραφω*, to write.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called *black-lead*. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleaveland.*
- GRAPHOLITE, *n.* [supra.] A species of slate proper for writing on.
- GRAPHOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *γραφω*, to describe, and *μετρον*, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains. *Encyc.*
- GRAPHOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.
- GRAPNEL, *n.* [Fr. *grappin*. See *Grapple*.]
- GRAPPLING, *n.* [Fr. *grappin*. See *Grapple*.]
1. A small anchor fitted with four or five

- flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.
2. A grappling iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements. This is called a *fire grappling*.
- GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan*, to gripe; Ger. *greifen*; D. *grypen*; Dan. *griber*; Sw. *grappa*, *gripa*; It. *grappare*; W. *cra-peaw*. See *Grape* and *Gripe*.]
1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. We say, a man *grapples* his antagonist, or a ship *grapples* another ship.
2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton. Addison.*
- To *grapple with*, to contend with, to struggle with successfully. *Shak.*
- GRAP'PLE, *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. *Milton.*
2. Close fight. *Shak.*
3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*
- GRAP'PLEMENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.
- GRAP'PY, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. *Addison.*
2. Made of grapes. *Gay.*
- GRASP, *v. t.* [It. *graspere*.] To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to *grasp* with the hand, or with the arms.
2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of. Kings oft. a *grasp* more than they can hold.
- GRASP, *v. i.* To catch or seize; to gripe. *Dryden.*
2. To struggle; to strive. [Not in use.]
3. To encroach. *Dryden.*
- To *grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize. Alexander *grasped* at universal empire.
- GRASP, *n.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense; but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms.
2. Possession; hold.
3. Reach of the arms; and figuratively, the power of seizing. Bonaparte seemed to think he had the Russian empire within his *grasp*.
- GRASPED, *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.
- GRASPER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.
- GRASPING, *ppr.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.
- GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *græs*, *gars* or *græd*; Goth. *gras*; G. D. *gras*; Sw. *gräs*; Dan. *græs*. In G. *rasen* is turf, sod, and *verrasen*, to overgrow with grass; hence, *g* may be a prefix. *Grass* may be allied to Gr. *ὑψώσις*, *ὑψώσις*, *ὑψώσις*.]
1. In common usage, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.
2. In botany, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single. This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass*. The grasses form a numerous family of plants. *Encyc.*
- Grass of Parnassus*, a plant, the *Parnassia*.
- GR'ASS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.
- GR'ASS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass. *Tusser.*
- GRASSA'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio*.] A wandering about. [Little used.]
- GR'ASS-GREEN, *a.* Green with grass. *Shenstone.*
2. Dark green, like the color of grass.
- GR'ASS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass. *Thomson.*
- GR'ASSHOPPER, *n.* [grass and *hop*.] An animal that lives among grass, a species of *Gryllus*.
- GR'ASSINESS, *n.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.
- GR'ASSLESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.
- GR'ASSPLOT, *n.* A plat or level spot covered with grass.
- GR'ASSPOLY, *n.* A plant, a species of *Lythrum* or willow-wort.
- GR'ASSVETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lathyrus*.
- GR'ASSWRACK, *n.* A plant, the *Zostera*.
- GR'ASSY, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Spenser.*
2. Resembling grass; green.
- GRATE, *n.* [It. *grata*, L. *crates*, a grate, a hurdle. Qu. its alliance to the verb, to *grate*.]
1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters.
2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel, in houses, stores, shops, &c.
- GRATE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.
- GRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *gratter*, It. *grattare*, to scratch; Dan. *grytler*, to grate, to break; Sp. *grieta*, a scratch, a crevice; W. *rhathu*, to rub off, to strip, to clear; *rhathell*, a rasp. See the Shemitic *רָחַץ*, *רָחַץ*, *רָחַץ* and *קָרַץ*. Class Rd. No. 38. 58. 62. 81. If *g* is a prefix, this word coincides with L. *rado*. See *Cry*.]
1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as, to *grate* the teeth.
2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.
3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words *grate* the heart; they are *grating* to the feelings; harsh sounds *grate* the ear.
4. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies. *Milton.*
- GRATE, *v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity. *South.*
- This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *Hooker.*
- GRATE, *a.* [L. *gratus*.] Agreeable. [Not in use.]
- GRAT'ED, *pp.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.
2. Furnished with a grate; as *grated* windows.
- GRATEFUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus*. See *Grace*.]
1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as a *grateful* heart.
2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a *grateful* present; a *grateful* offering.
3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as food or drink *grateful* to the appetite.
- New golden fruits on loaded branches shine. And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*
- GRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was *gratefully* received.
2. In a pleasing manner. Study continually furnishes something new, which may strike the imagination *gratefully*.
- GRA'TEFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude.
2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.
- GRATER, *n.* [See *Grate*.] An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as a *grater* for nutmegs.
- GRATIFICATION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*, from *gratificor*; *gratus* and *facio*, to make.]
1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. We speak of the *gratification* of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul or heart.
2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce *gratifications* to which we are accustomed.
3. Reward; recompense. *Morton.*
- GRAT'IFIED, *pp.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.
- GRAT'IFIER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.
- GRATIFY, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor*; *gratus*, agreeable, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c.
2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.
- For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*
3. To requite; to recompense.
- GRATIFYING, *ppr.* Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction.
2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.
- GRATING, *ppr.* [See *Grate*.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles.
2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh; as *grating* sounds, or a *grating* reflection.
- GRATING, *n.* [See *Grate*.] A partition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work. *Mar. Dict.*
- GRATINGLY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.
- GRAT'IS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing *gratis*; to perform service *gratis*.
- GRATITUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from *gratus*, pleasing. See *Grace*.]
- An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kind-

ness or good will towards a benefactor; thankfulness. Gratitude is an agreeable emotion, consisting in or accompanied with good will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. Gratitude is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.

The love of God is the sublimest gratitude.
Paley.

GRATUITOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*; Fr. *gratuit*; It. *gratuito*. See *Grace*.]

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.
L'Estrange.

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as a *gratuitous* argument or affirmation.

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as labor or services *gratuitously* bestowed.

2. Without proof; as a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

GRATUITY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from *gratuit*, from *gratus*.]

1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.

2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.

GRATULATE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulari*, from *gratus*, pleasing, grateful; Russ. with the prefix *na*, *nagradá*, recompense; *nagradayu*, to gratify, to reward. See *Grace*.]

1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [*The latter word is more generally used.*]

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.

2. To wish or express joy to. *Shak.*

3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy. *B. Jonson.*

GRATULATED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRATULATING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.

GRATULATION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio*.] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*.

GRATULATORY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory. *South.*

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *graf*; or it is an officer, Ger. *graf*.

GRAVE, *v. t.* pret. *graved*; *pp.* *graven* or *graved*. [Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; Sax. *graban*; G. *graben*; D. *graven*; Dan. *graver*; Sw. *grava*; Arm. *engraft*, *engravi*; Ir. *grafadh*, *grafaim*; W. *criviaw*, from *rhiv*; Gr. *γραφω*, to write; originally all writing was *graving*; Eng. to *scrape*; Ch. and Syr. *gr* to plow. See Class Rb. No. 30.]

1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. [*The latter word is now more generally used.*]

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii.

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to *grave* an image.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image. Ex. xx.

3. To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

4. To entomb. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

GRAVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *graf*; G. *grab*; D. Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Russ. *grob*, a ditch, a trench, a grave; L. *scrobs*. See the Verb.]

1. The ditch, pit or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulcher.

2. A tomb.

3. Any place where the dead are reposed; a place of great slaughter or mortality. Flanders was formerly the *grave* of English armies. Russia proved to be the *grave* of the French army under Bonaparte. The tropical climates are the *grave* of American seamen and of British soldiers.

4. *Graves*, in the plural, sediment of tallow melted. [*Not in use or local.*]

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRAVE-MAKER, *n.* A grave-digger. *Shak.*

GRAVE-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

GRAVE, *a.* [Fr. Sp. It. *grave*; Arm. *grevus*; from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence L. *gravo*, and *aggravo*, to *aggravate*. Hence *grief*,

which see. Ar. *كرب* karaba, to overload, to press, to grieve. Class Rb. No. 30.] Properly, pressing, heavy. Hence,

1. In music, low; depressed; solemn; opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high*; as a *grave* tone or sound. Sometimes *grave* denotes slow.

2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to *gay*, *light* or *jovial*; as a man of a *grave* deportment; a *grave* character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;

Graver years come rolling on.

3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as a *grave* writer.

GRAVED, *pp.* [See the Verb.] Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.

GRAVEL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, *gravier*; Arm. *grevell*, or *maen-gravell*, [stone gravel]; Ger. *grober sand*, coarse sand; D. *gravel*. Probably from rubbing, grating. See *Grave*, the verb.]

1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder. *Cyc.*

GRAVEL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel; as, to *gravel* a walk.

2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. *Prior.*

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVELED, *pp.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELESS, *a.* [from *grave*.] Without a grave or tomb; unburied. *Shak.*

GRAVELLY, *a.* [from *gravel*.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as a *gravelly* soil or land.

GRAVEL-WALK, *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; *used in gardens and malls.*

GRAVELY, *adv.* [from *grave*.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously. The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be *dressed gravely*.

GRAVENESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse. *Denham.*

GRAVER, *n.* [See *Grave*.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone, &c.; a sculptor.

2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving on hard substances.

GRAVID, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.]

Pregnant; being with child. *Herbert.*

GRAVIDATED, *a.* Made pregnant; big. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

GRAVIDATION, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Pearson.*

GRAVIDITY, *n.* Pregnancy. [*Not in use.*] *Arbutnot.*

GRAVING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance.

GRAVING, *n.* Carved work. 2 Chron. ii. 2. Impression. *King Charles.*

GRAVITATE, *v. i.* [Sp. *gravitar*; Fr. *graviter*; from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.]

To tend to the center of a body, or the central point of attraction. Thus a body elevated above the earth tends to fall, that is, it *gravitates* towards the center of the earth; and the planets are supposed to *gravitate* towards the sun, or center of the solar system.

GRAVITATING, *ppr.* Tending to the center of a body or system of bodies.

GRAVITATION, *n.* The act of tending to the center.

2. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend towards the center of the earth or other center, or the effect of that force. Thus the falling of a body to the earth is ascribed to *gravitation*. *Encyc.*

GRAVITY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité*; Sp. *gravidad*; L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. See *Grave*.]

1. Weight; heaviness.

2. In philosophy, that force by which bodies tend or are pressed or drawn towards the center of the earth, or towards some other center, or the effect of that force; in which last sense *gravity* is synonymous with *weight*. *Encyc.*

G R A

Gravity is the tendency of great bodies to a center, or the sum or results of all the attractions of all the molecules composing a great body. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The force of *gravity* in a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter.

3. *Specific gravity*, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water or tin, is called its *specific gravity*. The *specific gravity* of bodies is usually ascertained by weighing them in distilled water. *Encyc.*

4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned.

5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; as the *gravity* of an injury. [Not used.]

6. In *music*, lowness of sound.

GRA'VY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, *a.* [Sax. *grig*, *grag*; *G. grau*; *D. grauw*; *Dan. grua*; *Sw. grå*; *It. grigio*; *Ir. gre*. This is probably *Γραικος*, *Græcus*, *Greek*, *Grai*, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. [See *Europe*.]

Φορκυ δ' αὖ Κητω Γραιας τεκε καλλιπαρχους,
Εκ γενετης πομπας. τας δὲ Γραιας καλεουσιν—

Hesiod. Theog. 270.

"Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiæ with fair cheeks, white from their birth, and hence they were called Graiæ." The Greek word *γραια* is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is *gray*. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.]

1. White, with a mixture of black.

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks.

2. White; hoary; as *gray* hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as *gray* eyes; the *gray-eyed* morn.

4. Old; mature; as *gray* experience.

GRAY, *n.* A gray color.

2. A badger.

GRAY-BEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRAY-EYED, *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRAY-FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.

GRAY-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAYHOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund*.] A tall fleet dog, used in the chase.

GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRAYLING, *n.* A fish of the genus *Salmo*, called also *umber*, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the

back and sides are of a silvery gray color. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.

GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.

GRAYWACKE, *n.* [G. *grauwacke*.] A rock somewhat remarkable in its structure and geological relations; a kind of sandstone, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes their edges and angles are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter. The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminuted as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colors are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, reddish brown, &c.

GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian*; *G. grasen*; *D. graazen*; from *grass*, or from the root of *L. rado*, *rasi*, or *rodo*, *rosi*, *Sp. rozar*, *Port. rozar*, to rub against, to graze. In Russ. *grizu*, or *grezu*, signifies to bite, to gnaw.]

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet grazed the wall or the earth.

2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer grazes large herds of cattle.

3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead.

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob grazed Laban's sheep.

GRAZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle graze on the meadows.

2. To supply grass; as, the ground will not graze well.

3. To move on devouring.

GRAZED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.

2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are grazed.

3. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were grazed.

GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

GRAZIER, *n.* *gra'zhur*. One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

GRAZING, *pp.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.

2. Feeding on growing herbage; as grazing cattle.

3. *a.* Supplying pasture; as a grazing farm.

GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; *It. grasso*; *Sp. grasa*, grease; *Port. graza*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action. *Port. Dict.*]

1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

2. A swelling and gourdiness of a horse's legs, occasioned by traveling or by standing long in a stable. *Encyc. Johnson.*

GREASE, *v. t. greaz.* To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [Not elegant.]

GREASED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREASILY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness.

GREASING, *pp.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREASY, *a. greaz'y.* Oily; fat; unctuous.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as a fossil that has a greasy feel.

4. Fat of body; bulky. [Little used.]

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; *D. groot*; *G. gross*; *Norm. gros*; *It. grosso*; *Sp. grueso*; *Port. grosso*; *Fr. gros*; *Arm. groz*; and probably *L. crassus*. *Great* and *gross* are the same word dialectically varied in orthography. See *Class Rd. No. 59. 22. 79.*]

1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm.

2. Being of extended length or breadth; as a *great* distance; a *great* lake.

3. Large in number; as a *great* many; a *great* multitude.

4. Expressing a large, extensive or unusual degree of any thing; as *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.

5. Long continued; as a *great* while.

6. Important; weighty; as a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence; it is no *great* matter.

7. Chief; principal; as the *great* seal of England.

8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as the *great* God; the *great* Creator.

9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable. *Great* are thy works, Jehovah. *Milton.*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as a *great* genius.

11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as a *great* philosopher or botanist; a *great* scholar.

12. Distinguished by rank, office or power; elevated; eminent; as a *great* lord; the *great* men of the nation; the *great* Mogul; Alexander the *great*.

13. Dignified in aspect, mien or manner. Amidst the crowd she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden.*

14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. He has a *great* soul.

15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at *great* tables. A *great* feast or entertainment.

16. Vast; sublime; as a *great* conception or idea.

17. Dignified; noble.

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- Nothing can be *great* which is not right. *Rambler.*
18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not disheartened by *great* looks.
19. Chief; principal; much traveled; as a *great* road. The ocean is called the *great* highway of nations.
20. Pregnant; teeming; as *great* with young.
21. Hard; difficult. It is no *great* matter to live in peace with meek people.
22. Familiar; intimate. [*Vulgar.*]
23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. Jude 6.
24. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line, as *great* grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great great* grandfather, the father of a *great* grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and *great* grandson, *great great* grandson, &c.
25. Superior; preeminent; as *great* chamberlain; *great* marshal.
- The sense of *great* is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. *Great* pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; *great* love is ardent love; *great* peace is entire peace; a *great* name is extensive renown; a *great* evil or sin, is a sin of deep malignity, &c.
- GREAT, n.** The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the *great*.
2. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the *great*, and the *great* despise the poor.
- GREAT-BELLIED, a.** Pregnant; teeming. *Shak.*
- GREATEN, v. t.** To enlarge. *Obs.*
- GREAT-HEARTED, a.** High-spirited; undejected. *Raleigh.*
- GREATLY, adv.** In a *great* degree; much. I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii.
2. Nobly; illustriously. By a high fate, thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. He *greatly* scorned to turn his back on his foe. He *greatly* spurned the offered boon.
- GREATNESS, n.** Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity; as the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use *bulk*, *size*, *extent* or *magnitude* than *greatness*; as the *bulk* or *size* of the body; the *extent* of the ocean; the *magnitude* of the sun or of the earth.
2. Large amount; extent; as the *greatness* of a reward.
3. High degree; as the *greatness* of virtue or vice.
4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command. Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shak.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state. It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*
6. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as *greatness* of mind. Virtue is the only solid basis of *greatness*. *Rambler.*
7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as the *greatness* of genius.
8. Large extent or variety; as the *greatness* of a man's acquisitions.
9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence. *Greatness* with Timon dwells in such a draught, As brings all Brobdingnag before your thought. *Pope.*
10. Force; intensity; as the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c.
- GREAVE, for grove and groove.** [See *Grove* and *Groove*.] *Spenser.*
- GREAVES, n. plu. greevz.** [Port. Sp. *grevas*.] In Fr. *greve* is the calf of the leg.] Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. I Sam. xvii.
- GREBE, n.** A fowl of the genus *Colymbus* and order of ansers, of several species; as the tippet-grebe, the horned grebe, the eared grebe or dob-chick. *Encyc.*
- GRE'CIAN, a.** Pertaining to Greece.
- GRE'CIAN, n.** A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. Acts vi.
2. One well versed in the Greek language.
- GRE'CISM, n.** [L. *græcismus*.] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*
- GRE'CIZE, v. t.** To render Grecian.
2. To translate into Greek.
- GRE'CIZE, v. i.** To speak the Greek language.
- GREE, n.** [Fr. *gré*. See *Agree*.] Good will. *Obs.*
2. Step; rank; degree. [See *Degree*.] *Obs.*
- GREE, v. i.** To agree. *Obs.* [See *Agree*.]
- GREECE, n.** [W. *gráz*; L. *gressus*.] It ought to be written *grese*, but it is entirely obsolete.] A flight of steps. *Bacon.*
- GREED, n.** Greediness. *Obs.* *Graham.*
- GREE'DILY, adv.** [See *Greedy*.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.
2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly. Jude 11.
- GREE'DINESS, n.** Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity. Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*
2. Ardent desire.
- GREE'DY, a.** [Sax. *grædig*; D. *greetig*; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger. It agrees in elements with L. *gradior*, and probably signifies reaching forward.]
1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; followed by *of*; as a lion that is *greedy of* his prey. Ps. xvii.
2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain; as *greedy of* gain.
- GREEK, a.** Pertaining to Greece. [See *Gray*.]
- GREEK, n.** A native of Greece.
2. The language of Greece.
- Greek-fire*, a combustible composition, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with niter and sulphur. *Ure.*
- GREE'KISH, a.** Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*
- GREE'KLING, n.** An inferior Greek writer. *B. Jonson.*
- GREE'KROSE, n.** The flower campion.
- GREEN, a.** [Sax. *grene*; G. *grün*; D. *grön*; Dan. *grön*; Sw. *grön*; Heb. *grün* to grow, to flourish. Class Rn. No. 7.]
1. Properly, growing, flourishing, as plants; hence, of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays, one of the original prismatic colors; verdant.
2. New; fresh; recent; as a *green* wound. The *greenest* usurpation. *Burke.*
3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as *green* old age.
4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as *green* wood; *green* timber.
5. Not roasted; half raw. We say the meat is *green*, when half roasted. *Watts.*
- [Rarely, if ever used in America.]
6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as *green* fruit. Hence,
7. Immature in age; young; as *green* in age or judgment.
8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color. *Shak.*
- GREEN, n.** The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as apple *green*, meadow *green*, leek *green*, &c.
2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage. O'er the smooth enameled *green*. *Milton.*
3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; *usually in the plural*. The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*
4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; *in the plural*. *New England.*
- GREEN, v. t.** To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, nor indeed hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. "Spring *greens* the year." "God *greens* the groves." The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will *green* it. This use would correspond with the use of *whiten*, *blacken*, *redden*.
- GREE'NBROOM, } n.** A plant of the ge-
GREE'NWEED, } nus Genista.
- GREE'NCLOTH, n.** A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the British king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- GREE'N-CROP, n.** A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turneps, &c. *Cyc.*
- GREE'N-EARTH, n.** A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of artists. *Ure.*
- GREE'N-EYED, a.** Having green eyes; as *green-eyed* jealousy. *Shak.*
- GREE'NFISH, n.** A bird of the genus *Fringilla*.
- GREE'NFISH, n.** A fish so called. *Ains.*
- GREE'NGAGE, n.** A species of plum.
- GREE'N-GROCER, n.** A retailer of greens.

G R E

GREEN/HAIRD, *a.* Having green locks or hair. *Mason.*
GREEN/HOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*

GREEN/HORN, *n.* A raw youth.
GREEN/HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.
GREEN/ISIL, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as a *greenish* yellow. *Newton.*

GREEN/ISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREEN/LY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.

GREEN/NESS, *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; as the *greenness* of grass or of a meadow.

2. Immaturity; unripeness; in a *literal* or *figurative* sense; as the *greenness* of fruit; the *greenness* of youth.

3. Freshness; vigor. *South.*

4. Newness.

GREEN/SICKNESS, *n.* The chlorosis, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face.

GREEN/STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREEN/STONE, *n.* [so called from a tinge of green in the color.]

A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblend and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals. *Ure.*

GREEN/SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN/WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREEN/WOOD, *n.* Wood when green, as in summer.

GREEN/WOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as a *greenwood* shade. *Dryden.*

GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan*, *grettan*, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; G. *grüssen*; D. *groeten*, to greet; Sax. *grædan*, to cry; Goth. *greitan*, Sw. *gråta*, Dan. *græder*, to weep; It. *gridare*; Sp. Port. *gritar*; W. *grydian*, *grydian*, to shout, to scream or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise; perhaps L. *rudo*, to bray, to roar. See Class Rd. No. 7. 19. 43. 70. 75.]

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to greet you. *Shak.*

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To congratulate.

4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. Col. iv. 2 Tim. iv.

5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace. 1 Thess. v.

6. To meet. *Shak.*

GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.
 There greet in silence, as the dead are wont, And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

2. To weep; written by Spenser *greit*. *Obs.*

GREETED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREET/ER, *n.* One who greets.

GREET/ING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

G R E

GREET/ING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREEZE, *n.* [L. *gressus*.] A step, or flight of steps. *Obs.* [See *Greece*.]

GREF/FIER, *n.* [Fr. See *Graft*.] A registrar, or recorder. *Bp. Hall.*

GRE/GAL, *a.* [L. *grex*.] Pertaining to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA/RIAN, *a.* [See *Gregarious*.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. *Howell.*

GREGA/RIOUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, a herd.]

Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. Cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. Many species of birds are *gregarious*. Rapacious animals are generally not *gregarious*.

GREGA/RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GREGA/RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREGO/RIAN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The *Gregorian* calendar, is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. The *Gregorian* year, is the present year, as reformed by pope Gregory XIII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year. *Encyc.*

GREIT, *v. i.* [Goth. *greitan*.] To lament. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GREITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *geradian*, to prepare; *ge* and *hræde*, ready.] To make ready. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

GRE/MIAL, *a.* [L. *gremium*.] Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*

GRENA/DE, *n.* [Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, Fr. *grenade*, a pomegranate, or grained apple.]

In the art of war, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments. *Encyc.*

GRENADIE/R, *n.* [from Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate tree; so called, it is said, from the cap worn, which resembled the flowers of that tree; or as others alledge, so called from carrying and throwing hand grenades. The latter is the opinion of Lunier.]

1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. Grenadiers are usually tall, active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion. *Encyc.*

2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.

GREN/ATITE, *n.* Staurolite or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talck, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is called also prismatic garnet. *Cyc.*

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GREW, *pret. of grow.*

GREY. [See *Gray*.]

GREY/HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund*.] A tall fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

GRID/DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *greidare*, to heat, singe, scorch.]

A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Port. *id.*; Fr. *crier*; Eng. to cry; Sax. *grædan*; Dan. *græder*; Sw. *gråta*. See *Greet*.]

To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the *griding* sword. *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *Spenser.*

GRID/ELIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. *Dryden.*

GRID/IRON, *n.* [W. *greidiaw*, Ir. *greadam*, to heat, scorch, roast, and iron. See *Griddle*.]

A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIEF, *n.* [D. *grief*, hurt; Fr. *grief*, and *greter*, to oppress; Sp. *agravio*; Norm. *grief*, *gref*, *greve*; L. *gravis*. See *Grave* and *Aggravate*. The sense is pressure or oppression.]

1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience *grief* when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel *grief* at the misfortunes of others.

2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel *grief* when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most poignant *grief*.

3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts.

Who were a *grief* of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxvi.

A foolish son is a *grief* to his father. Prov. xvii.

GRIE/FFUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

GRIE/FSHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*

GRIE/VABLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Obs.* *Gower.*

GRIE/VANCE, *n.* [from *grief*.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of *human* conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of *grievances*.

GRIEVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieten*; Fr. *grever*, to oppress; Sp. *agraviar*, *agravar*; It. *gravare*; L. *gravo*, from *gravis*. See *Grave*.]

1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing *grieves* a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.

2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii.

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.

4. To offend; to displease; to provoke. *Grieve* not the holy Spirit of God. Eph. iv.

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GRIEVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We *grieve* at the loss of friends or property. We *grieve* at the misfortunes of others. We *grieve* for our own misfortunes, follies and vices, as well as for those of our children. It is followed by *at* or *for*.

GRIEVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEVER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIEVING, *ppr.* Giving pain; afflicting.

2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIEVINGLY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shak.*

GRIEVOUS, *a.* [from *grieve*, or *grief*.] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as a *grievous* load of taxes.

2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

Correction is *grievous* to him that forsaketh the way. *Prov. xv.*

3. Causing grief or sorrow.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son. *Gen. xxi.*

4. Distressing.

The famine was very *grievous* in the land. *Gen. xii.*

5. Great; atrocious.

Because their sin is very *grievous*. *Gen. xviii.*

6. Expressing great uneasiness; as a *grievous* complaint.

7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; as *grievous* words. *Prov. xv.*

8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief; as *grievous* wolves. *Acts xx.*

GRIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be *grievously* afflicted.

2. With discontent, ill will or grief. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress or grief.

4. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend *grievously*.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as the *grievousness* of a burden.

2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress; as the *grievousness* of sickness, war or famine.

3. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness; as the *grievousness* of sin or offenses.

GRIF'FON, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*; Sp. *grifo*; It. *griffo*, *griffone*; G. *greif*; Dan. *grif*; D. *griffoen*; L. *gryps*, *gryphus*; Gr. *γρυψ*; W. *gruf*, fierce, bold, a griffon.]

In the natural history of the ancients, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffon is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armour. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture. *Encyc.*

GRIF'FON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, *n.* A small eel; the sand eel.

2. A merry creature. *Swift.*

3. Health. *Obs.*

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GRILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *griller*.] To broil. [Not in use.]

GRILL, *a.* Shaking with cold. *Obs.*

GRIL'LY, *v. t.* To harass. [Not in use.]

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim*, fierce, rough, ferocious; *gram*, raging, fury; *gremian*, to provoke; D. *gram*, angry; *grimmen*, to growl; *grimmig*, grim; *grommen*, to grumble; G. *grimm*, furious, grim; *grimmen*, to rage; *gram*, grief, sorrow; Dan. *grim*, stern, grim, peevish; *gram*, grudging, hating, peevish; W. *gremiau*, to gnash, to snarl, from *rhem*, whence *rhemial*, to mutter. Hence Fr. *grimace*. These words belong probably to the root of L. *fremo*, which has a different prefix, Gr. *βρῆμα*, Eng. *grumble*, *rumble*, Ir. *grim*, war. See Class Rm. No. 11. 13.]

1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; as a *grim* look; a *grim* face; *grim* war. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Ugly; ill looking. *Shak.*

3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.

GRIM-FACED, *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM-GRINNING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance. *Shak.*

GRIM-VISAGED, *a.* Grim-faced.

GRIMA'CE, *n.* [Fr. from *grim*, or its root; Sp. *grimazo*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation or insolence. *Spectator.*

2. An air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMA'CED, *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIMAL'KIN, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *gris*, gray, and *mal'kin*.] The name of an old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma*, Sax. *hrum*, soot; Rabbinic *כרם* soot. Class Rm. No. 21.]

Foul matter; dirt; sully blackness, deeply insinuated. *Shak. Woodward.*

GRIME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt. *Shak.*

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. *Beaum.*

GRIM'LY, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. *Addison.*

2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shak.*

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRIM'Y, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian*; G. *greinen*, *grinsen*; D. *grynen*, *grinzen*; Sw. *grina*; Dan. *griner*. In W. *ysgyrnwg* is a grin or snarl, and *ysgorn*, scorn.]

1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth. *Addison. Watts.*

GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap. [Not in use.]

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

He *grinned* horribly a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

GRIND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ground*. [Sax. *grindan*. This word, if *n* is radical, may be allied to *rend*; if not, it coincides with

grate. See Class Rn. No. 9, to make smooth, as *mollis* in L., allied to *molo*.]

1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.

Take the millstones and *grind* meal. *Is. xlvii.*

We say, to *grind* meal, but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to *grind* corn to meal.

2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. *Dryden.*

3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to *grind* an ax or sythe.

4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to *grind* glass.

5. To rub one against another.

Harsh sounds—and the *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor. *Is. iii.*

7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. *Matt. xxi.*

8. To grate; as *grinding* pains. *Dryden.*

GRIND, *v. t.* To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. *Milton.*

2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as the *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. Corn will not *grind* well before it is dry.

4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass *grinds* smooth.

5. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel *grinds* to a fine edge.

GRINDER, *n.* One that grinds, or moves a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding. *Philips.*

3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth.

4. The teeth in general. *Dryden.*

GRINDING, *ppr.* Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing.

2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

GRINDSTONE, *n.* A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools. *Grindstone*, used by old writers, is obsolete.

GRIN'NER, *n.* [See *Grin*.] One that grins. *Addison.*

GRIN'NING, *ppr.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRIN'NINGLY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n.* The griffon. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb*; G. *griff*. See *Gripe*.] A grasp; a holding fast.

GRIP, *n.* [D. *grop*; Sax. *grop*.] A small ditch or furrow. [Not used in America.]

GRIP, *v. t.* To trench; to drain. [Not used.]

GRIPPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; Goth. *greipan*; D. *grypen*; G. *greifen*; Sw. *gripa*; Dan. *griber*; Fr. *gripper*; Arm. *scraba*, *scrapien*; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape; *grabin*, a clasp; *grabiniau*, to grapple, to scramble. Qu. Sans. *gripan*. These words may be allied in origin to L. *rapio*.]

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1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the

hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers.

- To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.
- To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.
- To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope.*
- To pinch; to press; to compress.
- To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.
- To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as *gripping* poverty.

GRIPPE, *v. i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as a *gripping* miser.

- To feel the colic. *Locke.*
- To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

GRIPPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. *Shak. Dryden.*

- Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*
- Oppression; cruel exactions. *Shak.*
- Affliction; pinching distress; as the *gripe* of poverty.
- In *seamen's language*, 'the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end. *Mar. Dict.*
- Gripes*, in the plural, distress of the bowels; colic.
- Gripes*, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIPPER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIPING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic.

- In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* With a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLE, *a.* [from *gripe*.] Gripping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. *Obs. Spenser.*

- Grasping fast; tenacious. *Obs. Ibid.*

GRIPPLENESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Obs. Bp. Hall.*

GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

GRISAMBER, used by Milton for *ambergris*. *Obs.*

GRISE, *n.* A step, or scale of steps. [L. *gressus*, Sw. *resa*. See *Greece*.] *Obs. Shak.*

- A swine. *Obs.*

GRISSETTE, *n.* *grisette*. [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter. [Not used.] *Sterne.*

GRISKIN, *n.* [See *Grise*.] The spine of a hog. [Not in use.]

GRISLY, *a. s. as z.* [Sax. *grislic*; G. *grass*, *grässlich* and *graus*; W. *ecrys*, dire, shocking, that causes to start, from *rhys*, a rushing; Sax. *agrisan*, to shudder.]

Frightful; horrible; terrible; as *grisly* locks; a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* face; a *grisly* specter; a *grisly* bear. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.*

GRISONS, *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist*; Eth. ἄλῃ *cha-*

rats, to grind, coinciding with Heb. Ch. גרן. Class Rd. No. 60. 58. &c.]

- Properly, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in common usage, it signifies corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store.

Tusser.

- Supply; provision.

Swift.

- Profit; gain; [as in Latin *emolumentum*, from *molo*, to grind;] in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

GROANFUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

Spenser.

Among seamen, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

Mar. Dict.

GROOM, *n.* [Pers. *گرم* *garma*, a keeper of horses. Qu. Flemish or old D. *grom*, a boy.]

1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant.

2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

3. In *England*, an officer of the king's household; as the *groom* of the chamber; *groom* of the stole or wardrobe.

4. *Groom* for *groom*, in *bridegroom*, is a palpable mistake.

GROOVE, *n.* *groov*. [Ice. *groof*; Sw. *gropp*; but it is merely a variation of *grave*. See *Grave* and *Grip*.]

1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among *joiners*, a channel in the edge of a molding, style or rail.

2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa*.] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOVER, *n.* A miner. [Local.]

GROOVING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GROPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian*, *grapian*; G. *grabbeln*, *greifen*; D. *grypen*, *grabbelen*; Dan. *griber*, to gripe, to grope; Sw. *grubla*, Dan. *grubler*, to search. The sense is to feel or to catch with the hand.]

1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling.

We *grobe* for the wall like the blind. Is.

ix. The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grobe* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life.

Buckminster.

2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

GROPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark. We *groped* our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pan to *grobe*. Swift.

GRO'PER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GRO'PING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GROSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It. Port. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*, *grosero*; L. *crassus*; a dialectical variation of *great*.]

1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent; as a *gross* man; a *gross* body.

2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate; as *gross* sculpture. Wotton.

3. Coarse, in a figurative sense; rough; mean; particularly, vulgar; obscene; indelicate; as *gross* language; *gross* jests.

4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine*; as wood or stone of a *gross* grain.

5. Impure; unrefined; as *gross* sensuality.

6. Great; palpable; as a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

7. Coarse; large; not delicate; as *gross* features.

8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined

or pure; as a *gross* medium of sight;

gross air; *gross* elements. Bacon. Pope.

9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as *gross* corruptions; *gross* vices.

10. Stupid; dull.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.

Milton.

11. Whole; entire; as the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts.

GROSS, *n.* The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as the *gross* of the people. [We now use *bulk*.] Addison.

2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as a *gross* of bottles. It never has the plural form. We say, *five gross* or *ten gross*.

In the *gross*, in *gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together. By the *gross*, in a like sense.

Gross weight, is the weight of merchandize or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained, for which an allowance is to be made of tare and tret. This being deducted, the remainder or real weight is denominated *net* or *net weight*. *Gross weight* has lately been abolished in Connecticut by statute, May, 1827.

In English law, a *villain in gross*, was one who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferrable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another. Blackstone.

Advowson in gross, an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner. Blackstone.

Common in gross, is common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land. Blackstone.

GROSSBEAK, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Loxia*, of several species. The bill is convex above and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name.

GROSS-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid. Milton.

GROSSLY, *adv.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is *grossly* pulverized.

2. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this affair has been *grossly* misrepresented.

3. Greatly; shamefully; as *grossly* criminal.

4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy; as language *grossly* vulgar.

5. Without art or skill.

GROSSNESS, *n.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; applied to animal bodies.

2. Thickness; spissitude; density; as the *grossness* of vapors.

3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as the *grossness* of language; the *grossness* of wit.

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy. Dwight.

4. Greatness; enormity; as the *grossness* of vice.

GROSS'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as *grossular* garnet.

GROSS'ULAR, *n.* A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green color. [supra.]

GROT, } [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; Sp. *grotto*; G. and Port. *gruta*; G. and Dan. *grotte*; D. *grot*; Sax. *grut*. *Grotta* is not used.]

1. A large cave or den; a subterranean cavern, and primarily, a natural cave or rent in the earth, or such as is formed by a current of water, or an earthquake.

Pope. Prior. Dryden.

2. A cave for coolness and refreshment.

GROTESQUE, } [Fr. *grotesque*; Sp. *grotesco*; It. *grottesca*; from *grotto*.]

Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; resembling the figures found in the subterranean apartments in the ancient ruins at Rome; applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as *grotesque* painting; *grotesque* design. Dryden.

GROTESQUE, } Whimsical figures or *grotesque*, } *n.* scenery.

GROTESQUELY, } In a fantastical manner.

GROTESK'LY, } *a.*

GROUND, *n.* [Sax. G. Dan. Sw. *grund*; D. *grond*; Russ. *grunt*. This word may be the Ir. *grian*, ground, bottom of a river or lake, from *grean*, W. *graeon*, gravel. See *Grain*. It seems primarily to denote the gravelly bottom of a river or lake, or of the sea, which shows the appropriate sense of the verb to *ground*, as used by seamen.]

1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. We apply *ground* to soil, sand or gravel indifferently, but never apply it to the whole mass of the earth or globe, nor to any portion of it when removed. We never say a shovel full or a load of *ground*. We say *under ground*, but not *under earth*; and we speak of the globe as divided into *land* and *water*, not into *ground* and *water*. Yet *ground*, *earth* and *land* are often used synonymously. We say, the produce or fruits of the *ground*, of the *earth*, or of *land*. The water overflows the *low ground*, or the *low land*.

There was not a man to till the *ground*.

Gen. ii.

The *ground* shall give its increase. Zech.

viii.

The fire ran along on the *ground*. Ex. ix.

2. Region; territory; as *Egyptian ground*; *British ground*; *heavenly ground*.

Milton.

3. Land; estate; possession. Thy next design is on thy neighbor's *grounds*.

Dryden.

4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement.

Dagon had fallen on his face to the *ground*.

1 Sam. v.

5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. This argument stands on defensible *ground*. Hence,

6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. He stated the *grounds* of his complaint.

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness. Sidney.

7. First principles; as the *grounds* of religion. Milton.

8. In painting, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original color,

and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation; as crimson on a white *ground*. *Encyc.*

9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental. *Hakewill.*

10. *Grounds*, plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as coffee *grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

On that *ground*, I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

12. In *etching*, a gummy composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where the ground is opened with the point of a needle. *Encyc.*

13. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the *ground*.

14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. *Busby.*

15. The foil to set a thing off. *Obs. Shak.*

16. Formerly, the pit of a play house. *B. Jonson.*

To *gain ground*, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground*. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy. Hence,

2. To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion *gains ground*.

To *lose ground*, to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence,

2. To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.

To *give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.

To *get ground*, and to *gather ground*, are seldom used.

GROUND, *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground.

2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason or principle; as arguments *grounded* on reason; faith *grounded* on scriptural evidence.

3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly. Being rooted and *grounded* in love. Eph. iii.

GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, *pref.* and *pp.* of *grind*.

GROUND'AGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for standing in port. *Blount.*

GROUND'-ANGLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-BAIT, *n.* Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water. *Walton.*

GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the second floor from the ground the *first floor*.

GROUND'-IVY, *n.* A well known plant, the *Glechoma hederacea*; called also *ale-hoof* and *gill*.

GROUND'LESS, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as *groundless* fear.

2. Not authorized; false; as a *groundless* report or assertion.

GROUND'LESSLY, *a.* Without reason or cause; without authority for support. *Boyle.*

GROUND'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason or authority for support. *Tillotson.*

GROUND'LING, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low vulgar person. *Shak.*

GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Ascham.*

GROUND'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *Arachis*, a native of South America.

GROUND'-OAK, *n.* A sapling of oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of *Teucrium* or *germander*; said to be so called from its resinous smell. *Encyc. Hill.*

GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *architecture*, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Harris.*

GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* The ground on which a building is placed.

2. The *ichnography* of a building. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. *Johnson.*

GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground; a lower room. *Taiter.*

GROUND'SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Senecio*, of several species.

GROUND'SEL, *n.* [*ground*, and *Sax. syll.* basis, allied probably to *L. sella*, that which is set. See *Sill.*]

The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly called a *sill*.

GROUND'-TACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GROUND'WORK, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.

2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. *Dryden.*

3. First principle; original reason. *Dryden.*

GRÖUP, *n.* [*It. groppo*, a knot, a bunch; *Fr. groupe*; *Sp. grupo*. It is radically the same word as *croup*, *crupper*, *rump*; *W. grab*, a cluster, a *grape*.]

1. A cluster, crowd or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; as a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles.

2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts or other things which have some relation to each other.

GRÖUP, *v. t.* [*Fr. grouper*.] To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

GRÖUP'ED, *pp.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GRÖUP'ED, *pp.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GRÖUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage. *Cyc.*

GRÖUP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n. gros.* [*Pers. خروس goros*, gros, a cock.]

A heath-cock or cock of the wood, a fowl of the genus *Tetrao*. The name is given to several species, forming a particular division of the genus; such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, &c.

GROUT, *n.* [*Sax. grut*. See *Groat*.] Coarse meal; pollard. *Johnson.*

2. A kind of wild apple.

3. A thin coarse mortar. *Warner.*

4. That which purges off.

GROVE, *n.* [*Sax. graf*, *graf*, a grave, a cave, a *grove*; *Goth. groba*; from cutting an avenue, or from the resemblance of an avenue to a channel.]

1. In *gardening*, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open, when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close, when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds. *Encyc.*

2. A wood of small extent. In America, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden, but only to a wood of small extent and not to a forest.

3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.

Tall *groves* of masts arose in beauteous pride. *Trumbull.*

GROVE'EL, *v. i.* *grov'l*. [*Ice. grova*; *Chaucer, groff*, flat on the ground or face; *Scot. on groufe*; allied to *grope*, which see.]

1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*

To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Milton.*

2. To be low or mean; as *groveling* sense; *groveling* thoughts. *Dryden. Addison.*

GROVELER, *n.* One who *grovels*; an abject wretch.

GROVELING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving on the ground.

2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GROVY, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GROW, *v. i.* *pret. grew*; *pp. grown*. [*Sax. growan*; *D. groeyen*; *Dan. groer*; *Sw. gro*; a contracted word; *W. croiau*, *crythu*, to grow, to swell. This is probably the same word as *L. cresco*, *Russ. rastu*, *rostu*, a dialectical variation of *crodi* or *godh*. The French *croitre*, and *Eng. increase*, retain the final consonant.]

1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter, through ducts and secreting organs, as animal and vegetable bodies; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. Thus, a plant *grows* from a seed to a shrub or tree, and a human being *grows* from a fetus to a man.

- He causeth the grass to *grow* for cattle. *Ps.*
 2. To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat *grows* in most parts of the world; rice *grows* only in warm climates.
 3. To increase; to be augmented; to wax; as, a body *grows* larger by inflation or distension; intemperance is a *growing* evil.
 4. To advance; to improve; to make progress; as, to *grow* in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is *growing* in reputation.
 5. To advance; to extend. His reputation is *growing*.
 6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he *grows* more skillful, or more prudent. Let not vice *grow* to a habit, or into a habit.
 7. To come forward; to advance. [*Not much used.*] Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles.*
 8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* poor; to *grow* rich.
 9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. Lax morals may *grow* from errors in opinion.
 10. To accrue; to come. Why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the kings. *Ezra iv.*
 11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.
To grow out of, to issue from; as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem. These have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *Federalist, Hamilton.*
To grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.
To grow up, } To close and adhere;
To grow together, } to become united by growth; as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.
Grow, signifies properly to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less. Marriages *grow* less frequent. *Paley.*
 [*To grow less*, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be *to become less*.]
 GROW, *v. t.* To produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern abusive use of *grow*, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the British use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard *grow* used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.]
 GROWER, *n.* One who grows; that which increases.
 2. In *English use*, one who raises or produces.
 GROWING, *ppr.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.
 GROWL, *v. i.* [*Gr. γρῶν, a grunting; Flemish grollen. Junius. D. krollen, to caterwaul.*]
 To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound. *Gay.*
 GROWL, *v. t.* To express by growling. *Thomson.*
 GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.
 GROWLER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.
 GROWLING, *ppr.* Grumbling; snarling.

- GROWN, *pp.* of *grow*. Advanced; increased in growth.
 2. Having arrived at full size or stature; as a *grown* woman. *Locke.*
Grown over, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.
 GROWSE, *v. i.* [*Sax. agrisan.*] To shiver; to have chills. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*
 GROWTH, *n.* The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In *plants*, vegetation. We speak of slow *growth* and rapid *growth*; of early *growth*; late *growth* and full *growth*.
 2. Product; produce; that which has grown; as a fine *growth* of wood.
 3. Production; any thing produced; as a poem of *English growth*. *Dryden.*
 4. Increase in number, bulk or frequency. *Johnson.*
 5. Increase in extent or prevalence; as the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of vice.
 6. Advancement; progress; improvement; as *growth* in grace or piety.
 GROWTH/HEAD, } [*probably gross or*
 GROWTH/NOL, } [*great-head.*]
 1. A kind of fish. *Jinsworth.*
 2. A lazy person; a lubber. *Obs. Tusser.*
 GRUB, *v. i.* [*Goth. graban. See Grave.*] The primary sense is probably to *rub*, to rake, *scrape* or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching. *Russ. grebu*, to rake, to row; *greben*, a comb; *grob*, a grave; *grobli*, a ditch.] To dig; to be occupied in digging.
 GRUB, *v. t.* To dig; mostly followed by *up*. *To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to *grub up* trees, rushes or sedge.
 GRUB, *n.* [*from the Verb.*] A small worm; particularly, a hexaped or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle, which is transformed into a winged insect.
 2. A short thick man; a dwarf, in contempt. *Carew.*
 GRUB/BER, *n.* One who grubs up shrubs, &c.
 GRUB/BING-HOE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c. by the roots; a mattock; called also a *grub-ar*.
 GRUB/BLE, *v. i.* [*G. grübeln. See Grovel and Grabble.*]
 To feel in the dark; to grovel. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*
 GRUB/STREET, *n.* Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as a *Grub-street* poem. *Johnson.*
 GRUDGE, *v. t.* [*W. grog, a broken rumbling noise; grugaç, a murmur, and, as a verb, to murmur; griogaçu, to grumble; from the root of rhuctaw, to grunt or grumble; rhuc, a grunt, what is rough; L. rugio; Scot. gruch, to grudge, to repine; Gr. γρῶν. We see the primary sense is to grumble, and this from the root of rough.*]
 1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.

- 'Tis not in thee
 To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
 I have often heard the presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*
 It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, *grudge* us for *grudge* to us.
 2. To give or take unwillingly. Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*
 They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*
 GRUDGE, *v. i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*
 2. To be unwilling or reluctant. *Grudge* not to serve your country.
 3. To be envious. *Grudge* not one against another. *James v.*
 4. To wish in secret. [*Not used nor proper.*]
 5. To feel compunction; to grieve. [*Not in use.*]
 GRUDGE, *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; hatred; as an old *grudge*. *B. Jonson.*
 2. Unwillingness to benefit.
 3. Remorse of conscience. *Obs.*
 GRUDGE/ONS, *n. plu.* Coarse meal. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*
 GRUDGE/ER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.
 GRUDGE/ING, *pp.* Envy; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.
 GRUDGE/ING, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.
 2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire. *Dryden.*
 He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Obs. Dryden.*
 3. A symptom of disease. [*Not in use.*] *Jackson.*
 GRUDGE/INGLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give *grudgingly*.
 GRUEL, *n.* [*Fr. gruau; W. grual.*] A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats or maize.
 GRUFF, *a.* [*D. grof; G. grob; Dan. grov; Sw. grof; W. gruf, a griffon, one fierce and bold.*]
 Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh. *Addison.*
 GRUFF/LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly. —And *gruffly* looked the god. *Dryden.*
 GRUFF/NESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance; sternness.
 GRUM, *a.* [*Dan. grum, cruel, fierce, peevish; Sw. grym, id.; Dan. gremmer, to mourn; W. grom, growling, surly; grymian, to grumble.*]
 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as a *grum* voice.
 GRUM/BLE, *v. i.* [*D. grommelen, grommen; Sax. grymetan; Dan. gremmer; Fr. grommeler; W. grymial, to grumble; Russ. grom, a loud noise, thunder; gremlyu, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Arm. grommellat; Ir. cruim, thunder; probably from the root of rumble; Heb. Ch. Syr. ܕܝܪ to roar, murmur, thunder; Sax. reo-*

mian, hremman, to scream. Class Rm. No. 11. 13.]

1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still grumbles that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl; as a lion *grumbling* over his prey.

3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as *grumbling* thunder; a *grumbling* storm. [In this sense, *rumble* is generally used.]

GRUMBLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING, *ppr.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUMBLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUMBLINGLY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*; It. and Sp. *grumo*.]

A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRUMOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted; as *grumous* blood.

GRUMOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concreted. *Wiseman.*

GRUND'SEL, *n.* [See *Groundsel*.] *Milton.*

GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter*; G. *grunzen*; Sax. *grunan*; Fr. *grogner*; Arm. *grondal*; L. *grunio*; Sp. *grunir*; It. *grugnire*. See

Heb. Ch. Sam. גר, Ar. ن to cry out, to murmur. Class Rn. No. 4.]

To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound. *Swift. Shak.*

GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRUNTER, *n.* One that grunts.

2. A fish of the gurnard kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRUNTING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNTING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNT'LE, *v. i.* To grunt. [Not much used.]

GRUNT'LING, *n.* A young hog.

GRUTCH, for *grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GRY, *n.* [Gr. γρυ. A measure containing one tenth of a line. *Locke.*

2. Any thing very small or of little value. [Not much used.]

GRYPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites*; Gr. γρυφίτης, hooked.]

Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider towards the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked. *Encyc.*

GUAIAECUM, *n.* *gua'cum*. Lignum vitæ, or pock wood; a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous and resinous. The resin of this tree, or gum guaiacum, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine as a stimulant. *Encyc.*

GU'ANA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.

GUANACO, *n.* The lama, or camel of South America, in a wild state.

GUANO, *n.* A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure. *Cuvier.*

GU'ARA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *Tantalus ruber*, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red. *Ure.*

GUARANTEE, *n.* A warrantor. [See *Guaranty*, the noun.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GUAR'ANTIED, *pp. gar'antied*. Warranted. [See the Verb.]

GUAR'ANTOR, *n. gar'antor*. A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

GUAR'ANTY, *v. t. gar'anty*. [Fr. *garantir*; It. *guarentire*; Arm. *goaranti*; W. *gwarant*, from *guar*, secure, smooth, or rather from *guara*, to fend, to fence, the root of *guard*, that is, to drive off, to hold off, to stop; D. *waaren*, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. *werian*, to defend; Eng. to *ward*; allied to *warren*, &c. See *Warrant*.]

1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, to *guaranty* the execution of a treaty. *Madison. Hamilton.*

2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events, as claims, rights or possessions. Thus in the treaty of 1778, France *guarantied* to the United States their liberty, sovereignty and independence, and their possessions; and the United States *guarantied* to France its possessions in America.

The United States shall *guaranty* to every state in the Union a republican form of government. *Const. of U. States.*

3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

[Note. This verb, whether written *guaranty* or *guarantee*, forms an awkward participle of the present tense; and we cannot relish either *guarantying* or *guaranteeing*. With the accent on the first syllable, as now pronounced, it seems expedient to drop the *y* in the participle, and write *guaranting*.]

GUAR'ANTY, *n. gar'anty*. [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia*; Arm. *goarand*; Ir. *barranta*; W. *gwarant*.]

1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed. We say, a clause of *guaranty* in a treaty. *Hamilton.*

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; written also *guarantee*.

GUARD, *v. t. gard*. [Fr. *garder*; Sp. and Port. *guardar*; It. *guardare*, to keep, preserve, defend; also, to look, to behold; Basque, *gordi*; W. *guara*, to fend or guard, to fence, to play. The primary sense is to strike, strike back, repel, beat down, or to turn back or stop; hence, to keep or defend, as by repelling assault or danger. The sense of seeing, looking, is secondary, from the sense of *guarding*, and

we retain a similar application of the root of this word in *beware*; or it is from the sense of reaching, or casting the eye, or from turning the head. This is the English to *ward*. In W. *gwar* is secure, mild, placid, that is, set, fixed, held. It seems to be allied to G. *wahr*, true, L. *verus*; *wahren*, to keep, to last, to hold out; *bewahren*, to keep or preserve; *bewähren*, to verify, to confirm; D. *waar*, true; *waaren*, to keep, preserve, indemnify; *waarande*, a warren, and *guaranty*; *waarison*, a garrison; Dan. *vær*, wary, vigilant, watching; Eng. *ware*, *aware*; Dan. *værger*, to guard, defend, maintain; *var*, a guard or watch, *wares*, merchandize; *varer*, to keep, last, endure; Sw. *vara*, to watch, and to be, to exist; Dan. *verer*, to be; Sax. *warian*, *werian*, to guard, to defend, to be *wary*. The sense of *existing* implies extension or continuance. See *Regard* and *Reverend*.]

1. To secure against injury, loss or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. We *guard* a city by walls and forts. A harbor is *guarded* by ships, booms or batteries. Innocence should be *guarded* by prudence and piety. Let observation and experience *guard* us against temptations to vice.

2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*

3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to guard a general on a journey; to guard the baggage of an army.

4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments. *Shak.*

5. To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson.*

GUARD, *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety. *Guard* against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUARD, *n.* [Fr. *garde*; Sp. *guarda*; It. *guardia*; Eng. *ward*.]

1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss or attack.

2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their *guards* to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's *guard*.

4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your *guard*. Temerity puts a man off his *guard*.

5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.

7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense.

8. An ornamental lace, hem or border. *Obs.*

Advanced *guard*, } in military affairs, a body

Van *guard*, } of troops, either horse or

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foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.

Rear guard, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.

Life guard, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.

GUARD-BOAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. *Mar. Dict.*

GUARD-CHAMBER, *n.* A guard-room. 1 Kings xiv.

GUARD-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUARD-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and to receive impressed seamen.

GUARD-ABLE, *a.* That may be protected. *Sir A. Williams.*

GUARD-AGE, *n.* Wardship. *Obs. Shak.*

GUARD-ANT, *a.* Acting as guardian. *Obs.* 2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.

GUARD-ED, *pp.* Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defense.

2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. He was *guarded* in his expressions.

3. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded*.

GUARD-EDLY, *adv.* With circumspection.

GUARD-EDNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

GUARD-ER, *n.* One that guards.

GUARD-FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.

GUARD-IAN, *n.* [from *guard*; Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian*.]

1. A warden; one who guards, preserves or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for preservation from injury.

2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan who is a minor, or of any person who is not of sufficient discretion to manage his own concerns. The person committed to the care of a guardian is called his *ward*.

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is entrusted, during the vacancy of the see.

GUARD-IAN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as a guardian angel; guardian care.

GUARD-IANESS, *n.* A female guardian. [Not in use.] *Beaum.*

GUARD-IANSHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

GUARD-ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.

GUARD-LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense. *Waller.*

GUARD-SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [Little used.] *Swift.*

GUA-RISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *guerir*.] To heal. *Obs. Spenser.*

GUAVA, *n.* An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus *Psidium*. It is of two species, or rather varieties, the pyriferum or white guava, and pomiferum or red guava. The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it re-

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sembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly. *Encyc.*

GU-BERNATE, *v. t.* [L. *gubernare*.] To govern. [Not used.]

GU-BERNATION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio*. See *Govern*.]

Government; rule; direction. [Little used.] *Watts.*

GU-BERNATIVE, *a.* Governing. *Chaucer.*

GU-BERNATO-RIAL, *a.* [L. *gubernator*.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

GUD-GEON, *n.* *gud'jin*. [Fr. *goujon*.] A small fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, a fish easily caught, and hence,

2. A person easily cheated or ensnared. *Swift.*

3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage. *Shak.*

4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns. *Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby or rock fish.

GUELF, *n.* The Guelfs, so called from **GUELPH**, *n.* the name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Gibelines. *J. Adams.*

GUER-DON, *n.* *ger'don*. [Fr. from the same root as *reward*, Norm. *regarde*.]

A reward; requital; recompense; in a good or bad sense. *Obs. Spenser. Milton.*

GUER-DON, *v. t.* To reward. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

GUER-DONLESS, *a.* Unrecompensed. *Obs. Chaucer.*

GUESS, *v. t. ges*. [D. *giessen*; Sw. *giissa*; Ir. *geasam*; Dan. *giæller*. It coincides with *cast*, like the L. *conjectio*; for in Danish, *giæller* is to guess, and *giel-huus* is a casting-house or foundry, *gyder*, to pour out. Hence we see that this is the G. *giessen*, to pour, cast or found, Eng. to *gush*. In Russ. *gadayu* is to guess, and *kidayu*, to

cast. Ar. *ع*; *ج* to divine or guess.

Class Gs. No. 31. See also Class Gd. The sense is to *cast*, that is, to throw together circumstances, or to *cast* forward in mind.]

1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge at random, either of a present unknown fact, or of a future fact.

First, if thou caust, the harder reason *guess*. *Pope.*

2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. From slight circumstances or occasional expressions, we *guess* an author's meaning.

3. To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must *guess* at it.

GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.

A poet must confess
His arts like physic, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

GUESS-ED, *pp.* Conjectured; divined.

GUESS-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing. *Pope.*

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GUESS-ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion.

GUESS-INGLY, *adv.* By way of conjecture. *Shak.*

GUEST, *n. gest*. [Sax. *gest*; G. D. *gast*; Dan. *giest*; Sw. *gäst*; W. *gwæst*, a going out, a visit, an inn, a lodging; also, to visit, to be a guest; *gwes*, a going; Russ. *gost*, a guest. This is the Latin *visito*, Eng. *visit*, with the Celtic prefix. See Owen's Welsh Dictionary.]

1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, either for a night or for a longer time. *Sidney.*

2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise. The wedding was furnished with *guests*. *Matt. xxii.*

GUEST-CHAMBER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. *Mark xiv.*

GUEST-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest. *Chapman.*

GUEST-ROPE, *n.* A rope to tow with, **GUESS-ROPE**, *n.* or to make fast a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

GUEST-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

GUGGLE. [See *Gurgle*.]

GUHR, *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre. *Nicholson. Cleveland.*

GUIDABLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel. *Sprat.*

GUIDAGE, *n.* [See *Guide*.] The reward given to a guide for services. [Little used.]

GUIDANCE, *n.* [See *Guide*.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the *guidance* of age and wisdom.

GUIDE, *v. t. gide*. [Fr. *guider*; It. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*, to guide; *guia*, a guide, and in seamen's language, a *guy*; Port. *id.* See Class Gd. No. 17. 53.]

1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveler, who is not acquainted with the road or course.

The meek will be *guide* in judgment. *Ps. xxv.*

2. To direct; to order.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. *Ps. cxii.*

3. To influence; to give direction to. Men are *guided* by their interest, or supposed interest.

4. To instruct and direct. Let parents *guide* their children to virtue, dignity and happiness.

5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v.

GUIDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide*; It. *guida*; Sp. *guia*.]

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. The army followed the *guide*. The traveler may be deceived by his *guide*.

2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life. *Pope.*

He will be our *guide*, even unto death. Ps. xlviii.

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best *guides*.

GUIDED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDELESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. *Dryden.*

GUIDEPOST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way.

GUIDER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs. *South.*

GUIDING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUIDON, *n.* [Fr.] The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer. *Lunier. Encyc.*

GUILD, *n.* *gild.* [Sax. *geld*, *gield*, *gild* or *gyld*; D. *gild*; G. *gilde*; so called, it is said, from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay, because each member of the society was to pay something towards the charge and support of the company.]

In England, a society, fraternity or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce. The merchant-guilds of our ancestors, answer to our modern corporations. They were licensed by the king, and governed by laws and orders of their own. Hence the name *Guild-hall*, the great court of judicature in London. *Cowel. Encyc.*

GUILD'ABLE, *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*

GUILDER, *n.* [See *Gilder*.]

GUILE, *n.* *gile.* [Qu. Old French *guille* or *gille*. It may be the Celtic form of Eng. *wile*. See Ethiopic, Cast. col. 533.]

Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; usually in a bad sense.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*. John i.

GUILE, *v. t.* To disguise craftily. *Obs. Spenser.*

GUILEFUL, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as a *guileful* person. *Shak.*

2. Treacherous; deceitful.

3. Intended to deceive; as *guileful* words.

GUILEFULLY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

GUILEFULNESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery. *Sherwood.*

GUILELESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILELESSNESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUILER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

GUIL/EMOT, *n.* [from the Welsh *gwil-awg*, whirling about.]

A water fowl of the genus *Colymbus*, and order of *ansers*. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia and America.

GUIL/LOTIN, *n.* [Fr. from the name of the inventor.]

An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIL/LOTIN, *v. t.* To behead with the guillotin.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, *n.* *gilt.* [Sax. *gylt*, a crime, and a debt, connected with *gyldan*, to pay; or it is from the root of D. and G. *schuld*, Dan. *skyld*, a debt, fault, guilt. See *Shall*, *Should*. If the word is from *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay, it denotes a debt contracted by an offense, a fine, and thence came the present signification.]

1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a wilful or intentional violation of a known law, or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists, as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt therefore implies both criminality and liahleness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.

2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

3. Crime; offense. *Shak.*

GUILT'ILY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently. *Shak.*

GUILT'INESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. *Sidney.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless*, that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx.

2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

But from the mountain's grassy side
A *guiltless* feast I bring. *Goldsmith.*

GUILT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESSNESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime. *Sidney.*

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt. *Beaum.*

GUILT'Y, *a.* *gilt'y.* [Sax. *gyltig*.] Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect, being liable to punishment; not innocent. It may be followed by *of*; as, to be *guilty* of theft or arson.

Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife. *Dryden.*

2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as a *guilty* world.

3. Conscious. *B. Jonson.*

In Scripture, to be *guilty* of death, is to have committed a crime which deserves death. Matt. xxvi.

To be *guilty* of the body and blood of Christ, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper. 1 Cor. xi.

GUIN'EA, *n.* *gin'ny.* [from *Guinea*, in Africa, which abounds with gold.]

Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain of

the value of twenty one shillings sterling, equal to \$4.66 $\frac{1}{2}$, American money.

GUIN'EA-DROPPER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUIN'EA-HEN, *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind of colored fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots. *Encyc.*

GUIN'EA-PEPPER, *n.* A plant, the *Cap-sicum*. The pods of some species are used for pickles.

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In zoology, a quadruped of the genus *Cavia* or cavy, found in Brazil. It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, variegated with spots of orange and black.

GUIN'IAD, *n.* [W. *gwen*, *gwyn*, white.]

GWIN'IAD, *n.* The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind, found in many lakes in Europe and in Hudson's bay. It is gregarious, and may be taken in vast numbers at a draught. *Encyc. Pennant.*

GUISE, *n.* *gize.* [Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*, way, manner; Arm. *guis*, *giz*; W. *guez*, order, shape; Sax. *wise*; Eng. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *guizen*, to beguile.]

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the *guise* of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the *guise* of religion.

That love which is without dissimulation, wears not the *guise* of modern liberality. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem. *Milton.*

3. Custom; mode; practice.

The swain replied, it never was our *guise*,
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

GUISER, *n.* *gi'zer.* A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. *Eng.*

GUIT'AR, *n.* *git'ar.* [Fr. *guitare*; It. *chitarra*; Sp. Port. *guitarra*; L. *cithara*; Gr. *xythara*.]

A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men. *Encyc.*

GU'LA, *n.* An ogee or wavy member in a building; the cymatium.

GU'LAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose; the breast and belly white; the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland. *Pennant.*

GULCH, *n.* [D. *gulzig*, greedy.] A glutton; a swallowing or devouring. [Not used.]

GULCH, *v. t.* To swallow greedily. [Not used.]

GULES, *n.* [Fr. *gucules*, red.] In heraldry, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation or hardness. *Encyc.*

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; It. Sp. Port. *golfo*; Arm. *golf*; D. *golf*; Gr. *xeiros*.]

1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay; as the *gulf* of Mexico; the *gulf* of Venice; the *gulf* of Finland. A *gulf* and a *bay* differ only in extent. We apply *bay* to a large or small

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recess of the sea, as the bay of Biscay, the bay of Fundy; but *gulf* is applied only to a large extent of water.

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as the *gulf* of Avernus. *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. *Spenser.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shak.*

GULF-INDENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays. *J. Barlow.*

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as a *gulfy* sea.

GULL, *v. t.* [*D. kullen*; Old Fr. *guiller*; allied probably to *cully*.]

To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gulf'd* into rebellion, armed.

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Dryden.*

2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [*W. gwyllan*; Corn. *gullan*.]

A marine fowl of the genus *Larus*, and order of ansers. There are several species. *Encyc.*

GULL-CATCHER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

GULL'ED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULL'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.

GULL'ERY, *n.* Cheat. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

GUL'LET, *n.* [*Fr. goulet, goulot*, from *L. gula*; Russ. *chailo*; Sans. *gola*.]

The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.

2. A stream or lake. [*Not used.*] *Heylin.*

GUL'LIED, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULL'ISH, *n.* Foolish; stupid. [*Not in use.*]

GULL'ISHNESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. [*Not in use.*]

GUL'LY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water.

New England. Mitford. Hawkesworth.

GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*

GUL'LY, *v. i.* To run with noise. [*Not in use.*]

GUL'LYHOLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer. *Johnson.*

GULOS'ITY, *n.* [*L. gulosus*, from *gula*, the gullet.]

Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GULP, *v. t.* [*D. gulpen*; Dan. *gulper*.] To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts.

Gay.

To *gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

2. A disgorging.

GULPH. [*See Gulf.*]

GUM, *n.* [*Sax. goma*. See the next word.] The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [*Sax. goma*; *L. gummi*; *D. gom*; *Sp. goma*; *It. gomma*; *Fr. gomme*; *Gr. γόμμη*; Russ. *kamed*. See Class Gm. No. 12. 29.]

The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of

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trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and conglutates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of gum to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal, gum-sandarach, gum-aminoniac, and others. The true gums are gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum and cherry trees, &c. *Nicholson. Hooper.*

Gum-elastic, or Elastic-gum, [*caoutchouc*,] is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic, and is used for bottles, surgical instruments, &c. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

GUM, *v. t.* To smear with gum.

2. To unite by a viscous substance.

GUM-AR'ABIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GUM'BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.

GUM'LAC, *n.* The produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*, in Assam, a country bordering on Tibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [*See Lac.*] *Nicholson.*

GUM-RESIN, *n.* [*See Resin.*] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and an extractive matter, which has been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, assa-fetida, aloes, myrrh, and gum-ammoniac. *Fourcroy.*

Gum-resins are natural combinations of gum and resin. *Webster's Manual.*

Gum-resins are composed of a gum or extractive matter, and a body intermediate between oil and resin; to which last they owe their peculiar properties. *Thomson.*

GUM-SEN'EGAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa.

GUM-TRAG'ACANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece. *Encyc.*

GUM'MINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

2. Accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*

GUMMOS'ITY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*

GUM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Woodward.*

GUM'MY, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

2. Productive of gum. *Raleigh. Milton.*

3. Covered with gum or viscous matter. *Dryden.*

GUMP, *n.* [*Dan. and Sw. gump*, the rump of a fowl.] A foolish person; a dolt. [*Vulgar.*]

GUMPT'ION, *n.* [*Sax. gymene*, care; *gyman*, to observe or be careful.] Care; skill; understanding. [*Vulgar.*]

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GUN, *n.* [*W. gun*; Corn. *gun*.] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called cannon; and the smaller species are called muskets, carbines, fowling pieces, &c. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a gun.

GUN, *v. i.* To shoot. *Obs.*

GUN'-BARREL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN'BOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'-CARRIAGE, *n.* A wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUN'NEL. [*See Gunwale.*]

GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery. The gunner of a ship of war has the charge of the ammunition and artillery, and his duty is to keep the latter in good order, and to teach the men the exercise of the guns. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'NERY, *n.* The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like. Gunnery is founded on the science of projectiles.

GUN'NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

GUN'POWDER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.

GUN'ROOM, *n.* In ships, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as a gunshot wound.

GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.

GUN'SMITHERY, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUN'STONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot. *Shak.*

GUN'TACKLE, *n.* The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea. The tackles are pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN'WALE, } The upper edge of a ship's
GUN'NEL, } " side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

GURGE, *n.* [*Li. gurgis*; *It. gorgo*.] A whirlpool. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not in use.*]

GUR'GION, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [Not used.]

Hollinshead.

GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare*, from *gorgo*, the throat, *gorgo*, a whirlpool, *L. gurgus*. See *Gargle*, which seems to be of the same family, or the same word differently applied.]

To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.

Pure *gurgling* fills the lonely desert trace.

Young.

GURG'LING, *ppr.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.

GUR'HOFITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

Cleveland.

GUR'NARD, *n.* [Ir. *guirnead*; *W. pen-gernyn*, Corn. *pengarn*, horn-head or iron-head.]

A fish of several species, of the genus *Trigla*. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates, and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills.

Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.

GUR'RAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India muslin.

GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim*; *G. giessen*; or *D. guden* or *kussen*. See *Guess*.]

1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; as, blood *gushes* from a vein in venesection.

Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters *gushed* out. *Ps. lxxviii.*

2. To flow copiously. Tears *gushed* from her eyes.

GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion.

The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted.

Harvey.

GUSH'ING, *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as *gushing* waters.

2. Emitting copiously; as *gushing* eyes.

Pope.

GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, a foh, a bracket, a *gusset*, as if from *gousse*, a cod, husk or shell. But in *W. cwysed* is a gore or *gusset*, from *cwys*, a furrow.]

A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus*, It. *Sp. gusto*, Fr. *gout*, taste; *L. gusto*, *G. kosten*, *W. cwaethu*, to taste; *Gr. γεωω*, a contracted word, for it has *γεωω*, taste; *W. cwaeth*, id.]

1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. More generally, the pleasure of tasting; relish.

Tillotson.

2. Sensual enjoyment.

Where love is duty on the female side, On theirs, mere sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification. Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*.

Pope.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

[Taste is now generally used.]

GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [Little used.]

GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust*; Ir. *gaoth*, wind; *W. cwyth*, a puff, a blast of wind; allied perhaps to *gush*.]

1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.

Bacon.

GUST'ABLE, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable.

Harvey.

2. Pleasant to the taste. [Little used.]

Derham.

GUSTA'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [Little used.]

Brown.

GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUST'FULNESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

Barrow.

GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless.

Brown.

GUST'O, *n.* [It. and *Sp.* See *Gust*.] Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue.

Derham.

2. Intellectual taste. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,

The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores—

Shak.

GUT, *n.* [*G. kuttel*; *Ch. קוּטל kutla*.] The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by a membrane called the mesentery. This canal is of different sizes in different parts, and takes different names. The thin and small parts are called the duodenum, the ilium, and the jejunum; the large and thick parts are called the cæcum, the colon, and the rectum. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word in the plural is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food. [Low.] *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. [Low.] *Hakewill.*

GUT, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

Gutta serena, in *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a diseased retina.

GUTTED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttiere*, from *goutte*, a drop; *Sp. Port. gota*, a drop; *Sp. gotera*, a gutter; from *L. gutta*, a drop. A gutter is a dropper, that which catches drops.]

1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe, for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building.

2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water; and, in popular usage, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water.

GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows.

Shak. Dryden.

GUT'TER, *v. i.* To be hollowed or channelled. *Med. Rep.*

2. To run or sweat as a candle. [Local.]

GUT'TLE, *v. t.* To swallow. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*

GUT'TLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily. [Not used.]

GUT'TULOUS, *a.* [from *L. guttula*, a little drop.]

In the form of a small drop, or of small drops. [Little used.] *Brown.*

GUT'TURAL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural*, from *L. guttur*, the throat.]

Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as a *guttural* letter or sound; a *guttural* voice.

GUT'TURAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; as the *Gr. x*.

GUT'TURALLY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TURALNESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUT'TURINE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat. [Not in use.] *Ray.*

GUT'TY, *a.* [from *L. gutta*, a drop.] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops. *Encyc.*

GUT'WÖRT, *n.* A plant.

GUY, *n. gi.* [Sp. Port. *guia*, from *guar*, to guide. See *Guide*.]

In *marine affairs*, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forwards, when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from gybing. *Guy* is also a large slack rope, extending from the head of the main-mast to that of the fore-mast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading. *Mar. Dict.*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [probably allied to *Arm. gouzouq*, the throat. In Italian, *gozzo* is the crop of a bird.]

To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

Well seasoned bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the Doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust.

—Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person. *Martin.*

GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GYBE, *n.* A sneer. [See *Gibe*.]

GYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

Mar. Dict.

GY'BING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYE, *v. t.* To guide. *Obs. Chaucer.*

GYMNASIUM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασιον*, from *γυμνος*, naked.]

In *Greece*, a place where athletic exercises were performed. Hence, a place of exercise; a school.

GYMNASTIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; *Gr. γυμναστικός*, from *γυμναζεω*, to exercise, from *γυμνος*, naked; the ancients being naked in their exercises.]

Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin or the hoop, playing with balls, &c. The modern gymnastic

exercises are intended chiefly for observation and promotion of health.

GYMNASTIC, *n.* Athletic exercise

GYMNASTICALLY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

GYMNASTICS, *n.* The gymnastic art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *a.* [Gr. *γυμναστικός*; *L. gym*]

1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

2. Performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYMNOSOPHIST, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, and *σοφιστής*, a philosopher.]

A philosopher of India, so called from going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The *Gymnosophists* in India live the woods and on mountains, subsist on wild productions of the earth. They are drunk wine nor married. Some of them traveled about, and practiced physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the happiness of man in a contempt of goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense.

GYMNOSOPHY, *n.* [supra.] The tenets of the *Gymnosophists*.

GYMNOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, na

H, is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac and Hebrew which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the *G*. It is not strictly a vowel, nor articulation; but the mark of a strong breathing, than that which precedes utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath which, preceding a vowel, is perceived by the ear at a considerable distance, and *h*, *arm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, and *eat*, are distinguished at almost distance at which the voice can be heard. It is a letter *sui generis*, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the *L. c*, and the *Gr. k*, as in *horn*, *L. cornu*, *Gr. κέρας*; *hide*, *Sw. hud*, *D. huid*, *Dan. hud*, *L. cutis*; *Sax. hinnan*, *L. clino*, *Gr. κλίνω*, to lean; *L. celo*, to conceal, *Sax. helan*, *Dan. heler*. In Latin, *h* sometimes represents the Greek *χ*; as in *halo*, *χάω*; *halo*, *χάω*. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural

ters. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *as* in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In which, *wh*, *who*, and some other words in which

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exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.

GYMNASTIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

GYMNASTICALLY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically. *Brown.*

GYMNASTICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *a.* [Gr. *γυμνικός*; *L. gymnicus*.] 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

2. Performing athletic exercises. *Milton.*

GYMNIC, *n.* Athletic exercise. *Burton.*

GYMNOSOPHIST, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφιστής*, a philosopher.]

A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The Gymnosophists in India lived in the woods and on mountains, subsisting on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine nor married. Some of them traveled about, and practiced physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense. *Encyc.*

GYMNOSOPHY, *n.* [supra.] The doctrines of the Gymnosophists. *Good.*

GYMNOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked,

and *σπέρμα*, seed.] In botany, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *a.* [supra.] Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

GYN, *v. t.* To begin. *Obs.*

GYNANDER, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, a female, and *άνδρ*, a male.]

In botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

GYNANDRIAN, *a.* Having stamens inserted in the pistil.

GYNARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, woman, and *αρχή*, rule.] Government by a female. *Chesterfield.*

GYPSEOUS, *a.* [See *Gypsum*.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

GYPSUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *γύψος*; Ch. *ἰπλί* and *ὑπλί* to overspread with plaster; Ar. *ὑπλί*.]

ὑπλί gypsum.]

Plaster stone; sulphate of lime; a mineral not unfrequently found in crystals, often in amorphous masses. There are several subspecies and varieties; as the foliated, compact, earthy, granular, snowy and branchy. *Cleaveland.*

Gypsum is of great use in agriculture and the arts. As a manure, it is invaluable.

GYPSEY, *n.* [See *Gipsy*.]

GYPSY, *n.* [See *Gipsy*.]

GYRAL, *a.* [See *Gyre*.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GYRATION, *n.* [L. *gyratio*. See *Gyre*.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. *Newton.*

GYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *γυρός*. Class Gr.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres. *Dryden.*

GYRED, *a.* Falling in rings. *Shak.*

GYRFALCON, *n.* [Fr. *gerfault*. This is said to be in Latin *hierofulco*, from Gr. *ερος*, sacred, and *falco*, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks. *Cuvier*.] A species of falco, or hawk.

GYROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *γυρός*, a circuit, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring. *Cyc.*

GYVE, *n.* [W. *gebyn*; Ir. *geibheal*, or *geibion*; from holding or making fast. See *Gavel*.] Gyves are fetters or shackles for the legs.

Gyves and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*

GYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain. *Shak.*

H.

H, is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac and Hebrew *ח*, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek *Η* etc. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation; but the mark of a stronger breathing, than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter *sui generis*, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the L. *c*, and the Gr. *κ*; as in *horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *κρως*; *hide*, G. *haut*, Sw. *hud*, D. *huid*, Dan. *hud*, L. *cutis*; Sax. *hlinian*, L. *clino*, Gr. *κλινω*, to lean; L. *celo*, to conceal, Sax. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, Dan. *hæler*. In Latin, *h* sometimes represents the Greek *κ*; as in *halo*, Gr. *χαλω*; *hio*, *χω*. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters.

In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which

it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwaet*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it *H* 200,000.

As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c.

HA, an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well! it is so."

HAACK, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

Habeas Corpus, [L. have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c. *Cowel.*

HABERDASHER, *n.* [perhaps from G. *habe*, D. *have*, goods, and G. *tauschen*, to barter, to truck. If not, I can give no account of its origin.]

A seller of small wares; a word little used or not at all in the U. States.

HABERDASHERY, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HABERDINE, *n.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HABERGEON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*; Norm. *hauberion*; Arm. *hobregon*. It has been written also *haberge*, *hauberk*, &c. G. *halsberge*; *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to save or defend.]

A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck

and breast. It was formed of little iron rings united, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body.

Encyc. Ex. xxviii.

HABILE, *a.* Fit; proper. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

HABILIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from L. *habeo*, to have.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments*, denoting garments, clothing or dress in general.

HABILITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habilitier*.] To qualify. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

HABILITATION, *n.* Qualification. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

HABILITY. [See *Ability*.]

HABIT, *n.* [Fr. *habit*; Sp. *habito*; It. *abito*; L. *habitus*, from *habeo*, to have, to hold. See *Have*.]

1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general.

The scenes are old, the habits are the same, We wore last year. *Dryden.*

There are among the statues, several of Venus, in different habits. *Addison.*

2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments.

3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body, formed by nature or induced by extraneous circumstances; as a costive or lax habit of body; a sanguine habit.

4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body acquired by custom or a frequent

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repetition of the same act. *Habit* is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good *habits* and bad *habits*. Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a *habit* of intemperance. We should endeavor to correct evil *habits* by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad *habits*. *Habit of plants*, the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array. *Martyn.*

They *habited* themselves like rural deities. *Dryden.*

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit. *Obs.*

HAB'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell.]

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as the *habitable* world. Some climates are scarcely *habitable*.

HAB'ITABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited. *More. Ray.*

HAB'ITABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable. *Forsyth.*

HAB'ITANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence. [Not now used.] *Spenser.*

HAB'ITANCY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See *Inhabitancy*.] *Belknap.*

HAB'ITANT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. habitans*.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place. *Milton. Pope.*

HAB'ITAT, *n.* Habitation. *Fleming.*

HABITATION, *n.* [*L. habitatio*, from *habito*, to dwell, from *habeo*, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.]

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

The stars may be the *habitations* of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blest the *habitation* of the just. *Prov. iii.*

HABITATOR, *n.* [*L.*] A dweller; an inhabitant. [Not used.] *Brown.*

HAB'ITED, *a.* Clothed; dressed. He was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Accustomed. [Not usual.]

HABIT'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*, from *habit*.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. Customary; according to habit; as the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of holy affections.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings. *Buckminster.*

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as an *habitual* color of the skin. *S. S. Smith.*

HABIT'UALLY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

HABIT'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer*, from *habit*.]

1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may *habituate*

themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco. They *habituate* themselves to vice. Let us *habituate* ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

HABIT'UATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom. *Temple.*

2. Formed by habit. *Hammond.*

HABIT'UATED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use. *Temple.*

HABIT'UATING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HABIT'UDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. habitudo*, from *habitus*.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Little used.] *Hale. South.*

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [Not usual.] *Not*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; as the *habitudes* of fowls or insects. *Goldsmith.*

4. Custom; habit. *Dryden. Prior.*

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [hap ne hap, let it happen or not.]

At random; by chance; without order or rule. *Hudibras.*

HACK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan*; D. *hakken*; G. *hacken*; Dan. *hakker*; Sw. *hacka*; Fr. *hacher*, from which we have *hash* and *hatchet*, and from the same root, *hatchel*; Arm. *haicha*; W. *haciao*, to hack; *hag*, a gash; and *haggle* is of the same family, as are *hew* and *hoe*. Class Cg.]

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut. *Shak.*

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common. [from *hackney*.]

2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. [from *hackney*.]

3. Hesitating or faltering speech. *More.*

4. A rack for feeding cattle. [Local.] *Wakefield.*

HACK, *a.* Hired. *Hanmer.*

HACK, *v. t.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute.

2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. [See *Hawk*.]

HACK'ED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HACK'ING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling.

HACK'LE, *v. t.* [G. *heckeln*; D. *hekelen*. This is a dialectical variation of *hatchel*, *hetchel*.]

1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of a hatchel.

2. To tear asunder. *Burke.*

HACK'LE, *n.* A hatchel. *The latter word is used in the U. States.*

2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. *Johnson. Walton.*

3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk. *Todd.*

HACK'LY, *a.* [from *hack*.] Rough; broken as if hacked.

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In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as a *hackly* fracture. *Cleveland.*

HACK'MATAACK, *n.* The popular name of the red larch, the *Pinus microcarpa*. *Bigelow.*

HACK'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquente*, a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca*, a pony; Port. *hacanea* or *acanea*, a choice pad, or ambling nag; It. *china*.]

1. A pad; a nag; a pony. *Chaucer.*

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack*.

4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HACK'NEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as a *hackney-coach*.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. *Roscommon.*

3. Much used; common; trite; as a *hackney* author or remark.

HACK'NEY, *v. t.* To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite.

2. To carry in a *hackney-coach*. *Couper.*

HACK'NEY-COACH. [See *Hackney*.]

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *n.* A man who drives a *hackney-coach*.

HACK'NEYED, *pp.* Used much or in common.

2. Practiced; accustomed.

He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HACK'NEYING, *ppr.* Using much; accumulating.

HACK'NEYMAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. *Barred.*

HACK'STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

HAC'QUETON, *n.* [Fr. *haqueton*.] A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *have*; contracted from Sax. *hæfd*, that is, *haved*; as, I *had*; I *have had*. In the phrase, "I *had* better go," it is supposed that *had* is used for *would*; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HAD'DER, *n.* [G. *heide*.] Heath. [Not in use. See *Heath*.]

HAD'DOCK, *n.* [Ir. *codag*. The first syllable seems to be *cod* or *gadus*, and the last, the termination, as in *bullock*.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus* or *cod*, and order of *Jugulars*. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food. *Encyc.*

HADE, *n.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill. *Drayton.*

In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein. *Cy.*

HAFT, *n.* [Sax. *haft*, a haft, and *hafian*, to seize; G. *heft*; D. *heft*; Dan. *hefte*; from the root of *have*, or of *L. capio*, W. *hafian*, to snatch.]

A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used

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chiefly for the part of a sword or dagger by which it is held; the hilt.
HAFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

HAFTER, *n.* [W. *hafaw*, to catch.] A caviller; a wrangler. [Not in use.]

HAG, *n.* [In Sax. *hagesse* is a witch, fury or goblin, answering to the *Hecate* of mythology. In W. *hagyr*, ugly, is from *hag*, a gash, from the root of *hack*. In Russ. *ega* is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. See *Hagard*.]

1. An ugly old woman; as an old *hag* of threescore. *Dryden*.

2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress. *Shak.*

3. A fury; a she-monster. *Crashaw*.

4. A cartilaginous fish, the *Gastrobranchus*, which enters other fishes and devours them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey. *Cyc.*

5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*. *Blount*.

HAG, *v. t.* To harass; to torment. *Buller*.

2. To tire; to weary with vexation.

HAG'ARD, *a.* [G. *hager*, lean; W. *hag*, a gash; *hacciaw*, to hack. See *Hack*.]

1. Literally, having a ragged look, as if backed or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly.

2. Wild; fierce; intractable; as a *hagard* hawk.

HAG'ARD, *n.* [See *Hag*. This and the other derivatives of *hag* ought to be written with a single *g*.]

1. Any thing wild and intractable. *Shak.*

2. A species of hawk. *Walton*.

3. A hag.

HAG'ARDLY, *adv.* In a hagard or ugly manner; with deformity. *Dryden*.

HAG'BORN, *n.* Born of a hag or witch. *Shak.*

HAG'GARD, *n.* [Sax. *haga*, a little field, and *geard*, a yard.] A stack-yard. *Hovell*.

HAG'GESS, *n.* [from *hack*.] A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane. *Johnson*.

2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. *Entick*.

HAG'GLE, *v. t.* [W. *hag*, a gash or cut. It is a diminutive from the root of *hack*.]

To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
 Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. *Shak.*

HAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [See *Higgle*.]

HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAG'GLER, *n.* One who haggles.

2. One who cavils, hesitates and makes difficulty in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, *ppr.* Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining.

HAGIOG'RAPHAL, *n.* Pertaining to hagiography, which see.

HAGIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [See the next word.] A writer of holy or sacred books.

HAGIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *oγιος*, holy, and *γραφη*, a writing.]

Sacred writings. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts; the Law, which is contained in the five first books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, or *Nevim*; and the *Cetuvim*, or *writings*, by way of eminence. The latter class is called by the Greeks *Hagiographa*, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

HAG'ISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid. *Shak.*

HAG'-RIDDEN, *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare. *Cheyne*.

HAG'SHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch. *Middleton*.

HAGUEBUT. [See *Arquebuse*.]

HAH, an exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hagel* or *hagel*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*; so called from its rough, broken form, from the root of *hack*, *haggle*.]

Masses of ice or frozen vapor, falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence; some being as hard and solid as perfect ice; others soft, like frozen snow. Hailstones assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidal, others flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow. *Encyc.*

HAIL, *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors.

HAIL, *v. t.* To pour. *Shak.*

HAIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, whole, sound; *heil*, health; G. *heil*, D. Dan. *heil*, Sw. *heil*, Gr. *oσλος*, whole. See *Heal*.]

Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as a *hail* body; *hail* corn. [In this sense, it is usually written *hale*.]

HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation, equivalent to L. *salve*, *salvete*.

Hail, hail, brave friend. *Shak.*

HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, the angel *hail* bestowed. *Milton*.

HAIL, *v. t.* [from the same root as *call*, L. *calo*, Gr. *καλεω*. See *Call* and *Heal*.]

To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen.

Hoa or *hoi*, the ship *ahoy*, is the usual manner of hailing; to which the answer is *holloa*, or *hollo*. Then follow the usual questions, whence came ye? where are you bound? &c.

HA'ILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.

HA'ILING, *ppr.* Saluting; calling to from a distance.

2. Pouring down hail.

HA'ILSHOT, *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones. [Not used.] *Hayward*.

HA'ILSTONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud. *Dryden*.

HA'ILY, *a.* Consisting of hail; as *haily* showers. *Pope*.

HA'INOUS, *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred. Qu. Gr. *αωος*.]

Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great, enormous, aggravated; as a *hainous* sin or crime. *Milford*.

HA'INOUSLY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HA'INOUSNESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity; as the *hainousness* of theft or robbery, or of any crime.

HAIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær*; G. *haar*; D. *hair*; Sw. *hår*; Dan. *haar*.]

1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state of growth. *Cyc.*

When *hair* means a single filament, it has a plural, *hairs*.

2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; as the *hair* of the head. *Hair* is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short, the collection of them is called *fur*. *Wool*, also, is a kind of hair. When *hair* signifies a collection of these animal filaments, it has no plural.

3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair. He judges to a hair, that is, very exactly. *Dryden*.

4. A trifling value. It is not worth a hair.

5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction. [Not used.]

You go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shak.*

6. Long, straight and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence. *Martyn*.

HA'IRBELL, *n.* A plant, a species of hyacinth.

HA'IR-BRAINED. [See *Hare-brained*.]

HA'IR-BREADTH, *n.* [See *Breadth*.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

—Seven hundred chosen men left-handed; every one could sling stones to a *hair-breadth*. *Judges xx*.

It is used as an adjective; as a *hair-breadth* escape. But in New England, it is generally *hair's breadth*.

HA'IRELOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In *military affairs*, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in wagons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c. *Encyc.*

HA'IRHUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young*.

HA'IRLACE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head. *Swift*.

HA'IRLESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald; as *hairless* scalps. *Shak.*

HA'IRINESS, *n.* [from *hairy*.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair. *Johnson*.

HA'IRPIN, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

HA'IRPOWDER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.

HA'IR-SALT, *n.* [*haar-salz*, Werner.] A mixture of the sulphates of magnesia and iron; its taste resembles that of alum. *Cleveland*.

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HA'IRWORM, *n.* A genus of worms (*vermes*), called Gordius; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species. *Encyc.*

HA'IRY, *a.* [from *hair*.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.

Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii.

2. Consisting of hair; as *hairy* honors.

3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

HAKE, *n.* A kind of fish, the *Gadus merluccius*; called by some authors *lucius marinus*. It was formerly salted and dried. *Encyc.*

HAK'OT, *n.* A fish.

HAL, in some names, signifies *hall*.

HAL'BERD, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*; G. *hellebarde*; D. *hellebaard*; It. *alabarda* or *labarda*; Sp. Port. *alabarda*; Russ. *berdsh*, a halberd or battle-ax, a pole-ax. The etymology is not settled. It seems anciently to have been a battle-ax fixed to a long pole, and in Gothic *hilde* is battle.]

A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, with a head armed with a steel point, with a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other. It is carried by sergeants of foot and dragons. *Encyc.*

HALBERDIER, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*

HAL'CYON, *n.* *hal'shon*. [L. *halcyon*, Gr. *αλκυων*, a king-fisher.]

The name anciently given to the king-fisher, otherwise called *alcedo*; a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice. Hence,

HAL'CYON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon* days were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence by *halcyon* days are now understood days of peace and tranquility.

HALCYO'NIAN, *a.* Halcyon; calm. *Sheldon.*

HALE, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, sound, whole. See *Hail* and *Heal*.]

Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as a *hale* body.

HALE, *n.* Welfare. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

HALE, *v. t.* [Sw. *hala*; Fr. *haler*.] To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul*, which see. It is always to be pronounced *haul*.

H'ALF, *n.* *h'af*, plu. *halves*, pron. *h'avz*. [Sax. *half* or *healf*; Goth. *halbs*; D. *half*; Sw. *half*; Dan. *halv*; G. *halb*.]

One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as *half* a pound; *half* a tract of land; *half* an orange; *half* the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and every thing susceptible of division. In practice, *of* is often or usually omitted after *half*. We say, *half* a pound; *half* a mile; *half* the number.

Half the misery of life. *Addison.*

H'ALF, *v. t.* To divide into halves. [See *Halve*.]

H'ALF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

In composition, *half* denotes an equal part; or indefinitely, a part, and hence, imperfect.

H'ALFBLOOD, *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as a brother or sister of the *halfblood*. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.

H'ALF-BLOODED, *a.* Mean; degenerate. [Little used.] *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; as a *half-blooded* sheep.

H'ALF-BRED, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean.

H'ALF-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put on. *Shak.*

H'ALF-DEAD, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

H'ALFEN, *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

H'ALFER, *n.* One that possesses half only.

2. A male fallow deer gelded.

H'ALF-FACED, *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shak.*

H'ALF-HATCHED, *a.* Imperfectly hatched; as *half-hatched* eggs. *Gay.*

H'ALF-HEARD, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

H'ALF-LEARNED, *a.* Imperfectly learned. *South.*

H'ALF-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

H'ALF-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

H'ALF-MOON, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.

2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. In fortification, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon. *Encyc.*

H'ALF-PART, *n.* An equal part. *Shak.*

H'ALF-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay*.

H'ALF-PAY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as a *half-pay* officer.

H'ALF-PENNY, *n.* *hap'penny* or *ha'penny*. A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. It is used in the plural.

He cheats for *half-pence*. *Dryden.*

[This coin is not current in America.]

H'ALF-PENNY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as a *half-penny* loaf. *Shak.*

H'ALF-PENNY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.

H'ALF-PIKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

2. A small pike used in boarding ships. *Mar. Dict.*

H'ALF-PINT, *n.* The half of a pint, or fourth of a quart. *Pope.*

H'ALF-READ, *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden.*

H'ALF-SCHOLAR, *n.* One imperfectly learned. *Watts.*

Half-seas over, a low expression denoting half drunk.

H'ALF-SIGHTED, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

H'ALF-SPHERE, *n.* Hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

H'ALF-STARVED, *a.* Almost starved.

H'ALF-STRAINED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

H'ALF-SWORD, *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight. *Shak.*

H'ALF-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. *Granville.*

H'ALF-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as a *half-way* house.

H'ALF-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead. *Dryden.*

H'ALF-WITTED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. *Swift.*

HALIBUT, *n.* A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, and order of *Thoracica*. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly; and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender and delicious. This fish swims on its side, and hence the name of the genus. *Encyc.*

HAL'IDOM, *n.* [Sax. *haligdom*; *holy* and *dom*.] Adjuration by what is holy. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

HALING. [See *Hauling*.]

HALIT'UOUS, *a.* [L. *halitus*, breath.] Like breath; vaporous. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal*; D. *hal* or *zaal*; G. *saal*; Sw. and Dan. *sal*; Fr. *salle*; It. and Sp. *sala*; L. *aula*; Gr. *αυλα*; Sans. *aala*; Copt. *auli*; Turk. *auli*. Qu. Heb. *הול*, a

tent, Ar. *جال* to marry, and to begin housekeeping, or Heb. Ch. Syr. *הול*, a palace. Qu. are these all of one family. See *Salt*.]

1. In architecture, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. In the houses of ministers of state, magistrates, &c. it is the place where they give audience and dispatch business. *Encyc.*

2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as Westminster *Hall*, which was originally a royal palace, the kings of England formerly holding their parliaments and courts of judicature in their own dwellings, as is still the practice in Spain. *Encyc.*

3. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held. *Addison.*

4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution.

5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as a town-hall; Fanueil *Hall* in Boston, &c.

6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Prideaux.*

HALLELU'IAH, *n.* [Heb. *הללו יה* praise ye Jah or Jehovah, from *הלל*, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a

loud sound. Ar. *جال* *halla* or *calla*, to

appear; to begin to shine, as the new moon; to exclaim; to exult; to sing; to rejoice; to praise or worship God. Gr. *ελεαυ*, a shout in battle. It coincides in elements with *haul*, L. *ululo*.]

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Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.

[This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in *Jehovah*, *Jordan*, *Joseph*, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was *Yehovah*, *Yordan*, *Yoseph*. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in *Halleluiah* it ought not to be tolerated.]

HAL/LIARD, *n.* [from *hale*, *haul*.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

HAL/LIER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds. *Encyc.*

HAL/LOO, *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call*; *Fr. haler*.]

To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*. Country folks *halloosed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*

HAL/LOO, *v. t.* To encourage with shouts. Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts. *Shak.*

3. To call or shout to. *Shak.*

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]

HAL/LOO', an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HAL/LOOING, *ppr.* Crying out; as a noun, a loud outcry.

HAL/LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *haligan* or *halgian*, to consecrate, to sanctify, from *halig* or *halg*, holy, from *hal*, sound, safe, whole; *G. heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, whole; *heilen*, to heal; *D. heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, safety, happiness; *Dan. helliger*, from *hellig*, holy; *heel*, whole, entire; *Sw. helga*, from *helig*, holy. See *Holy*. It coincides in origin with *hold*, and *L. calleo*, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. *Ex. xxviii. xxix. 1 Kings viii.*

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein. *Jer. xvii.*

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred. *Hallowed* be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HAL/LOWED, *pp.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; revered.

HAL/LOWING, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL/LOWMAS, *n.* [See *Mass*.] The feast of All Souls. *Shak.*

HALLUCINA'TION, *n.* [*L. hallucinatio*, from *hallucino*, to blunder.]

1. Error; blunder; mistake. [*Little used*.] *Addison.*

2. In medicine, faulty sense [*dysaesthesia*], or erroneous imagination. *Hallucinations* of the senses, arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. *Maniacal hallucinations*

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arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in *revery*. *Darwin. Parr.*

HALM, *n.* *haum*. [Sax. *healm*; *L. culmus*.] Straw. [See *Haum*.]

HA/LO, *n.* [Ar. *ḥal* haulon. The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.]

A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also *Corona*, or *crown*. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes colored. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time. *Encyc.*

HALSE, *n.* [Sax. *hals*.] The neck or throat. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

HALSE, *v. i.* *hals*. To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet. *Obs.*

HAL/SENING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. *Obs.* *Carw.*

HALSER, *n.* *hauzer*. [Sax. *G. D. Dan. Sw. hals*, the neck; and *Qu. Sax. sæl*, a rope or strap.]

A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See *Hawser*.]

HALT, *v. i.* [Sax. *healt*, halt, lame; *healtian*, to limp; *G. halt*, a hold, stop, halt; *halt-en*, to hold; *Sw. halt*, *halta*; *Dan. halt*, *halter*; from the root of *hold*.]

1. To stop in walking; to hold. In *military affairs*, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army *halted* at noon.

2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.

3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings xviii.*

4. To fail; to falter; as a *halting* sonnet. *Shak.*

HALT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; a *military term*. The general *halted* his troops for refreshment. *Washington.*

HALT, *a.* [Sax. *healt*.] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke xiv.*

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching. The troops made a *halt* at the bridge.

2. The act of limping.

HALTER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALTER, *n.* [*G. halter*, a holder. See *Halt*.]

1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse.

2. A rope for hanging malefactors.

3. A strong cord or string.

HALTER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; as, to *halter* a horse.

2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTING, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.

HALTINGLY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

H/ALVE, *v. t.* *h'av*. [from *half*.] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple.

H/ALVED, *a.* In *botany*, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

H/ALVES, *n.* plu. of *half*. Two equal parts of a thing. To *cry halves*, is to claim an equal share. To *go halves*, is to have an equal share.

HAM, Sax. *ham*, a house, is our modern word *home*, *G. heim*. It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a

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house, [not *Wal-tham*, as it is often pronounced,] *Bucking-ham*, *Notting-ham*, *Wrent-ham*, *Dur-ham*, &c.

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham*.] The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence,

2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

HAM/ADRYAD, *n.* [*Gr. αμα*, together, and *δρυς*, a tree.] A wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached. *Spectator.*

HAM/ATE, *a.* [*L. hamatus*.] Hooked; entangled. *Berkley.*

HAM/ATED, *a.* [*L. hamatus*, from *hama*, a hook; Celtic and Pers. *cam*, crooked.] Hooked or set with hooks. *Swift.*

HAM/BLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan*.] To hamstring. [*Not used*.]

HAME, *n.* plu. *hames*. [*G. kummet*; *Russ. chomut*, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. *haims*. In *Sw. hamma* is to stop or restrain.]

A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAM/ITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell. *Ed. Encyc.*

HAM/LET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*, a house; *Fr. hamiau*; *Arm. hamell* or *hamm*. See *Home*.]

A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town or town-ship.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

HAM/LETED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. *Fellham.*

HAM/MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer*; *D. hamer*; *G. Dan. hammer*; *Sw. hammare*; probably, the beater.]

An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. *Hammers* are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a *sledge*.

HAM/MER, *v. t.* To beat with a hammer; as, to *hammer* iron or steel.

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

HAM/MER, *v. i.* To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance.

2. To be working or in agitation.

HAM/MERABLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HAM/MER/CLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c. in a little pocket hid by this cloth. *Pegge.*

HAM/MERED, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM/MERER, n. One who works with a hammer.

HAM/MERHARD, n. Iron or steel hardened by hammering. *Moxon.*

HAM/MERING, ppr. Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM/MER-MAN, n. One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM/MER-WORT, n. An herb. *Todd.*

HAMMITE. [See *Ammite*.]

HAM/MOC, n. [Sp. *hamaca*; Port. *maca*.] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

HAM/OUS, [L. *hamus*, a hook; Celtic, *cam*, crooked.]

Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; a term of botany. *Lee. Martyn.*

HAM/PER, n. [contracted from *hanaper*, or from *hand pannier*.]

1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.

2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles. *W. Browne.*

[This signification and that of the verb following indicate that this word is from *hanaper*, and that the latter is from the sense of interweaving twigs.]

HAM/PER, v. t. [See the Noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

A lion hampered in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. *Shak.*

3. To tangle; to render complicated. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass. *Hampered by the laws. Butler.*

HAM/PERED, pp. Shackled; entangled; ensnared; perplexed.

HAM/PERING, ppr. Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM/STER, n. [G. *hamster*; Russ. *chomihak*.]

A species of rat, the *Mus cricetus*, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas and acorns to its winter residence. *Encyc. Goldsmith.*

HAM/STRING, n. The tendons of the ham. *Wiseman.*

HAM/STRING, v. t. pret. and pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable. *Dryden.*

HAN, for have, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HAN/APER, n. [Norm. *hanap*, a cup, a hamper; Sax. *hnep*, G. *naps*, D. *nap*, Fr. *hanap*, Arn. *hanaff*, It. *nappo*, a bowl or cup. These seem to be all the same word, yet I see not how a cup and a basket should have the same name, unless the vessel was originally made of bark, and so tight as to hold liquors.]

The hanaper was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the *hanaper*, is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper*. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer. *Spelman.*

HANCE, HAUNCE, for enhance. *Obs.* [See *Enhance*.]

HAN/CES, n. plu. [L. *ansa*.] In architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

2. In a ship, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HAND, n. [Sax. *hand*, *hond*; G. and D. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Sw. *hand*. This word may be connected in origin with Sax. *hentan*, to follow, to take or seize, Gr. *χανδανω*, L. *hendo*, in *prehendo*; but from its derivatives, *handy*, *handsome*, it would appear to proceed from a root signifying to be strong, right, straight, which would give the sense of fitness and of beauty. Chaucer has *hende*, *hendy*, civil, courteous.]

1. In *man*, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument.

2. In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; and in the *manège*, the fore-foot of a horse.

3. A measure of four inches; a palm; applied chiefly to horses; as a horse 14 hands high.

4. Side; part; right or left; as on the one hand or the other. This is admitted on all hands, that is, on all sides, or by all parties.

5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the hand being the instrument of action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*

6. Power of performance; skill. A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin. *Addison.*

He had a mind to try his hand at a Spectator. *Addison.*

7. Power of making or producing. An intelligent being coming out of the hands of infinite perfection. *Cheyne.*

8. Manner of acting or performance; as, he changed his hand. *Dryden.*

9. Agency; part in performing or executing. Punish every man who had a hand in the mischief. We see the hand of God in this event.

10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting.

11. Possession; power. The estate is in the hands of the owner. The papers are in my hands.

12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game.

13. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; as the

hand of a clock; the hour hand, and the minute hand.

14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. The mason employs twenty hands.

15. Form of writing; style of penmanship; as a good hand; a bad hand; a fine hand.

16. Agency; service; ministry. *Ex. iv. Lev. viii.*

17. In Scripture, the hand of God, is his eternal purpose and executive power. *Acts iv.*

18. The providential bounty of God. *Ps. civ.*

19. The power of God exerted in judgments or mercies, in punishing or defending. *Judges ii. Ps. xxxii.*

20. The spirit of God; divine influence. *1 Kings xviii.*

21. The favor of God, or his support. *Neh. ii. Luke i.*

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shak.*

2. Near in time; not distant. The day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thess. ii.*

By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines or animals; as, to weed a garden by hand; to lift, draw or carry by hand.

In hand, present payment; in respect to the receiver.

Receiving in hand one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

2. In a state of execution. I have a great work in hand.

At my hand, at his hand, &c., denote from the person or being.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii.*

On hand, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods on hand.

2. Under one's care or management. Jupiter had a farm on his hands. *L'Estrange.*

Off hand, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.

Out of hand, ready payment; with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee; but give it him out of hand. *Tobii.*

To his hand, to my hand, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made to his hands. *Locke.*

Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name.

This deed is executed under the hand and seal of the owner.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *[Little used.] Bacon.*

Hand over hand, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly, as to come up with a chase hand over hand; used by seamen. *Mar. Dict.*

Hand to hand, in close union; close fight. *Dryden.*

But from hand to hand is from one person to another.

Hand in hand, in union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.*

To join hand in hand, is to unite efforts and act in concert.

Hand in hand, fit; pat; suitable. *Shak.*

Hand to mouth. To live from hand to mouth, is to obtain food and other necessities, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.

To bear in hand, to keep in expectation; to elude. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

To bear a hand, to hasten; a seaman's phrase.

To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.

To set the hand to, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou settest thine hand to. Deut. xxiii.

To take in hand, to attempt; to undertake. Luke i.

Also, to seize and deal with.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in. *South.*

To put the last hand or finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.

To change hands, to change sides; to shift. *Butler.*

Hand, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, &c., is obsolete; as, "to buy at a dear hand;" "accept the mystery, but at no hand wrest it by pride or ignorance." So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward; and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakespeare.

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.

A heavy hand, severity or oppression.

A light hand, gentleness; moderation.

A strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous government.

Hands off, a vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.

To pour water on the hands, in the phraseology of the Scriptures, is to serve or minister to. 2 Kings iii.

To wash the hands, to profess innocence. Matt. xxvii.

To kiss the hand, imports adoration. Job xxxi.

To lean on the hand, imports familiarity. 2 Kings v.

To strike hands, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. Prov. xvii.

Putting the hand under the thigh, was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.

To give the hand, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design. 2 Kings x.

The stretching out of the hand, denotes an exertion of power. But,

The stretching out of the hand to God, imports earnest prayer or solemn dedication of one's self to him. Ps. lxxviii. and cxliii.

The lifting of the hand, was used in affirmation and swearing, and in prayer imported a solemn wishing of blessings from God. Gen. xiv. Lev. xix.

To lift the hand against a superior, to rebel. 2 Sam. xx.

To put forth the hand against one, to kill him. 1 Sam. xxiv.

To put one's hand to a neighbor's goods, to steal them. Ex. xxii.

Vol. I.

To lay hands on in anger, to assault or seize, or to smite. Ex. xxiv. Is. xi.

To lay the hand on the mouth, imports silence. Job xl.

The laying on of hands, was also a ceremony used in consecrating one to office. Num. xxvii. 1 Tim. iv.

It was also used in blessing persons. Mark x.

Hiding the hand in the bosom, denotes idleness; inactivity; sluggishness. Prov. xix.

The clapping of hands, denotes joy and rejoicing. But in some instances, contempt or derision, or joy at the calamities of others. Ps. xlvii. Ezek. xxv.

A station at the right hand is honorable, and denotes favor, approbation or honor. A station on the left hand is less honorable. Matt. xx.

God's standing at the right hand of men, imports his regard for them, and his readiness to defend and assist them. Ps. xvi.

Satan's standing at the right hand of men, imports his readiness to accuse them, or to hinder or torment them. Zech. iii.

Clean hands, denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. Ps. xxiv.

A slack hand, denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth. Prov. x.

The right hand, denotes power; strength. Ex. xv.

HAND, v. t. To give or transmit with the hand. Hand me a book.

2. To lead, guide and lift with the hand; to conduct. *Locke.*

3. To manage; as, I hand my oar. *Prior.*

4. To seize; to lay hands on. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In seamanship, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay or mast, and fasten it with gaskets. *Mar. Dict.*

To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor. Fables are handed down from age to age.

HAND/BALL, n. An ancient game with a ball. *Brand.*

HAND/BARROW, n. A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel. *Mortimer.*

HAND/BASKET, n. A small or portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HAND/BELL, n. A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell. *Bacon.*

HAND/BREADTH, n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. Ex. xxv.

HAND/CLOTH, n. A handkerchief.

HAND/CUFF, n. [*Sax. handcops.*] A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands.

HAND/CUFF, v. t. To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HAND/CR'AFT, n. Work performed by the hands; usually written *handicraft*.

HAND/ED, pp. Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furred.

HAND/ED, a. With hands joined. *Milton.*

2. In composition, as *right-handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand; having the right hand most able and ready.

Left-handed, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND/ER, n. One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

HAND/FAST, n. Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping. *Obs.* *Shak.*

HAND/FAST, a. Fast by contract; firm. *Obs.*

HAND/FAST, v. t. [*Sax. handfastan.*] To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand. *Obs.*

B. Jonson. Sanctof.

HAND/F'ASTING, n. A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract. *Obs.*

HAND/F'ETTER, n. A fetter for the hand; a manacle. *Sherwood.*

HAND/F'UL, n. As much as the hand will grasp or contain. *Addison.*

2. As much as the arms will embrace.

3. A palm; four inches. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

4. A small quantity or number. A handful of men. *Clarendon.*

5. As much as can be done; full employment. *Raleigh.*

In America, the phrase is, he has his hands full.

HAND/GALLOP, n. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Johnson.*

HAND/GL'ASS, n. In gardening, a glass used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter. *Cyc.*

HAND-GRENA'DE, n. A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND/GUN, n. A gun to be used by the hand. *Camden.*

HAND/ICR'AFT, n. [*Sax. handcraft.*] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. *Addison.*

2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *Dryden.*

HAND/ICR'AFTSMAN, n. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *Swift.*

HAND/ILY, adv. [*See Handy.*] With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly.

2. With ease or convenience.

HAND/INESS, n. The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. *Chesterfield.*

HAND/IWÖRK, n. [*for hand-work.*] Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. *Hooker.*

2. Work performed by power and wisdom. Ps. xix.

HAND/KERCHIEF, n. [*hand and kerchief.* See *Kerchief.*]

1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires.

2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief*.

HAND/LANGUAGE, n. The art of conversing by the hands. [*Not in use.*]

HAND/LE, v. t. [*G. handeln, D. handelen, Sw. handla, Dan. handler, to treat, to trade, to negotiate.* But in English it has not the latter signification. The word is formed from *hand*, as *manage* from *L. manus.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.

The bodies we daily *handle*—hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to use; to wield.
That fellow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper.
Shak.
3. To make familiar by frequent touching.
The breeders in Flanders—*handle* their colts six months every year.
Temple.
4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking.
The author *handled* the subject with address. The speaker *handled* the arguments to the best advantage.
5. To use; to deal with; to practice.
They that *handle* the law knew me not.
Jer. ii.
6. To treat; to use well or ill.
How wert thou *handled*?
Shak.
7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.
You shall see how I will *handle* her.
Shak.
- HAND/LE, n.** [Sax. Qu. L. *ansa*, Norm. *hanser*.]
1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, &c.
2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.
South.
- HAND/LEAD, n.** A lead for sounding.
- HAND/LED, pp.** Touched; treated; managed.
- HAND/LESS, a.** Without a hand.
Shak.
- HAND/LING, ppr.** Touching; feeling; treating; managing.
- HAND/MAID, n.** A maid that waits at
- HAND/MAIDEN, n.** hand; a female servant or attendant.
Scripture.
- HAND/MILL, n.** A mill moved by the hand.
Dryden.
- HAND/SAILS, n.** Sails managed by the hand.
Temple.
- HAND/SAW, n.** A saw to be used with the hand.
Mortimer.
- HAND/SCREW, n.** An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.
- HAND/SEL, n.** [Dan. *handsel*; Sax. *handselen*, from *handsyllan*, to deliver into the hand. See *Sale* and *Sell*.]
1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale.
Elyot.
2. An earnest; money for the first sale.
[*Little used*.]
Hooker.
- HAND/SEL, v. t.** To use or do any thing the first time.
Dryden.
- HAND/SOME, a.** [D. *handzaam*, soft, limber, tractable; *hand* and *zaam*, together. *Zaam*, or *saam*, we see in *assemble*. The sense of docility is taken from *hand*, as in G. *behandeln*, D. *behandelen*, to handle, to manage. The Dutch sense of soft, limber, is probably from the sense of easily managed or handled.]
1. Properly, dextrous; ready; convenient.
For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him.
Spenser.
- This sense is either from the original meaning of hand, or from the use of the hand, or rather of the right hand. In this sense the word is still used. We say of a well fought combat and victory, it is a *handsome* affair, an affair well performed, done with dexterity or skill. [See *Handy*.]
2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than beautiful or elegant; as a *handsome* woman or man; she has a *handsome*

person or face. So we say, a *handsome* house; a *handsome* type.

3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; as a *handsome* address.
4. Ample; large; as a *handsome* fortune.
5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant; as a *handsome* style or composition.
6. Liberal; generous; as a *handsome* present.
- The applications of this word in popular language are various and somewhat indefinite. In general, when applied to things, it imports that the form is agreeable to the eye, or to just taste; and when applied to manner, it conveys the idea of suitableness or propriety with grace.

HAND/SOME, as a verb, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word.

HAND/SOMELY, adv. Dextrously; cleverly; with skill.
Spenser.

2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease.
3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; as, a thing is *handsomely* made or finished.
4. With a degree of beauty; as a room *handsomely* furnished or ornamented.
5. Amply; generously; liberally. She is *handsomely* endowed.

HAND/SOMENESS, n. A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as the *handsomeness* of the person or of an edifice.

2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND/SPIKE, n. A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

HAND/STAFF, n. A javelin; plu. *handstaves*. Ezek. xxxix.

HAND/WISE, n. A vise used by hand, or for small work.
Moxon.

HAND/WEAPON, n. Any weapon to be wielded by the hand. Numb. xxxv.

HAND/WRITING, n. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person.
Shak.

2. Any writing.

HAND/Y, a. [D. *handig*, *behendig*; Dan. *hendig*; from *hand*.]
1. Performed by the hand.
They came to *handy* blows. *Obs.*

2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; applied to persons. He is *handy* with the saw or the plane. Each is *handy* in his way.
Dryden.

3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness.

4. Ready to the hand; near. My books are very *handy*.

5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand.

6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or pasture that is *handy*.

HAND/YBLOW, n. A blow with the hand; an act of hostility.
Harmar.

HAND/Y-DANDY, n. A play in which children change hands and places.
Shak.

HAND/YGRIPE, n. Seizure by the hand.
Hudibras.

HAND/YSTROKE, n. A blow inflicted by the hand.
Beaum.

HANG, v. i. pret. and pp. *hanged* or *hung*. [Sax. *hangan*; Sw. *hanga*; Dan. *hanger*; G. D. *hangen*; W. *hongian*, to hang; *hang*; a hanging or dangling; *hona*, a shake, a wagging; *honcau*, to shake, wag, stagger, to waver. The latter seems to be the primary sense.]

1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to *hang* a thief. Pharaoh *hanged* the chief baker. Hence,
2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.

Many men would rebel, rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be *hanged*. *Amc.*

3. To place without any solid support or foundation.

He *hangeth* the earth upon nothing. Job xxxvi.

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a door or grate on hooks or by butts.

5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to *hang* an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung be the heavens with black—*Shak.*
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils.
Dryden.

To hang out, to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to hang out false colors.

2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.

To hang over, to project or cause to project above.

To hang down, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to hang down the head, and elliptically, to hang the head.

To hang up, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high.

2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to *hang up* a question in debate.

HANG, v. i. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below.

2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below.

3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline.
Addison.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*.
Pope.

4. To float; to play.
And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*.
Prior.

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as a *hanging* garden on the top of a house.
Addison.

6. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question *hangs* on a single point.

7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to *hang* on the neck of a person.
Two infants *hanging* on her neck.
Peacock.

8. To hover; to impend; with over. View the dangers that *hang* over the country.

9. To be delayed; to linger.
A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not.
Milton.

10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as *hanging* grounds.
Mortimer.

11. To be executed by the halter.
Sir Balam *hangs*.

To hang fire, in the military art, is to be incommunicating, as fire in the piece, to the charge.

To hang on, to adhere to, often as a thing troublesome and unwelcome.
A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous.
Ad.

2. To adhere obstinately; to be inpatient.

3. To rest; to reside; to continue.

4. To be dependent on.
How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes.
von!

5. In seamen's language, to hold fast without yielding; to pull forcibly.

To hang in doubt, to be in suspense, or state of uncertainty.
Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before
Deut. xxviii.

To hang together, to be closely united or clinging.

In the common cause we are all of a piece
We *hang* together.
Dryden.

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together.

To hang on or upon, to drag; to be incommensurately joined.

Like *hangs* upon me and becomes a burthen.
Addison.

To hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, n. A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial*.]

HANG BY, n. A dependent, in contempt.

HANG ED, pp. Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG ER, a. That by which a thing is suspended.

2. A short broad sword, incurvated towards the point.
Smol.

3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.
Aub.

HANG ER-ON, n. One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors.

2. A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.
Smol.

HANG ING, ppr. Suspending to something above.

2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.

3. Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face!
Dryden.

4. Requiring punishment by the halter, as a *hanging* matter.
John.

HANG ING, n. Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room, by way of ornament.

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls.
Dryden.

2. Death by the halter; as *hard words* *hanging*.

3. Display; exhibition.
Addison.

HANG ING-SLEEVES, n. Strips of same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.
Obs.

HANG ING-SIDE, n. In mining, the *hanging* side of an inclined or *hanging* plane.

HANG MAN, n. One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG NEST, n. The name of certain species of birds, which build nests

H A N

H A P

H A P

11. To be executed by the halter.

Sir Balaam *hangs*.

Pope.

To *hang fire*, in the military art, is to be slow in communicating, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.

To *hang on*, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang on* the timorous. *Addison.*

2. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.

3. To rest; to reside; to continue.

4. To be dependent on.

How wretched

Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favors!

Shak.

5. In seamen's language, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

To *hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee.

Deut. xxviii.

To *hang together*, to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*.

Dryden.

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together.

Shak.

To *hang on or upon*, to drag; to be incommo-
diously joined.

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.

Addison.

To *hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt.

Ray.

HANG'ED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended.

2. A short broad sword, incurvated towards the point.

Smollett.

3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.

Aubrey.

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors.

2. A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

Swift.

HANG'ING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.

2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.

3. a. Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face!

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4. Requiring punishment by the halter; as a *hanging* matter.

Johnson.

HANG'ING, *n.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room, by way of ornament.

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls.

Dryden.

2. Death by the halter; as hard words or *hanging*.

Pope.

3. Display; exhibition.

Addison.

HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.

Obs.

Halifax.

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In mining, the over-
hanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

Cyc.

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests sus-

pended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.

HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank*, a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band.]

1. A skain of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.

2. In ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet.

Mar. Dict.

3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren*. The corresponding word in Danish is *higer*, and probably *n* is casual.]

1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; in a literal sense; as, to *hanker for* fruit, or *after* fruit.

2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to *hanker after* the diversions of the town.

Addison.

It is usually followed by *after*. It is a familiar, but not a low word.

HANK'ERING, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ERING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANK'LE, *v. t.* [See *Hank*.] To twist. [*Not in use.*]

HAN'T, a contraction of *have not*, or *has not*; as, I *ha'nt*, he *ha'nt*, we *ha'nt*.

Hanse Towns. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse towns* in Germany were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain and Italy, until they amounted to seventy two, and for centuries, this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. This confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen.

HANSEATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Hanse towns*, or to their confederacy.

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*, luck, chance, fortune, that is, that which falls, or a coming suddenly. This seems to be allied to Fr. *happer*, to snap or catch; D. *happen*; Norm. *happer*, to seize; W. *hafsaw*, to snatch. In Sp. *haber* signifies to have, to happen or befall, to take. These verbs seem to unite in one radix, and all coincide with L. *capio*. The primary sense is to fall or to rush, hence, to rush on and seize.]

1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [See *Chance* and *Casual*.]

Whether art it was or heedless *hap*.

Spenser.

Curs'd be good *hops*, and curs'd be they that

build

Their hopes on *hops*.

Sidney.

2. Misfortune. [But this word is obsolete or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]

HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance. *Obs.*

Spenser. Bacon.

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [This is tautological. See *Hazard*.] Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* on trust.

Locke.

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid.

Dryden.

HAP'LY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found to fight against God.

Acts v.

2. By accident; casually.

Milton.

HAP'PEN, *v. i.* *hap'n.* [W. *hapiaw*, to happen, to have luck. See *Hap*. Sw. *håpna*, to be surprized or amazed.]

1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov.*

xii.

2. To come; to befall.

They talked together of all those things which had *happened*. *Luke xxiv.*

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities.

Graunt.

HAP'PILY, *adv.* [See *Happy*.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown.

Waller.

2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. He lived *happily* with his consort.

3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to ensure success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope.

4. By chance. [See *Haply*.]

HAP'PINESS, *n.* [from *happy*.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss*. *Happiness* is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords *happiness*; in other cases we give the name *happiness* to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. *Happiness* therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect *happiness*, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.

2. Good luck; good fortune.

Johnson.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness* as well as care.

Pope.

HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapis*, properly lucky, fortunate, receiving good from something that falls or comes to one unexpectedly, or by an event that is not within control. See *Hour*.]

1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.

Chimists have been more *happy* in finding experiments, than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

So we say, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient.

2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily *happy*; but he only can be esteemed really and permanently *happy*, who enjoys peace of mind in the favor of God. To

H A R

be in any degree *happy*, we must be free from pain both of body and of mind; to be very *happy*, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed. Gen. xxx.

He found himself *happiest*, in communicating happiness to others. Wirt.

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good.

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah. Ps. cxliv.

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; *applied to things*; as a *happy* condition.

5. Dextrous; ready; able.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. Swift.

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life.

7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as a *happy* family.

8. Propitious; favorable. Shak.

HARANGUE, *n.* *harang'*. *har'ang*. [Fr. *harangue*; Sp. Port. *arenga*; It. *aringa*; Arm. *hareng*; from the root of *ring*, to to sound, Sax. *hringan*.]

1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. This word seems to imply loudness or declamation, and is therefore appropriated generally to an address made to a popular assembly or to an army, and not to a sermon, or to an argument at the bar of a court, or to a speech in a deliberative council, unless in contempt.

2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous or irregular address.

HARANGUE, *v. i.* *harang'*. To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HARANGUE, *v. t.* *harang'*. To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.

HARANGUER, *n.* *harang'er*. An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.

HARANGUING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.

HARASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser*. Qu. Ir. *creasam*.]

1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labor; as, to *harass* an army by a long march. Bacon.

2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex.

Nature oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care. Addison.

3. To waste or desolate. Obs. Hammond.

HARASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [Little used.] Milton.

HARASSED, *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.

HARASSER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

HARASSING, *ppr.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.

HARBINGER, *n.* [See *Harbor*. *Harbinger* is properly a person who goes to provide *harbor* or lodgings for those that follow.]

1. In England, an officer of the king's household who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. Encyc.

H A R

2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.

HARBOR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*, the station of an army; D. *herberg*, an inn; Dan. Sw. G. *herberge*; Fr. *auberge*; Sp. Port. *albergue*; It. *albergo*. The first syllable, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies an army, or a troop, a crowd; the last syllable is *berg*, *burg*, a town, or castle, or from *bergen*, to save. But in the Celtic dialects, the first syllable, *al*, is probably different from that of the other dialects.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.

For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. Dryden.

2. A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor, and be sheltered from the fury of winds and a heavy sea; any navigable water where ships can ride in safety.

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.

HARBOR, *v. t.* To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to *harbor* a thief.

2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest or reside; as, to *harbor* malice or revenge. *Harbor* not a thought of revenge.

HARBOR, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.

This night let's *harbor* here in York. Shak.

2. To take shelter.

HARBORAGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment. [Not used.] Shak.

HARBORED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.

HARBORER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.

HARBORING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.

HARBORLESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

HARBOR-MASTER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. New York.

HARBOROUGH, *n.* A harbor or lodging. [Not in use.]

HARBOROUS, *a.* Hospitable. [Not in use.]

HARD, *a.* [Sax. *heard*; Goth. *hardu*; D. *hard*; G. *hart*; Dan. *haard*; Sw. *hård*. The primary sense is, pressed.]

1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; as *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. In which are some things *hard* to be understood. 2 Pet. iii.

The *hard* causes they brought to Moses. Ex. xviii.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. A *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii.

4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled; as a *hard* way. Milton.

5. Painful; difficult; distressing. Rachel travailed, and she had *hard* labor. Gen. xxxv.

6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as *hard* work or labor; *hard* duty; *hard* service.

7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as *hard* bondage; a *hard* master. Ex. i. lxiv.

8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy or other tender affections; as a *hard* heart.

9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late? Shak.

10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another; as *hard* thoughts.

11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to *hard* terms. So we say, a *hard* bargain; *hard* conditions.

12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is *hard* to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a *hard* case.

13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse.

The disputant was too *hard* for his antagonist. L'Estrange.

15. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as liquor. The cider is *hard*.

16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others—make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. Dryden.

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. Dryden.

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as *hard* times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.

18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. Matt. xxv.

19. Rough; of coarse features; as a *hard* face or countenance.

20. Austere; severe; rigorous.

21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.

A people of *hard* language. Ezek. iii.

22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as *hard* fare.

HARD, *adv.* Close; near; as in the phrase, *hard* by. In this phrase, the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. So in It. *presso*, Fr. *près*, from L. *pressus*.

2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately; as, to work *hard* for a living.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. Dryden.

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard*.

4. Uneasily; vexatiously. Shak.

5. Closely; so as to raise difficulties. The question is *hard* set. Brown.

6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run *hard*, that is, with pressure or urgency.

7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows *hard*, or it blows *hard*.

8. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains *hard*.

9. With force; as, to press *hard*.

Hard-a-lee, in seamen's language, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm. Mar. Dic.

H A R

Hard-a-weather, an order to put close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the ship.

Hard-a-port, an order to put the ship to the starboard side of a ship.

Hard-a-starboard, an order to put close to the starboard side of a ship.

HARD-BESETTING, *a.* Closely setting or besetting.

HARDBOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or as *hardbound* brains.

HARDEARNED, *a.* Earned with difficulty.

HARDEN, *v. t.* *h'ardn*. To make more hard; to make firm or compact; as, to *harden* iron or steel.

harden clay.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make dent; as, to *harden* the face.

3. To make obstinate, unyielding or tory; as, to *harden* the neck. Jer.

4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition; to make obdurate.

Why then do ye *harden* your hearts, and the Egyptians *hardened* their hearts. 1 Sam. vi.

So God is said to *harden* the heart, he withdraws the influences of his grace from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.

5. To make insensible or unfeeling; to *harden* one against impressions of tenderness.

6. To make firm; to endure with constancy. I would *harden* myself in sorrow. Jer.

7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to *harden* one to a climate or to labor.

HARDEN, *v. i.* *h'ardn*. To become more hard; to acquire solidity or compactness. Mortar *hardens* by exposure.

2. To become unfeeling.

3. To become inured.

4. To inure, as flesh.

HARDENED, *pp.* Made hard, or more compact; made unfeeling; made more firm; confirmed in error or vice.

HARDENER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

HARDENING, *ppr.* Making hard, or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; becoming more hard.

HARDENING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they have before.

HARDEAVORED, *a.* Having countenance; harsh of countenance.

HARDEAVOREDNES, *n.* Coarseness of features.

HARDFEATURED, *a.* Having features.

HARDFISTED, *a.* Close fisted; close.

HARDFOUGHT, *a.* Vigorously fought; as a *hard-fought* battle.

HARDGOTTEN, *a.* Obtained by craft.

HARDHANDED, *a.* Having hard hands; as a laborer.

HARDHEAD, *n.* Clash or contest.

HARDHEARTED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; unfeeling; inhuman; intractable. Shak.

H A R

Hard-a-weather, an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.

Hard-a-port, an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.

Hard-a-starboard, an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.

HARD-BESETTING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging. *Mar. Dict.*

H'ARDBOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight; as *hardbound* brains. *Milton.*

H'ARDEARNED, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. *Pope.*

H'ARDEN, *v. t.* *h'ardn.* To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* iron or steel; to *harden* clay. *Burke.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; as, to *harden* the face.

3. To make obstinate, unyielding or refractory; as, to *harden* the neck. *Jer. xix.*

4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition or enmity; to make obdurate.

Why then do ye *harden* your hearts, as Pharaoh and the Egyptians *hardened* their hearts? *1 Sam. vi.*

So God is said to *harden* the heart, when he withdraws the influences of his spirit from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.

5. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one against impressions of pity or tenderness.

6. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job vi.*

7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to *harden* to a climate or to labor.

H'ARDEN, *v. i.* *h'ardn.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. Mortar *hardens* by drying.

2. To become unfeeling.

3. To become inured.

4. To indurate, as flesh.

H'ARDENED, *pp.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, *ppr.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.

H'ARDENING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. *Encyc.*

HARDF'VORED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. *Dryden.*

HARDF'VOREDNESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.

H'ARDFEATURED, *a.* Having coarse features. *Smollett.*

H'ARDFISTED, *a.* Close fisted; covetous. *Hall.*

H'ARDFOUGHT, *a.* Vigorously contested; as a *hard-fought* battle.

H'ARDGOTTEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

H'ARDHANDED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer. *Shak.*

H'ARDHEAD, *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. *Shak.*

Dryden.

H A R

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity. *South.*

H'ARDIHOOD, *n.* [See *Hardy* and *Hood*.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity. *Milton.*

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

Hardihead and *hardiment*, in the sense of *hardihood*, are obsolete.

H'ARDILY, *adv.* With great boldness; stoutly. *Spenser. Fairfax.*

2. With hardship; not tenderly. *Goldsmith.*

H'ARDINESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse*. See *Hardy*.]

1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind, it is synonymous with *hardihood*.

2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises.

3. Hardship; fatigue. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.

H'ARD-LA'BORED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborate; studied; as a *hard-labored* poem. *Swift.*

H'ARDLY, *adv.* [See *Hard*.] With difficulty; with great labor.

Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; barely; almost not.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Not quite or wholly. The object is so distant we can *hardly* see it. The veal is *hardly* done. The writing is *hardly* completed.

4. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shak.*

5. Severely; unfavorably; as, to think *hardly* of public measures.

6. Rigorously; oppressively. The prisoners were *hardly* used or treated. *Addison. Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man. *Locke.*

8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.

Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed; So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

H'ARD-MOUTHED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as a *hard-mouthed* horse. *Dryden.*

H'ARDNESS, *n.* [See *Hard*.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression; opposed to softness and fluidity.

2. Difficulty to be understood. *Shak.*

3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished; as the *hardness* of an enterprise. *Sidney.*

4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money; as the *hardness* of the times. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness; as *hardness* of heart.

6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look; as *hardness* of favor. *Ray.*

7. Severity of cold; rigor; as the *hardness* of winter.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.

The blame May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shak.*

Shak.

Dryden.

H A R

9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness; as the *hardnesses* of sculpture. *Dryden.*

10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess. *Johnson.*

11. Hardship; severe labor, trials or sufferings.

Endure *hardness*, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. *2 Tim. ii.*

H'ARDNIBBED, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

H'ARDOCK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves. *Shak.*

H'ARDS, *n.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

H'ARDSHIP, *n.* Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want; whatever oppresses the body.

2. Injury; oppression; injustice. *Swift.*

H'ARDVISAGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. *Burke.*

H'ARDWARE, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

H'ARDWAREMAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares. *Swift.*

H'ARDY, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*; Norm. *hardy*; Arm. *hardiz*, *hardih*; It. *ardire*, to dare, and boldness, assurance. The sense is shooting or advancing forward.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. Who is *hardy* enough to encounter contempt?

2. Strong; firm; compact.

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in composition, signify an army, Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, D. *heer*.

So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Herwin*, a victorious army. So in Greek, *Stratocles*, from *spatos*, and *Polemarchus*, from *πολεμος*.

HARE, *n.* [Sax. *hara*; Dan. Sw. *hare*.] A quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

HARE, *v. t.* [Norm. *harer*, *harier*, to stir up or provoke.]

To fright, or to excite, tease and harass, or worry. [Not used. See *Harry*.] *Locke.*

HA'REBELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. *Fam. of Plants.*

HA'REBRAINED, *a.* [hare and brain.] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REHE'ARTED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REHOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares. *Todd.*

HA'REHUNTER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares. *Pope.*

HA'REHUNTING, *n.* The hunting of hares. *Somerville.*

HA'RELIP, *n.* A divided upper lip, like that of a hare. *Wiseman.*

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HARELIPPED, *a.* Having a harelip.

HAREMINT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HAREPIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares. *Stat. James I.*

HARE'S-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Bupleurum*. The *Bastard Hare's Ear* is of the genus *Phyllis*.

HARE'S-LETTUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sonchus*.

HAREWORT, *n.* A plant.

HAREM, *n.* [Ar. *ḥarama*, to prohibit, drive off, or deny access.]

A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.

HARENGIFORM, *a.* [See *Herring*.] Shaped like a herring. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HAREHOT, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *apaxos*.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots. *Chesterfield.*

2. In *French*, beans.

HARRIER, *n.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares; a kind of hound with an acute sense of smelling. *Encyc.*

HARIOLOTION, *n.* [L. *harioatio*.] Soothing. [Not in use.]

HARK, *v. i.* [contracted from *hearken*, which see.] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak. Hudibras.*

This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, *hark*, that is, listen, hear.

HARL, *n.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp.

2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.* [In New England, I have heard this word pronounced *herl*.]

HARLEQUIN, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, a buffoon; It. *arlecchino*; Sp. *arlequin*; Arm. *harlugin*, a juggler. I know not the origin of this word. It has been suggested that the last component part of the word is from the Gothic, Sw. *leka*, to play, and a story is told about a comedian who frequented the house of M. de Harley, but I place no reliance on these suggestions.]

A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments. *Encyc.*

HARLEQUIN, *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HARLOCK, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*

HARLOT, *n.* [W. *herladd*, a stripling; *herlodes*, a hoiden; a word composed of *her*, a push, or challenge, and *ladd*, a lad. This word was formerly applied to males as well as females.]

A sturdie *harlot*—that was her hostes man. *Chaucer, Tales.*

He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind. *Ibm.*

The word originally signified a bold stripling, or a hoiden. But the W. *ladd* signifies not only a lad, that is, a shoot, or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*. See *Lewd*.]

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman. *Dryden.*

2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. Is. i.

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat. *Obs. Chaucer. For.*

HARLOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

HARLOT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HARLOTRY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. *Dryden.*

HARM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm* or *harm*. In G. the word signifies grief, sorrow.]

3. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment. Do thyself no *harm*. Acts xvi.

He shall make amends for the *harm* he hath done in the holy thing. Lev. v.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; a popular sense of the word.

HARM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable. *Waller. Ray.*

HARMATTAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa, which destroys vegetation. *Norris.*

HARMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HARMEL, *n.* The wild African rue.

HARMFUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

HARMFULLY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage. *Ascham.*

HARMFULNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARMING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

HARMLESS, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are *harmless* in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless*.

3. Innocent; not guilty. Who is holy, *harmless*, undefiled, separate from sinners. Heb. vii.

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time *harmlessly* in recreations.

2. Without hurt or damage. Bullets fall *harmlessly* into wood or fethers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARMLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.

2. Innocence.

HARMONIC, *a.* [See *Harmony*.] Relating to harmony or music; as *harmonic* use. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

The basis of an *harmonic* system. *Encyc.*

The *harmonic* elements are the three smallest concords. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. An epithet applied to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

Harmonical mean, in arithmetic and algebra, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which are supposed to bear an analogy to musical consonances.

Harmonical proportion, in arithmetic and algebra, is said to obtain between three quantities, or four quantities, in certain cases.

Harmonical series, a series of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.

HARMONICA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. *Encyc.*

HARMONIES, *n.* Harmonious sounds; consonances.

2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Smith.*

3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called *acute harmonics*.

4. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds. *Edin. Encyc.*

HARMONIOUS, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. *Harmonious* sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.

3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as a *harmonious* family or society.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord.

3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n.* Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness.

2. Agreement; concord.

HARMONIST, *n.* A musician; a composer of music.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

HARMONIZE, *v. i.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds.

2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship; as individuals or families.

3. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize*; the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize*.

HARMONIZE, *v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree.

2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.

HARMONIZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.

HARMONIZER, *n.* One that brings together or reconciles.

2. In music, a practical harmonist.

HARMONIZING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HARMONOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *appona* and *metron*.]

An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HARMONY, *n.* [L. *harmonia*; Gr. *appona*, a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, from *apo*, to fit or adapt, to square; Sp. *armonia*; It. *id.*; Fr. *harmonie*. If the Greek *apo* is a contracted word, for *zapo*, which is probable, it may be the French *carrer*, *equarrir*.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; as the *harmony* of the universe.

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Equality and correspondence are the causes of harmony. *Bacon.*
All discord, harmony not understood. *Pope.*

2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called chords.

Ten thousand harps that tuned Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; as the harmony of the gospels.
4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship. The citizens live in harmony.

5. Natural harmony, in music, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord. Artificial harmony, is a mixture of concords and discords. Figured harmony, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Busby.*

6. Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered concords only. Tempered harmony is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See Temperament.] *Encyc.*

H'ARMOST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμωστής*, from *ἀρμωσσω*, to regulate.]
In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator or prefect. *Milford.*

H'ARMOTOME, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμος*, a joint, and *τέμνω*, to cut.]
In mineralogy, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also pyramidal zeolite. [See Cross-stone.]

H'ARNESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes*, from *harn*, that is, closely fitted; Fr. *harnois*; Arn. *harnes*; It. *arnese*; Sp. *arnes*; Port. *arnes*; D. *harnas*; G. *harnisch*; Sw. *harnesk*; Dan. *harnisk*. The primary sense is, to fit, prepare or put on; and in different languages, it signifies not only harness, but furniture and utensils.]

1. Armor; the whole accouterments or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armor, but in a more modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.

2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called in some of the American states, *tackling*, with which, in its primary sense, it is synonymous. *Dryden.*

H'ARNESS, *v. t.* To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. *Harnessed in rugged steel.* *Rovee.*

2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught. *Harness the horses.* Jer. xvi.

3. To defend; to equip or furnish for defense. 1 Macc. iv.

H'ARNESSED, *pp.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

H'ARNESSER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse. *Sherwood.*

H'ARNESSING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.

H'ARP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa*; G. *harfe*; D. *harp*; Sw. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; Fr. *harpe*; It. Sp. Port. *arpa*.]

H A R

1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

H'ARP, *v. i.* To play on the harp. I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps. Rev. xiv.

2. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding. He seems

Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am—
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

3. To touch as a passion; to affect. *Shak.*

H'ARPER, *n.* A player on the harp.

H'ARPING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.

H'ARPING, *n.* A continual dwelling on. Making infinite merriment by *harpings* upon old themes. *Trving.*

H'ARPING, *n.* plu. *harpings*. In ships, *harpings* are the fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. *Encyc.*

Cat-harpings, are ropes which serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts, behind their respective yards. *Mar. Dict.*

H'ARPING-IRON, *n.* A harpoon, which see.

H'ARPIST, *n.* A harper. *Brown.*

HARPOON, *n.* [Fr. *harpon*; Sp. *arpon*; Port. *arpan*, *arpeo*; It. *arpione*; G. *harpune*; D. *harpoen*; from Fr. *harper*, to grapple; Sp. *arpar*, to claw; Gr. *ἀρπάζω*, from *ἀρπάζω*, to seize with the claws; probably L. *rapio*, by transposition of letters. Class Rb.]

A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them. It consists of a long shank, with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It is generally thrown by hand.

HARPOON, *v. t.* To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned*. *Pennant.*

HARPOON'ED, *pp.* Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.

HARPOON'ER, *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HARPOON'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a harpoon.

H'ARPSICORD, *n.* [*harp* and *chord*.] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.

The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of chords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument. *Encyc.*

H'ARPY, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*; It. Sp. Port. *arpia*; L. *harpypia*; Gr. *ἀρπυία*, from the root of *ἀρπάζω*, to seize or claw.]

1. In antiquity, the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus. They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals. *Lemprière.*

2. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

H A R

HARQUEBUSE. [See *Arquebuse*.]

HARRATEE'N, *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

HAR/RIDAN, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*, a jade, or worn-out horse. See *Hare*, the verb.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HAR/RIER, *n.* A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.

HAR/RÖW, *n.* [Sw. *harf*, Dan. *harve*, a harrow. D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake, is probably the same word, allied to Sw. *härja*, Dan. *herger*, Sax. *hergian*, to ravage or lay waste.]

An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

HAR/RÖW, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva*; Dan. *harver*.]

To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to *harrow* land or ground.

2. To break or tear with a harrow.

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? Job xxxix.

3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment. I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word Would *harrow* up thy soul— *Shak.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence. [Not used.]

5. To disturb; to agitate. *Obs.* *Shak.*

HAR/RÖWED, *pp.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.

HAR/RÖWER, *n.* One who harrows.

2. A hawk.

HAR/RÖWING, *ppr.* Breaking or leveling with a harrow.

HAR/RÖY, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian*, to strip; *hervian*, to upbraid; or W. *hervoa*, to rove for plunder, to scout; *her*, a push.]

1. To strip; to pillage. [See *Harrow*.]

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease. *Shak.*

HAR/RÖY, *v. t.* To make harassing incursions. *Obs.* *Beaum.*

H'ARSH, *a.* [G. *harsch*; Scot. *harsk*. In Dan. *harsk*, Sw. *harsk*, is rank, rancid.]

1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating; as *harsh* sand; *harsh* cloth; opposed to smooth. *Boyle.*

2. Sour; rough to the taste; as *harsh* fruit.

3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring; as a *harsh* sound; *harsh* notes; a *harsh* voice. *Dryden.*

4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. Civilization softens the *harsh* temper or nature of man.

5. Rough; rude; abusive; as *harsh* words; a *harsh* reflection.

6. Rigorous; severe. Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

H'ARSHLY, *adv.* Roughly; in a harsh manner.

2. Sourly; austere.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly; as, to speak or answer *harshly*.

4. Roughly; rudely; with violence; as, to treat a person *harshly*. *Addison.*

5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.

It would sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shak.*

H'ARSHNESS, *n.* Roughness to the touch; opposed to softness and smoothness.

2. Sourness; austerity; as the *harshness* of fruit.

H A R

H A S

H A S

3. Roughness to the ear; as the *harshness* of sound or of a voice, or of verse.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Pope.

4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. *Shak.*

5. Roughness in manner or words; severity; as the *harshness* of reproof.

H'ARSLET, } [Ice. *hasla*. Qu.] The
HAS'LET, } n. heart, liver, lights, &c. of a hog.

H'ART, n. [Sax. *heort*; Dan. and Sw. *hiort*; G. *hirsch*; D. *hert*.]

A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.

H'ARTBEEST, n. The quanga, or cervine antelope of Africa. *Encyc.*

H'ARTROY'AL, n. A plant.

H'ARTSHORN, n. The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, ptisans, &c. Hartshorn jelly is nutritive and strengthening. Hartshorn calcined by a strong and long continued heat, is changed into a white earth, which is employed in medicine as an absorbent. The salt of hartshorn is a powerful sudorific, and hartshorn yields also a pungent volatile spirit. *Encyc.*

The jelly of hartshorn is simply gelatine; the earth remaining after calcination, is phosphate of lime; the salt and spirit of hartshorn are muriate of ammonia, with a little animal oil. *Parr.*

Hartshorn plantain, a species of Plantago.

H'ARTSTONGUE, n. [See *Tongue*.] A plant, a species of Asplenium.

H'ARTWORT, n. The name of certain plants of the genera, *Seseli*, *Tordylium*, and *Bupleurum*.

HAR'USPICE, n. [L. *haruspex*, from *specio*, to view.]

In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke. *Encyc. Adam.*

HAR'USPICY, n. Divination by the inspection of victims.

H'ARVEST, n. [Sax. *harfest*, *harfest*, harvest, autumn; G. *herbst*; D. *herfst*.] This word signifies autumn, and primarily had no reference to the collection of the fruits of the earth; but in German, *herbstzeit* is harvest-time. It seems to be formed from the G. *herbe*, harsh, keen, tart, acerb, L. *acerbus*, and primarily it refers to the cold, chilly weather in autumn in the north of Europe. This being the time when crops are collected in northern climates, the word came to signify *harvest*.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye. In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May; in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June; in the Northern states of America, in July; and in the north of Europe, in August and September. In the United States, the harvest of maize is mostly in October.

2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. The *harvest* this year is abundant.

3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits.

Let us the *harvest* of our labor eat.

Dryden.

4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. He that sows iniquity will reap a *harvest* of woe.

5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies figuratively the proper season for business.

He that sleepeth in *harvest*, is a son that causeth shame. Prov. x.

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment. Joel iii.

Also, the end of the world. Matt. xiii.

Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel. Matt. ix.

H'ARVEST, v. t. To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

H'ARVESTED, pp. Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.

H'ARVESTER, n. A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

H'ARVEST-FLY, n. A large four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. *Encyc.*

H'ARVEST-HOME, n. The time of harvest. *Dryden.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*

H'ARVESTING, ppr. Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

H'ARVEST-LORD, n. The head-reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

H'ARVEST-MAN, n. A laborer in harvest.

H'ARVEST-QUEEN, n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HASH, v. t. [Fr. *hacher*; Arm. *haicha*; Eng. to *hack*. See *Hack*.]

To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat. *Garth.*

HASH, n. Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASK, n. A case made of rushes or flags. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

HAS'LET, n. [See *Harslet*.]

H'ASP, n. [Sax. *hasp*; G. *haspe*, a hinge; Dan. *hasp*; Sw. *haspe*. We probably have the word from the Danes.]

1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on. [Local.]

H'ASP, v. t. To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*

HAS'SOC, n. [W. *hesor*. Qu. from *hæg*, sedge, rushes. It signifies in Scottish, a besom, any thing bushy, and a turf of peat moss used as a seat. The sense is therefore the same as that of *mat*, a collection or mass.]

A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church. *Addison.*

And knees and *hassocs* are well nigh divorc'd. *Cowper.*

HAST, the second person singular of *have*, I have, thou *hast*, contracted from *havest*. It is used only in the solemn style.

HAS'TATE, } a. [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*,
HAS'TATED, } a spear.] In botany, spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as a *hastate* leaf. *Martyn. Lec.*

HASTE, n. [G. Sw. Dan. *hast*; D. *haast*; Fr. *hâte*, for *haste*; Arm. *hast*; from hurrying, pressing, driving. See *Heat*.]

1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals; never to other bodies. We never say, a ball flies with *haste*.

The king's business required *haste*. 1 Sam. xxi.

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, all men are liars. Ps. cxvi.

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; as, I am in great *haste*.

HASTE, } v. t. *hast*, *hdm*. [G. *hasten*;
HASTEN, } v. t. D. *haasten*; Sw. *hasto*;
Dan. *haster*; Fr. *hâter*.]

To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. Ps. lv.

HASTE, } v. i. To move with celerity; to
HASTEN, } v. i. be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled and *hasted* away. Ps. xlviii.

HASTED, } Moved rapidly; accel-
HASTENED, } pp. erated; urged with speed.

HASTENER, n. One that hastens or urges forward.

HASTING, } pp. Urging forward;
HASTENING, } pp. pushing on; proceeding rapidly.

That state is *hastening* to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men. *Antisthenes. Enfield.*

HASTILY, adv. [See *Hasty*.] In *haste*; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection.

We *hastily* engaged in the war. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HASTINESS, n. *Haste*; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. Our *hastiness* to engage in the war caused deep regret.

3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth or temper.

HASTING-PEAR, n. An early pear, called also *green chissel*. *Encyc.*

HASTINGS, n. [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HASTIVE, a. [Fr. *hâtif*, from *haste*.] Forward; early; as fruit. [Not much used.] *Encyc.*

HASTY, a. Quick; speedy; opposed to slow.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. Eccles. viii.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; opposed to deliberate.

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Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix.

3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate.

He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. Prov. xiv.

4. Early ripe; forward; as *hasty* fruit. Is. xxviii.

HASTYPUDDING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maiz moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.

HAT, *n.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *hut*; D. *hoed*; Dan. *hat*; Sw. *hatt*; W. *héd* or *hel*. The word signifies a cover, and in German, *fingerhut* is a thimble. The primary sense is probably to ward off, or defend.]

1. A covering for the head; a garment made of different materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials. Of these the ever varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.

2. The dignity of a cardinal.

HAT-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT-BOX, *n.* A box for a hat. But a **HAT-CASE**, *n.* case for a lady's hat is called a *band-box*.

HAT-TABLE, *a.* [from *hate*.] That may be hated; odious. Sherwood.

HATCH, *v. t.* [G. *hecken*, *aushecken*, Dan. *hekker*, to hatch. This word seems to be connected with G. *heck*, Dan. *hekke*, Sw. *håck*, a hedge, Dan. *hek*, a fence of pales; and the *hatches* of a ship are doubtless of the same family. The sense probably is, to thrust out, to drive off, whence in Sw. *hågn*, a hedge, is also protection; *hågn*, to hedge, to guard. To *hatch* is to exclude.]

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. In Egypt, chickens are *hatched* by artificial heat.

The partridge sitteth on eggs and *hatcheth* them not. Jer. xvii.

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy. Hooker.

HATCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack.] To shade by lines in drawing and engraving. Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil.

2. To steep. Obs. Dryden.

HATCH, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. Eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat. Beaumont.

HATCH, *n.* A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery. Shak.

HATCH, or **HATCHES**, *n.* [Sax. *haca*; D. *hek*, a railing, gate, &c. See *Hedge* and *Hatch*, supra.]

1. Properly, the grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called *hatch-bars*. The lid or cover of a hatchway is also called *hatches*.

2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the pas-

sage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; but this is more properly called the *hatchway*. Mar. Dict.

2. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. Qu. Johnson. Shak.

4. Floodgates. Encyc. Minworth.

5. In Cornwall, Eng. openings into mines, or in search of them. Encyc.

5. To be under the *hatches*, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression or slavery. Locke.

HATCH/EL, *n.* [G. *hechel*, D. *hekel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, whence the common pronunciation in America, *hetchel*. In Slav. *hakel* is a rake.]

An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp from the tow, hards or coarse part. The *hatchel* is a large species of comb.

HATCH/EL, *v. t.* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a *hatchel*, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts.

2. To tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; a vulgar use of the word.

HATCH/ELED, *pp.* Cleansed by a *hatchel*; combed.

HATCH/ELER, *n.* One who uses a *hatchel*.

HATCH/ELING, *pp.* Drawing through the teeth of a *hatchel*.

HATCH/ET, *n.* [G. *hacke*; Dan. *hakke*; Fr. *hache*; from *hack*, which see.]

A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To take up the *hatchet*, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.

To bury the *hatchet*, is to make peace.

HATCH/ET-FACE, *n.* A prominent face, like the edge of a *hatchet*. Dryden.

HATCH/ETINE, *n.* A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white or greenish yellow color, found in South Wales. Cleveland.

HATCH/MENT, *n.* [corrupted from *achievement*.]

An armorial escutcheon on a horse at funerals, or in a church. Shak.

HATCH/WAY, *n.* In ships, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.

Mar. Dict.

HATE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian*, to hate, and to beat; Goth. *hatyan*; G. *hassen*; D. *haalen*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hader*; L. *odi*, for *hodi*. In all the languages except the Saxon, *hate* and *heat* are distinguished in orthography; but the elements of the word are the same, and probably they are radically one word denoting to stir, to irritate, to rouse.]

1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to. It expresses less than *abhor*, *detest*, and *abominate*, unless pronounced with a peculiar emphasis.

How long will fools *hate* knowledge? Prov. i.

Blessed are ye when men shall *hate* you. Luke vi.

The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated*, if he was but feared. Rambler.

2. In Scripture, it signifies to love less.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother, &c. Luke xiv.

He that spareth the rod, *hateth* his son. Prov. xiii.

HATE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred. Dryden.

HATED, *pp.* Greatly disliked.

HATEFUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. All sin is *hateful* in the sight of God and of good men.

2. That feels hatred; malignant; malevolent.

And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes.

His rival's conquest. Dryden.

HATEFULLY, *adv.* Odiously; with great dislike.

2. Malignantly; maliciously. Ezek. xxiii.

HATEFULNESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATER, *n.* One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. Broun.

HATING, *pp.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HATRED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. *Hatred* is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the *hatred* of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme hatred is abhorrence or detestation.

HATED, *a.* [from *hat*.] Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HATTER, *v. t.* To harass. [Not in use.] Dryden.

HATTER, *n.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, *n.* [Erse, *atlock*.] A shock of corn. [Not in use.]

HAUBERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves. Obs. [See *Habergeon*.]

HAUGHT, *a.* *haut*. [Qu. Fr. *haut*, or the root of the English *high*. If it is from the French *haut*, the orthography is corrupt, for *haut* is from the Latin *altus*, that is, *haultus*, changed to *haut*.]

High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. Obs. Spenser. Shak.

HAUGHTILY, *adv.* *hautily*. [See *Haught* and *Haughty*.]

Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave *haughtily*.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS, *n.* *hautiness*. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible. Is. xiii.

HAUGHTY, *a.* *hauty*. [from *haught*, Fr. *haut*.]

1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious.

His wife was a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. Clarendon.

A *haughty* spirit goeth before a fall. Prov. xvi.

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain; as a *haughty* air or walk.

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3. Proud and imperious; as a *haughty* nation.
4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard; as a *haughty* enterprise. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- HAUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler*; Arm. *hala*; Sp. *halar*; D. *haalen*. It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable, as *au* represents the broad sound of *a*.]
1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground; to *haul* a boat on shore. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamen; as, to *haul* down the sails; *haul* in the boom; *haul* ast, &c.
2. To drag; to compel to go.
Lest he *haul* thee to the judge. Luke xii.
When applied to persons, *haul* implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.
To *haul* the wind, in seamanship, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more ast, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
- HAUL, *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull. *Thomson.*
2. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul*.
- HAUL'ED, *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.
- HAUL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.
- HAULM, } *n.* [Sax. *healm*; G. D. Sw. Dan. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*; L. *culmus*, the stalk of corn. The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot. It seems to be the W. *colov*, a stem or stalk, whence *columna*, a column.]
1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.
2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c. in general.
- HAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*; Arm. *hoinch*; Sp. It. Port. *anca*.]
1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds, which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. *Encyc.*
2. The rear; the hind part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- H'AUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter*; Arm. *hantein* or *henti*.]
1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.
Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves. *Pope.*
2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.
You wrong me, Sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*
3. It is particularly applied to specters or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.
Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place. *Fairfax.*
- H'AUNT, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.
I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my door. *Shak.*
- H'AUNT, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers. A den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.
2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [*Not used.*] *Arbutnot.*
3. Custom; practice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
- HAUNTED, *pp.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.
2. Troubled by frequent visits.
- HAUNTER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
- HAUNTING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.
- HAUST, *n.* [Sax. *hwasta*.] A dry enough. *Obs.* *Ray.*
- HAUTBOY, *n.* *ho'boy*. [Fr. *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, or a shoot.]
- A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening towards the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven. *Encyc.*
- HAUTEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.
- HAUYNE, *n.* A mineral, called by Hady *lahalite*, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c. *Cleveland.*
- HAVE, *v. t.* *hav.* pret. and *pp. had.* Indic. Present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they, *have*. [Sax. *habban*; Goth. *haban*; G. *haben*; D. *hebben*; Sw. *hafva*; Dan. *haver*; L. *habeo*; Sp. *haber*; Port. *haver*; It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*; W. *hafaw*, to snatch, or seize hastily, and *hapiaw*, to happen. The Spanish *haber* unites *have* with *happen*; *haber*, to have or possess, to take, to happen or befall. The primary sense then is to fall on, or to rush on and seize. See *Happen*. Class Gb. No. 74. 79.]
1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.
How many loaves *have* ye? Matt. xv.
He that gathered much *had* nothing over. Ex. xvi.
I *have* no Levite to my priest. Judges 17.
To *have* and to *hold*, terms in a deed of conveyance.
2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one.
Have ye a father? *Have* ye another brother? Gen. xliii. and xlv.
—Sheep that *have* no shepherd. 1 Kings xxii.
3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.
In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all *had* her. Matt. xxii.
4. To hold; to regard. Thus, to *have* in honor, is to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.
To *have* in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.
5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.
Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts. Bacon.
6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty.
I *have* to visit twenty patients every day.
We *have* to strive against temptations.
- We *have* to encounter strong prejudices. The nation has to pay the interest of an immense debt.
7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound *has* him. [*The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.*]
8. To contain. The work *has* many beauties and many faults.
9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I *had* this cloth very cheap. He *has* a guinea a month. He *has* high wages for his services.
Had rather, denotes wish or preference.
I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxiv.
Is not this phrase a corruption of *would rather*?
To *have* after, to pursue. [*Not much used, nor elegant.*] *Shak.*
To *have* away, to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*
- To *have* at, to encounter; to assail; as, to *have* at him; to *have* at you. [*Legitimate, but vulgar.*]
- To enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*
Dryden uses in a like sense, *have* with you; but these uses are inelegant.
- To *have* in, to contain.
- To *have* on, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.
He saw a man who *had* not on a wedding-garment. Matt. xlii.
- To *have* out, to cause to depart. 2 Sam. xiii.
- To *have* a care, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.
- To *have* pleasure, to enjoy.
- To *have* pain, to suffer.
- To *have* sorrow, to be grieved or afflicted.
With *would* and *should*.
He *would* *have*, he desires to have, or he requires.
He *should* *have*, he ought to have.
But the various uses of *have* in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense, as I *have* formed, thou *had* formed, he *hath* or *has* formed, we *have* formed, and the prior-past tense, as I *had* seen, thou *hadst* seen, he *had* seen.
- HAVELESS, *a.* *hav'les*. Having little or nothing. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
- HAVEN, *n.* *ha'ven*. [Sax. *hafun*; D. *haven*; Dan. *havn*; Fr. *havre*; Arm. *hafn*; G. *hafen*; from *haber*, a Gaulish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says Lamer. But in Welsh, *hav* is summer, and *haryn* is a flat, extended, still place, and a *haven*.]
1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.
2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. *Shak.*
- HAVENER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*
- HAYER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- HAYER, *n.* [G. *hafer*; D. *haver*; perhaps L. *avena*.]

H A W

Oats; a word of local use in the north of England; as *haverbread*, oaten bread.

HAVERSACK, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac*.] A soldier's knapsack.

HAVING, *ppr.* [from *have*.] Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking.

HAVING, *n.* Possession; goods; estate. [Not in use.]

2. The act or state of possessing.

HAV'OCK, *n.* [W. *havog*, a spreading about, waste, devastation; *havog*, to commit waste, to devastate; supposed to be from *hav*, a spreading. But qu. Ir. *avach*, hav-ock.]

Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make Among your works.

As for Saul, he made *havock* of the church. Acts viii.

HAV'OCK, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

To waste and *havock* yonder world.

HAW, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hag*, G. *heck*, D. *haag*, *heg*, Dan. *hek*, *hekke*, a hedge.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, *hedge-thorn*.

2. [Sax. *haga*.] A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a small field; properly, an inclosed piece of land, from *hedge*, like *garden*, which also signifies an inclosure. [Dan. *hauge*, a garden.]

3. In *fartery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse.

4. A dale.

HAW, *v. i.* [corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack*.] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and haw.

HAWFINCH, *n.* A bird, a species of *Loxia*.

HAW'HAW, *n.* [duplication of *haw*, a hedge.]

A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached.

HAWING, *ppr.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc*; D. *havik*; G. *habicht*; Sw. *hök*; Dan. *hög*, *höög*; W. *hebog*, named from *heb*, utterance.]

A genus of fowls, the *Falco*, of many species, having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers. Most of the species are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds.

HAWK, *v. i.* To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry.

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*.

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing; with *at*. To *hawk* at flies.

HAWK, *v. i.* [W. *hoci*; Scot. *hawgh*. Qu. Chal. *hw*, and *keck* and *cough*. See Class Gk. No. 5. 29. 36.]

H A Y

To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to *hawk* and spit.

To *hawk* up, transitively; as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

HAWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HAWK, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *hocken*, to take on the back; *hocken*, to higgie; *höcker*, a huckster; or the root of L. *auctio*, auction, a sale by outcry. The root of the latter probably signified to cry out.]

To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry; as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets.

HAWK'ED, *pp.* Offered for sale by outcry in the street.

2. *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

HAWK'ER, *n.* One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedlar.

2. A falconer. [Sax. *hafcere*.]

HAWK'EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; discerning.

HAWK'ING, *ppr.* Catching wild birds by hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HAWK'ING, *n.* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

HAWK'NOSED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

HAWK'WEED, *n.* The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera, *Hieracium*, *Crepis*, *Hyoseris*, and *Andryala*.

HAWSE, *n.* *hawz*. [See *Halser*.] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear *hawse*, or a foul *hawse*. A foul *hawse* is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together.

HAWSE-HOLE, *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.

HAWSE-PIECE, *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship.

HAWSE'ER, *n.* [See *Halser*.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

HAW'THORN, *n.* [Sax. *hæg-thorn*, *hedge-thorn*; Sw. *haglor*; Dan. *hagelorn*; G. *hagedorn*; D. *haagedoorn*.]

A shrub or tree which bears the *haw*, of the genus *Crataegus*; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in all parts of Europe.

HAW'THORN-FLY, *n.* An insect so called.

HAY, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hig*; G. *heu*; D. *hooi*; Dan. *høe*; Sw. *hø*.]

Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation. Make *hay* while the sun shines.

To dance the *hay*, to dance in a ring.

HAY, *v. t.* [G. *heuen*.] To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HAY, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*.] A hedge.

2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal.

HAY, *v. t.* To lay snares for rabbits.

H A Z

HA'YBOTE, *n.* Hedge-bote. In English law, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HA'YCOCK, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.

HA'YKNIFE, *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HA'YLOFT, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HA'YMAKER, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HA'YMAKING, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HA'YMARKET, *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

HA'YMOW, *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

HA'YRICK, *n.* A rick of hay; usually a long pile for preservation in the open air.

HA'YSTACK, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

HA'YWARD, *n.* [*hay* and *ward*, hedge-ward.]

A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences. In New England, the *hayward* is a town officer whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine which are found running at large in the highways, contrary to law.

HA'YDENITE, *n.* A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden, near Baltimore. It occurs in garnet colored crystals.

HAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*; probably from the root of L. *casus*, a fall, and *ard*, the common termination.]

1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; that which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, the cause of which is unknown, or whose operation is unforeseen or unexpected.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die.

2. Danger; peril; risk. He encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost *hazard*.

3. A game at dice.

To run the *hazard*, to risk; to take the chance; to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen, and not within the powers of calculation.

HAZ'ARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *hasarder*.] To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to *hazard* life to save a friend; to *hazard* an estate on the throw of a die; to *hazard* salvation for temporal pleasure.

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience.

2. To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation.

HAZ'ARD, *v. i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

Pause a day or two, before you *hazard*—

HAZ'ARDABLE, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance.

HAZ'ARDED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured.

HAZ'ARDER, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZ'ARDING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZ'ARDOUS, *a.* Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as a hazardous attempt or experiment.

HAZ'ARDOUSLY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZ'ARDRY, *n.* Rashness; temerity. *Obs.*

2. Gaming in general. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

HAZE, *n.* [The primary sense of this word is probably to mix, or to turn, stir and make thick.]

Fog; a watery vapor in the air, or a dry vapor like smoke, which renders the air thick.

HAZE, *v. i.* To be foggy. [*A local word.*]

HAZE, *v. t.* To frighten. [*Not used.*]

HAZEL, *n.* *ha'zl.* [Sax. *hæsel*, a hat or cap; *hæsl*, hazel; *hæsl-nutu*, hazel-nut; G. *hasel*; D. *hazelaar*; Dan. *hassel*, *hassel-nød*; Sw. *hassel*. By the Saxon it appears that the word signifies a cap, and the name of the nut, a cap-nut.]

A shrub of the genus *Corylus*, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild farinaceous taste. *Encyc.*

HAZEL, *a.* *ha'zl.* Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light brown color, like the hazel-nut.

HA'ZEL-EARTH, *n.* A kind of red loam.

HA'ZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HA'ZELLY, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

HA'ZY, *a.* [See *Haze*.] Foggy; misty; thick with vapor; as *hazy* weather; the *hazy* north. *Thomson.*

HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. *he*; poss. *his*; obj. *him*. [Sax. mas. *he*; fem. *heo*; neut. *hit*, now contracted to *it*, L. *id*, for *hid*. It seems to be a contracted word, for the L. is *hic*, and the Saxon accusative is sometimes *hig*. In English it has no plural, but it has in Saxon, *hi*, they.]

1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii.
Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God; him shalt thou serve. Deut. x.

2. It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence. *He* is the man.

3. *He* is often used without reference to any particular person, and may be referred to any person indefinitely that answers the description. It is then synonymous with *any man*.

He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise. Prov. xiii.

4. *He*, when a substitute for *man* in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing, like its antecedent, the whole human race.

My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh. Gen. vi.

5. Man; a male.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*

In this use of *he*, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case. In the

foregoing sentence, *he* is in the objective case, or position, and the word is to be considered as a noun.

6. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind, as a *he-goat*, a *he-bear*. In such cases, *he* is to be considered as an adjective, or the two words as forming a compound.

HEAD, *n.* *hed.* [Sax. *heafod*, *hefed*, *heafid*; D. *hoofd*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; G. *haupt*. This word is a participle of the Sax. *heafan*, *hefan*, to *heave*, pret. *haf*, hove; G. *heben*, hob, &c. *Heafod*, heaved, the elevated part, the top. Class Gb.]

1. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling; it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual powers, and of sensation. Hence the *head* is the chief or most important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, let the evil fall on my *head*.

2. An animal; an individual; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per *head*. And we use the singular number to express many. The herd contains twenty *head* of oxen.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison.*

3. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party. Eph. v.

4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command. The lord mayor sat at the *head* of the table. The general marched at the *head* of his troops.

5. Countenance; presence; in the phrases, to hide the *head*, to show the *head*.

6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a ludicrous sense; as, a man has a good *head*, or a strong *head*. These men laid their *heads* together to form the scheme. Never trouble your *head* about this affair. So we say, to beat the *head*; to break the *head*; that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties.

7. Face; front; forepart.
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

8. Resistance; successful opposition; in the phrase, to make *head* against, that is, to advance, or resist with success.

9. Spontaneous will or resolution; in the phrases, of his own *head*, on their own *head*. But of is more usual than *on*.

10. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head*. *Shak.*

11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as the *head* of a spear; the *head* of a cabbage; the *head* of a nail; the *head* of a mast.

12. The forepart of a thing, as the *head* of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stern of a ship. *Encyc.*

13. The blade or cutting part of an ax, distinct from the helve.

14. That which rises on the top; as the *head* or yeast of beer. *Mortimer.*

15. The upper part of a bed, or bed-stead.

16. The brain.

They turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

17. The dress of the head; as a laced *head*. [Unusual.] *Swift.*

18. The principal source of a stream; as the *head* of the Nile.

19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. The mill has a good *head* of water.

20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

21. Crisis; pitch; highth. The disease has grown to such a *head* as to threaten life.

22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. The sedition got to such a *head* as not to be easily quelled.

23. Body; conflux. *Obs.* *Shak.* *Spenser.*

24. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered *head*. *Shak.*

25. Liberty; freedom from restraint; as, to give a horse the *head*. Hence,

26. License; freedom from check, control or restraint. Children should not have their *heads*.

He has too long given his unruly passions the *head*. *South.*

27. The hair of the head; as a *head* of hair.

28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows.

29. The end, or the boards that form the end; as the *head* of a cask.

30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as the *head* of a bay, gulf or creek.

31. The matured part of an ulcer or boil; hence, to come to a *head*, is to suppurate.

Head and ears, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion. He plunged *head and ears* into the water. He was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.

Head and shoulders, by force; violently; as, to drag one *head and shoulders*.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Fellon.*

Head or tail, or, *head nor tail*, uncertain; not reducible to certainty. *Burke.*

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief; principal; as a *head* workman.

By the *head*, in seamen's language, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

HEAD, *v. t.* *hed.* To lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an army; to *head* an expedition; to *head* a riot.

2. To behead; to decapitate. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a nail.

4. To lop; as, to *head* trees.

5. To go in front of; to get into the front; as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

6. To set on the head; as, to *head* a cask.

7. To oppose; to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of a ship; as, the wind *heads* us.

HEAD, *v. i.* *hed.* To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge of mountains. *Adair.*

HEADACH, *n.* *hed'ake.* Pain in the head.

HEADBRAND, *n. hed'band*. A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. Is. iii.

HEADBOROUGH, *n. hed'barro*. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary, consisting of ten families; called in some counties, *bersholder*, that is, *borough's elder*, and sometimes *tithing man*. Blackstone.

HEAD-DRESS, *n. hed'dress*. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. Pope. Addison.

2. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. Addison.

HEADED, *pp. hed'ed*. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition, as *clear-headed*, *long-headed*, *thick-headed*, &c.

HEADER, *n. hed'er*. One who heads nails or pins.

2. One who leads a mob or party.

3. The first brick in the angle of a wall. Moron.

HEADFAST, *n. hed'fast*. A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object. Mar. Dict.

HEADFIRST, *adv. hed'furst*. With the head foremost.

HEADGARGLE, *n. hed'gargle*. A disease of cattle. Mortimer.

HEADGEAR, *n. hed'gear*. The dress of a woman's head. Burton.

HEADINESS, *n. hed'iness*. [See *Heady*.] Rashness; precipitation; a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence. Spenser.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

HEADING, *n. hed'ing*. Timber for the heads of casks.

HEADLAND, *n. hed'land*. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water.

2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

HEADLESS, *a. hed'less*. Having no head; beheaded; as a *headless* body, neck or carcase. Dryden. Spenser.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader. Raleigh.

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate. Spenser.

HEADLONG, *adv. hed'long*. With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong*. Dryden.

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation. —He hurries *headlong* to his fate. Dryden.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

HEADLONG, *a. hed'long*. Steep; precipitous. Milton.

2. Rash; precipitate; as *headlong* folly.

HEADMAN, *n. hed'man*. A chief; a leader.

HEADMOLD-SHOT, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close-locked as to compress the brain; often occasioning convulsions and death. Encyc.

HEADMONEY, *n. hed'munny*. A capitulation-tax. Milton.

HEADMOST, *a. hed'most*. Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

HEAD-PAN, *n. hed'-pan*. The brain-pan. [Not in use.]

HEAD-PIECE, *n. hed'-pece*. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. Sidney. Dryden.

2. Understanding; force of mind. [Not common.] Prideaux.

HEADQUARTERS, *n. plu.* The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.

HEAD-ROPE, *n. hed'-rope*. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed. Mar. Dict.

HEAD-SAIL, *n. hed'-sail*. The *head-sails* of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the fore-sail, foretop-sail, jib, &c. Mar. Dict.

HEAD-SEA, *n. hed'-sea*. Waves that meet the head of a ship or roll against her course. Mar. Dict.

HEADSHAKE, *n. hed'shake*. A significant shake of the head. Shak.

HEADSHIP, *n. hed'ship*. Authority; chief place. Hales.

HEADSMAN, *n. hed'sman*. One that cuts off heads; an executioner. [Unusual.] Dryden.

HEADSPRING, *n. hed'spring*. Fountain; source; origin.

HEADSTALL, *n. hed'stall*. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HEADSTONE, *n. hed'stone*. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. Psalms.

2. The stone at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG, *a. hed'strong*. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. Dryden.

2. Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy; as a *headstrong* course. Dryden.

HEAD/STRONGNESS, *n.* Obstinacy. [Not in use.] Gayton.

HEADTIRE, *n. hed'tire*. Dress or attire for the head. 1 Esdras iii.

HEADWAY, *n. hed'way*. The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes *headway*, when she advances, as from a state of rest.

HEADWIND, *n. hed'-wind*. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEAD-WORK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory. Swift.

HEADY, *a. hed'y*. [See *Head*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or the other. Temple.

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as spirituous liquors. Champagne is a *heady* wine.

3. Violent; impetuous; as a *heady* current. [Not usual.] Shak.

HEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *helan*, *helan*, *gehelan*, to heal, and to conceal, L. *celo*; Goth. *hailan*, to heal; G. *heilen*; D. *heelen*; Sw.

hela; Dan. *heeler*; from *hal*, *heil*, *hecl*, *hel*, whole, sound, allied to *hold* and *holy*. Heb. *לָלַךְ*, Ch. *לָלַךְ*, to be whole or entire, *all*. The primary sense of the root is to press, strain, extend; hence, to *hold*, to shut, enclose, conceal, to embrace the whole. To *heal* is to make *whole*, *hale*, sound, and to *conceal* is to hold, or keep close.]

1. To cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to *heal* the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be *healed*. Matt. viii.

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to *heal* a disease.

3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to *heal* a sore or wound.

4. To restore to soundness; as, to *heal* a wounded limb.

5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. 2 Kings ii.

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to *heal* a breach or difference.

7. In *Scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness.

I will *heal* their backsliding. Hos. xiv.

8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances and restore to prosperity. Jer. xiv.

9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c. [Sax. *helan*.] Encyc.

HEAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*; sometimes with *up* or *over*; it will *heal up* or *over*.

HEALABLE, *a.* That may be healed. Sherwood.

HEALED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HEALING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to a sound state.

2. *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

HEALING, *n.* The act of curing.

2. The act of covering. Obs.

HEALTH, *n. helth*. [from *heal*.] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants.

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. Bacon.

3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.

There is no *health* in us. Common Prayer.

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. Ps. xliii.

5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and *health* to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish *health* to you.

HEALTHFUL, *a. helth'ful*. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a *healthful* body, a *healthful* person, a *healthful* plant.

2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; as a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.
3. Indicating health or soundness; as a *healthful* condition.
4. Salutory; promoting spiritual health.

Common Prayer.

5. Well disposed; favorable.

A *healthful* ear to hear. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

HEALTHFULLY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.

2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health; as the *healthfulness* of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises.

HEALTHILY, *a.* [See *Health.*] Without disease.

HEALTHINESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as the *healthiness* of an animal or plant.

HEALTHLESS, *a.* Infirm; sickly.

2. Not conducive to health. [*Little used.*]

HEALTHSOME, *a.* Wholesome. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

HEALTHY, *a.* Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as a *healthy* body or constitution.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate; *healthy* recreations. *Locke.*

HEAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as afterbirth in women. *Johnson. Todd.*

HEAP, *n.* [*Sax. heap, heop; D. hoop; G. haufe; Sw. hop; Dan. hob; Russ. kupa; W. cub, a heap, what is put together, a bundle, a cube. See Class Gb. No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*]

1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; as a *heap* of earth or stones.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; applied to living persons. [*Inlegant and not in use.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A mass of ruins.

Thou hast made of a city a *heap*. *Is. xxv.*

HEAP, *v. t.* [*Sax. heapien; Sw. hopa; G. häufen; D. hoopen.*]

1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as, to *heap* stones; often with *up*; as, to *heap up* earth; or with *on*; as, to *heap on* wood or coal.

2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with *up*; as, to *heap up* treasures.

Though the wicked *heap up* silver as the dust— *Job xxvii.*

3. To add something else, in large quantities. *Shak.*

4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure; as, to *heap* any thing in measuring.

HEAPED, *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HEAPER, *n.* One who heaps, piles or amasses.

HEAPING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HE'APY, *a.* Lying in heaps; as *heapy* rubbish. *Gay.*

HEAR, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *heard*, but more correctly *heard*. [*Sax. heoran, hyran; G. hören; D. hoeren; Dan. hører; Sw. höra.* It seems to be from *ear*, *L. auris*, or from the same root. So *L. audio* seems to be connected with *Gr. ouis*. The sense is probably to lend the ear, to turn or incline the ear, and *ear* is probably a shoot or extremity.]

1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; as, to *hear* sound; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* words.

2. To give audience or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts xxiv.*

3. To attend; to listen; to obey.

To-day, if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your heart. *Ps. xcv.*

4. To attend favorably; to regard.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Matt. vi.*

5. To grant an answer to prayer.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. *Ps. cxvi.*

6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was *heard* and determined at the last term; or, it was *heard* at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 *Sam. xv.*

7. To acknowledge a title; a *Latin phrase.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth. *Prior.*

8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear*? [*A colloquial use of the word.*]

9. To learn.

I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him. *John viii.*

10. To approve and embrace.

They speak of the world, and the world *heareth* them. *1 John iv.*

To *hear a bird sing*, to receive private communication. *Shak.*

HEAR, *v. i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he cannot *hear*.

2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. He *hears* with solicitude.

3. To be told; to receive by report.

I *hear* there are divisions among you, and I partly believe it. *1 Cor. xi.*

HEARD, } Perceived by the ear. [*In*
HEARED, } *pp.* pronunciation, this word
should not be confounded with herd.]

HE'ARER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HE'ARING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the ear, as sound.

2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded.

3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HE'ARING, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived.

2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a *hearing*.

3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision.

4. The act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear. *Job xlii.*

And to the others he said in my *hearing*. *Ezek. ix.*

5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. He was not within *hearing*.

HE'ARKEN, *v. i.* *h'arken*. [*Sax. heorcnian; hyrcnian; G. horen.*]

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.

The furies *hearken*, and their makes uncur!

Dryden.

2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey.

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you. *Deut. iv.*

3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant. *1 Kings viii.*

HE'ARKEN, *v. t.* *h'arken*. To hear by listening. [*Little used.*]

HE'ARKENER, *n.* *h'arkener*. A listener; one who hearkens.

HE'ARKENING, *ppr.* *h'arkening*. Listening; attending; observing.

HEARSAL, for *Rehearsal*. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

HE'ARSAY, *n.* [*hear and say.*] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms without any authority except *hearsay*. The account we have depends on *hearsay*.

hearsay is sometimes used as an adjective; as *hearsay* evidence.

HEARSE, *n.* *hers*. [See *Herse*.] A temporary monument set over a grave. *Weed.*

2. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited. *Fairfax.*

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to a grave. [See *Herse*.]

4. A hind in the second year of her age. *Encyclop.*

HEARSE, *v. t.* *hers*. To inclose in a hearse.

HEARSECLOTH, *n.* *hers'cloth*. A pall; cloth to cover a hearse. *Sanders.*

HEARSELIKE, *a.* *hers'like*. Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, *n.* *h'art*. [*Sax. heort; G. herz; hart; Sw. hierta; Dan. hierte; Gr. xas.* Sans. *herda*. I know not the primary sense, nor whether it is from the root *hear*, *L. cor, cordis*, and allied to Eng. *hear*, or named from motion, pulsation.]

1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the veins terminate. By its alternate dilation and contraction, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries, by which means the circulation is carried on and life preserved.

2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as the *heart* of a country, kingdom or empire; the *heart* of a tree.

3. The chief part; the vital part; the most efficacious part.

4. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c.

The heart is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart is evil continually. We read of an honest and good heart, and an evil heart of unbelief, a willing heart, a heavy heart, sorrow of heart, a hard heart, a proud heart, a pure heart. The heart faints in adversity, or under discouragement, that is, courage fails; the heart is deceived, enlarged, re-proved, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, &c.

5. By a metonymy, heart is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love.

The king's heart was towards Absalom. 2 Sam. xiv.

6. The seat of the understanding; as an understanding heart. We read of men wise in heart, and slow of heart.

7. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions or designs. There are many devices in a man's heart. The heart of kings is unsearchable. The Lord tries and searches the heart. David had it in his heart to build a house of rest for the ark.

Sometimes heart is used for the will, or determined purpose.

The heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. Eccles. viii.

8. Person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness.

Cheerly, my hearts. Shak.

9. Courage; spirit; as, to take heart; to give heart; to recover heart.

Spenser. Temple. Milton.

10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. 2 Sam. vi.

11. Disposition of mind.

He had a heart to do well. Sidney.

12. Secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the heart of my message. Shak.

13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience—doth either like or disallow it. Hooker.

14. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility. Keep the land in heart.

That the spent earth may gather heart again. Dryden.

15. The utmost degree.

This gay charm—hath beguiled me To the very heart of loss. Shak.

- To get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.

- To take to heart, to be much affected; also, to be zealous, ardent or solicitous about a thing; to have concern.

- To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.

- To set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.

- To set the heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.

- To find in the heart, to be willing or disposed.

I find it in my heart to ask your pardon. Sidney.

- For my heart, for tenderness or affection. I could not for my heart refuse his request.

- Or, this phrase may signify, for my life; if my life was at stake.

I could not get him for my heart to do it. Shak.

To speak to one's heart, in Scripture, to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.

To have in the heart, to purpose; to have design or intention.

A hard heart, cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, v. i. To encourage. [Not much used.] Prideaux.

HEART-ACH, n. Sorrow; anguish of mind. Shak.

HEART-ALLURING, a. Suited to allure the affections. Parnell.

HEART-APPALLING, a. Dismaying the heart.

HEART-BREAK, n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Shak.

HEART-BREAKER, a. A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEART-BREAKING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. Spenser.

HEART-BREAKING, n. Overpowering grief; deep affliction. Hakewill.

HEART-BRED, a. Bred in the heart. Crashaw.

HEART-BROKEN, a. Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEART-BURIED, a. Deeply immersed. Young.

HEART-BURN, n. Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness, and occasioned by indigestion, surfeit or acidity.

HEART-BURNED, a. Having the heart inflamed. Shak.

HEART-BURNING, a. Causing discontent. Middleton.

HEART-BURNING, n. Heart-burn, which see.

2. Discontent; secret enmity. Swift.

HEART-CHILLED, a. Having the heart chilled. Shenstone.

HEART-CONSUMING, a. Destroying peace of mind.

HEART-CORRODING, a. Preying on the heart.

HEART-DEAR, a. Sincerely beloved. Shak.

HEART-DEEP, a. Rooted in the heart. Herbert.

HEART-DISCOMFORTING, a. [See *Discomfort*.] Depressing the spirits. South.

HEART-EASE, n. Quiet; tranquillity of mind. Shak.

HEART-EASING, a. Giving quiet to the mind. Milton.

HEART-EATING, a. Preying on the heart. Burton.

HEART-EXPANDING, a. Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings. Thomson.

HEART-FELT, a. Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

HEART-GRIEF, n. Affliction of the heart. Milton.

HEART-HARDENED, a. Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling. Harmer.

HEART-HARDENING, a. Rendering cruel or obdurate. Shak.

HEART-HEAVINESS, n. Depression of spirits. Shak.

HEART-OFFENDING, a. Wounding the heart. Shak.

HEART-PEA, n. A plant, the *Cardiospermum*, with black seeds, having the figure of a heart of a white color on each. Miller.

HEART-QUELLING, a. Conquering the affection. Spenser.

HEART-RENDING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive. Waller.

HEART-ROBBING, a. Depriving of thought; ecstatic. Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart; winning. Ibm.

HEART'S-BLOOD, } The blood of the

HEART-BLOOD, } n. heart; life; essence. Shak.

HEART'S-EASE, n. A plant, a species of Viola.

HEART-SEARCHING, a. Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART-SICK, a. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART-SORE, n. That which pains the heart. Spenser.

HEART-SORE, a. Deeply wounded. Shak.

HEART-SORROWING, a. Sorrowing deeply in heart. Shak.

HEART-STRING, n. A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. Shak. Taylor.

HEART-STRUCK, a. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind.

2. Shocked with fear; dismayed. Milton.

HEART-SWELLING, a. Rankling in the heart. Spenser.

HEART-WHOLE, a. [See *Whole*.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected.

2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.

HEART-WOUNDED, a. Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion. Pope.

HEART-WOUNDING, a. Piercing with grief. Rowe.

HEARTED, a. Taken to heart. [Not used.] Shak.

2. Composed of hearts. [Not used.] Shak.

3. Laid up in the heart. Shak.

This word is chiefly used in composition, as *hard-hearted*, *faint-hearted*, *stout-hearted*, &c.

HEARTEN, v. t. *h'artn*. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage. Sidney.

2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to *hearten* land. [Little used.] May.

HEARTENER, n. He or that which gives courage or animation. Brown.

HEARTH, n. *harth*. [Sax. *heorh*; G. *herd*; D. *haard*; Sw. *hård*.]

A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend.

HEARTH-MONEY, } A tax on hearths.

HEARTH-PENNY, } n. Blackstone.

HEARTILY, adv. [from *heartly*.] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.

I heartily forgive them. Shak.

2. With zeal; actively; vigorously. He heartily assisted the prince.

3. Eagerly; freely; largely; as, to eat heartily.

HEARTINESS, n. Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.

2. Eagerness of appetite.

HEARTLESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY, *adv.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

HEARTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.

Bp. Hall.

HEARTY, *a.* Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be *hearty* in support of government.

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; as a *hearty* welcome.

3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; as a *hearty* man.

4. Strong; durable; as *hearty* timber. [*Not used in America.*] *Wotton.*

5. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as a *hearty* eater.

6. Strong; nourishing; as *hearty* food.

HEARTY-HALE, *a.* Good for the heart. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

HEAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat*, *hæt*; D. *hitte*; G. *hitze*; Sw. *hella*; D. *hede*; L. *astus*, for *hastus*, or *castus*. See the Verb.]

1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtil fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In modern chemistry, it is called *caloric*. It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is *latent*, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is *sensible*, when it is evolved and perceptible. *Lavoisier. Encyc.*

2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes *from* that body *to* our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes *from* the hand *to* that body, and causes a sensation of cold. *Lavoisier.*

Note. This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled.

3. Hot air; hot weather; as the *heat* of the tropical climates.

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as the *heat* of the body; the *heat* of a furnace; a red *heat*; a white *heat*; a welding *heat*.

5. The state of being once heated or hot. Give the iron another *heat*.

6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

Many causes are required for refreshment between the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. A single effort in running; a course at a race. Hector won at the first *heat*.

8. Redness of the face; flush. *Addison.*

9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a *heat*.

10. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as the *heat* of battle.

11. Violence; ardor; as the *heat* of party.

12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as the *heat* of passion.

13. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

14. Fermentation.

HEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatan*, to call, to order, command or promise; *gehatan*, to call, to promise, to grow warm; *hatan*, to heat, to command, to call; *gehatan*, to promise; *hæse*, order, command; *behas*, a vow; *behatan*, to vow; *onhatan*, to heat, to inflame; *hatan*, to heat, to be hot, to boil, to *hate*; *hæt*, *heat*, heat; *hæt*, hot; *hate*, hatred, hate; L. *odi*, *osus*, for *hodi*, *horus*; Goth. *hatyan*, to hate; *haitan*, *gahaitan*, to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. *heiss*, hot; *heissen*, to call; *heizen*, to heat; *hitze*, heat, ardor, vehemence; *geheiss*, command; *verheissen*, to promise; *hass*, hate; *hassen*, to hate; D. *heet*, hot, eager, hasty; *hitte*, heat; *heeten*, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; *haat*, hate; *haaten*, to hate; *verhitten*, to inflame; Sw. *het*, hot; *hella*, heat, passion; *hella*, to be hot, to glow; *heta*, to be called or named; *hat*, hate, hatred; *hata*, to hate; Dan. *heed*, hot; *hede*, heat, ardor; *heder*, to heat, to be called or named; *had*, hate; *hader*, to hate. With these words coincides the L. *astus*, for *hastus*, heat, tide, Gr. *αἶμα*, to burn, and the English *haste* and *hoist* are probably of the same family. The primary and literal sense of all these words, is to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. *hetsa*, Dan. *hedser*, to excite, to set on dogs. See Class Gd. No. 39, and others. It may be further added, that in W. *cās* is hatred, a *castle*, from the sense of separating; *casau*, to hate; and if this is of the same family, it unites *castle* with the foregoing words. In these words we see the sense of repulsion.]

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron.

2. To make feverish; as, to *heat* the blood.

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action. *Dryden.*

HEAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat. Green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water *heats* slowly.

HEAT, for *heated*, is in popular use and pronounced *het*; but it is not elegant.

HEATED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HEATER, *n.* He or that which heats.

2. A triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it and keep it hot, for ironing or smoothing clothes. [*This utensil is going into disuse.*]

HEATH, *n.* [Sax. *hæth*; D. and G. *heide*; Dan. *hede*; Sw. *hed*; Scot. *haddy*; W. *eiziar*, connected with *eiziau*, to take to or possess; the clinging plant.]

1. A plant of the genus *Erica*, of many species. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the

poor, and for heating ovens. It is small and continues green all the year. It is called also *ling*. *Miller.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

3. A place overgrown with shrub kind.

HEATHCOCK, *n.* A large fowl with quaggers heaths, a species of grouse.

HEATHPEA, *n.* A species of bit.

HEATHPOUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the heath-cock.

HEATHROSE, *n.* A plant.

HEATHEN, *n.* [Sax. *hæthen*; Dan. Sw. *hedning*; Gr. *εθνος*; fr. that is, one who lives in the woods, as *pagan* from *pagus*, a village.]

1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who is idolatrous, or is unacquainted with God. In the Scriptures, the word is used to comprehend all nations except Jews or Israelites, as they were strangers to the true religion, and all to idolatry. The word may now be applied perhaps to all nations, except Christians and Mohammedans. *Heathen*, without the plural termination, is used plurally or collectively, for heathen nations.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* inheritance. Ps. ii.

Heathen, however, has a plural, *heathens*, for two or more individuals.

If men have reason to be *heathens* in their opinions.

The precepts and examples of the *heathens*.

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

HEATHEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan; then author.

HEATHENISH, *a.* Belonging to heathens; as *heathenish* rites.

2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized.

3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; as, *heathenish* actions.

HEATHENISHLY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, *n.* Gentilism; ignorance of the true God; the rites or system of religion of heathens.

2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance of the true God.

HEATHENIZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish.

HEATHER, *n.* Heath.

HEATHY, *a.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath; as *heathy* soil.

HEATING, *ppr.* Making warm; flaming; rousing the passions.

2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; as, *heating* medicines.

HEATLESS, *a.* Destitute of heat.

HEAVE, *v. t.* *heev*. pret. *heaved*, *heaved*, *hoove*, formerly *hoo*.

heafan, *hefan*, *heofan*; Goth. *hēfan*; D. *heffen*; G. *heben*; to heave; Gr. *ἵκαμαι*, to break up.

id. Class Gb.]

1. To lift; to raise; to move upward.
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake, nor ever hence
Had ris'n, or *heaved* his head. *Milton.*
2. To cause to swell.
The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our
shores. *Thomson.*
3. To raise or force from the breast; as, to *heave* a sigh or groan, which is accompanied with a swelling or expansion of the thorax.
4. To raise; to elevate; with *high*.
One *heaved* on high. *Shak.*
5. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*
6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to *heave* a stone. This is a common use of the word in popular language, and among seamen; as, to *heave* the lead.
7. To raise by turning a windlass; with *up*; as, to *heave up* the anchor. Hence,
8. To turn a windlass or capstern with bars or levers. Hence the order, to *heave away*.
To *heave ahead*, to draw a ship forwards.
To *heave astern*, to cause to recede; to draw back.
To *heave down*, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.
To *heave out*, to throw out. With seamen, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.
To *heave in stays*, in tacking, to bring a ship's head to the wind.
To *heave short*, to draw so much of a cable into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.
To *heave a strain*, to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.
To *heave taught*, to turn a capstern, &c. till the rope becomes straight. [See *Taught* and *Tight*.]
To *heave to*, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.
To *heave up*, to relinquish; [so to *throw up*]; as, to *heave up* a design. [Vulgar.]
- HEAVE, *v. i. heev.* To swell, distend or dilate; as, a horse *heaves* in panting. Hence,
2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, he *heaves* for breath. *Dryden.*
3. To heave; to make an effort to vomit.
4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.
5. To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship *heaves*.
6. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.
- To *heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance; as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.
- We observe that this verb has often the sense of raising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, *heaven*.
- HEAVE, *n. heev.* A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward.
None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. *Dryden.*
2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.
These profound *heaves*. *Shak.*
3. An effort to vomit.
4. An effort to rise. *Hudibras.*
- HEAVEN, *n. hev'n.* [Sax. *heafan*, *hefen*, *heofen*, from *heafan*, to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.]
1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon and stars.
2. Among christians, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits. Deut. xxvi.
The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his goodness. *Buckminster.*
3. Among pagans, the residence of the celestial gods.
4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; in a very indefinite sense. Thus we speak of a mountain reaching to *heaven*; the fowls of *heaven*; the clouds of *heaven*; hail or rain from *heaven*. Jer. ix. Job xxxv.
Their cities are walled to *heaven*. Deut. i.
5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.*
6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium called ether. *Encyc.*
7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God; as prophets sent by *heaven*.
I have sinned against *heaven*. Luke xv.
Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of *heaven*. *Dwight.*
8. The pagan deities; celestials.
And show the *heavens* more just. *Shak.*
9. Elevation; sublimity.
O! for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shak.*
10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.
- HEAVEN-ASPIRING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven. *Akenside.*
- HEAVEN-BANISHED, *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*
- HEAVEN-BEGOT, *a.* Begot by a celestial being. *Dryden.*
- HEAVEN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as *heaven-born* sisters. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as *heaven-bred* poetry. *Shak.*
- HEAVEN-BUILT, *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods; as a *heaven-built* wall. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-DIRECTED, *a.* Pointing to the sky; as a *heaven-directed* spire. *Pope.*
2. Taught or directed by the celestial powers; as *heaven-directed* hands. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-FALLEN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God. *Milton.*
- HEAVEN-GIFTED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. *Milton.*
- HEAVEN-INSPIRED, *a.* Inspired by heaven. *Milton.*
- HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED, *a.* Taught by heaven. *Crashaw.*
- HEAVENIZE, *v. t. hev'nize.* To render like heaven. [Unauthorized.] *Bp. Hall.*
- HEAVEN-KISSING, *a.* Touching as it were the sky. *Shak.*
- HEAVENLINESS, *n.* [from *heavenly*.] Supreme excellence. *Davies.*
- HEAVEN-LOVED, *a.* Beloved by heaven. *Milton.*
- HEAVENLY, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* bliss.
2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; as a *heavenly* lyre; a *heavenly* temper.
The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sidney.*
3. Inhabiting heaven; as a *heavenly* race; the *heavenly* throng.
- HEAVENLY, *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven.
Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*
2. By the influence or agency of heaven.
Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
- HEAVENLY-MINDED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things. *Milner.*
- HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things and spiritual objects. *Milner.*
- HEAVEN-SALUTING, *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*
- HEAVENWARD, *adv.* Toward heaven. *Prior.*
- HEAVEN-WARRING, *a.* Warring against heaven. *Milton.*
- HEAVE-OFFERING, *n.* Among the Jews, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, &c. which was to be heaved or elevated. Num. xv. and xviii.
- HEAVER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts. Among seamen, a staff for a lever.
- HEAVES, *n. heev.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.
- HEAVILY, *adv. hev'ily.* [from *heavy*.] With great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing; to be *heavily* loaded.
2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. When calamities fall *heavily* on the christian, he finds consolation in Christ.
3. Sorrowfully; with grief.
I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shak.*
4. With an air of sorrow or dejection.
Why looks your Grace so *heavily* to day? *Shak.*
5. With weight; oppressively. Taxes sometimes bear *heavily* on the people.
6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; as, to move *heavily*.
So they drove them *heavily*. Ex. xiv.
- HEAVINESS, *n. hev'iness.* Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy; as the *heaviness* of a body.

H E A

H E B

H E C

2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop. Prov. xii.

Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. 1 Pet. i.

3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude.

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me? Addison.

5. Weight; burden; oppression; as, the *heaviness* of taxes.

6. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty; as the *heaviness* of a draught.

7. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as the *heaviness* of ground or soil.

8. Thickness; moistness; as of air.

HE'AVING, *ppr.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HE'AVING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting. Addison. Shak.

HEAV'Y, *a.* *hev'y.* [Sax. *heafig*, *hefig*, that is, *lift-like*, lifted with labor, from *heafan*, to heave.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; tending strongly to the center of attraction; contrary to *light*; applied to material bodies; as a *heavy* stone; a *heavy* load.

2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind.

A light wife makes a *heavy* husband. Shak.
So is he that singeth songs to a *heavy* heart. Prov. xxv.

3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits; as *heavy* news; a *heavy* calamity.

4. Burdensome; oppressive; as *heavy* taxes.
Make thy father's *heavy* yoke—lighter. 1 Kings xii.

5. Wanting life and animation; dull.

My *heavy* eyes you say confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. Prior.

6. Drowsy; dull.

Their eyes were *heavy*. Matt. xxvi. Luke ix.

7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull; as a *heavy* writer; a *heavy* style.

8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent.

But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. Dryden.

9. Slow; sluggish. He walks with a *heavy* gait.

10. Burdensome; tedious; as *heavy* hours.
Time lies *heavy* on him who has no employment.

11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

He found his men *heavy*, and laden with booty. Bacon.

12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; as, oily food is *heavy* to the stomach.

13. Moist; deep; soft; miry; as *heavy* land; a *heavy* soil. We apply *heavy* to soft loamy or clayey land, which makes the draught of a plow or wagon difficult and laborious. So we say, a *heavy* road.

14. Difficult; laborious; as a *heavy* draught.

15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty.

And the hands of Moses were *heavy*. Ex. xvii.

16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments or judgments.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* on them of Ashdod. 1 Sam. v.

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.

This thing is too *heavy* for thee. Ex. xviii.

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.

Neither his ears *heavy*, that he cannot hear. Is. lix.

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as a *heavy* sea.

20. Large in amount; as a *heavy* expense; a *heavy* debt.

21. Thick; dense; black; as a *heavy* cloud.

22. Violent; tempestuous; as a *heavy* wind or gale.

23. Large; abundant; as a *heavy* fall of snow or rain.

24. Great; violent; forcible; as a *heavy* fire of cannon or small arms.

25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as *heavy* bread.

26. Requiring much labor or much expense; as a *heavy* undertaking.

27. Loud; as *heavy* thunder.

Heavy metal, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

HEAVY, *adv.* *hev'y.* With great weight; used in composition.

HEAVY, *v. t.* *hev'y.* To make heavy. [Not in use.] Wickliffe.

HEAVY-HANDED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.

HEAVY-LA'DEN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAVY SPAR, *n.* [See *Baryte*.] A genus of minerals of four species, viz. rhomboidal, prismatic, di-prismatic and axifrangible. Jameson.

HEB'DOMAD, *n.* [Gr. *ἑβδομα*, seven days, from *ἑβρα*, seven; L. *hebdomada*.]

A week; a period of seven days. [Not used.] Brown.

HEBDOM'ADAL, } *a.* Weekly; consist-

HEBDOM'ADARY, } ing of seven days, or occurring every seven days. Brown.

HEBDOM'ADARY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

HEBDOMAT'ICAL, *a.* Weekly. Bp. Morton.

HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony. Spenser.

HEB'ETATE, *v. t.* [L. *hebetō*, from *hebes*, dull, blunt, heavy.]

To dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties. Arbuthnot.

HEB'ETATED, *ppr.* Made blunt, dull or stupid.

HEB'ETATING, *pp.* Rendering blunt, dull or stupid.

HEBETA'TION, *n.* The act of making blunt, dull or stupid.

2. The state of being dulled.

HEBE'TE, *a.* Dull; stupid. Obs.

HEB'ETUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo*.] Dullness; stupidity. Harvey.

HEBRA'IC, *a.* [from *Hebrew*.] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HEBRA'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. Swifi.

HE'BRAISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

HE'BRAIST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.

HE'BRAIZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew. J. P. Smith.

HE'BRAIZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

HE'BREW, *n.* [Heb. *עבר* Eber, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.]

One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.

2. The Hebrew language.

HE'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as the Hebrew language or rites.

HE'BREWESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HEBRI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.

HEBRID'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland. Johnson.

HEC'ATOMB, *n.* [L. *hecatombe*; Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*; *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *ὄβη*, an ox.]

In antiquity, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind, and it is said, at a hundred altars, and by a hundred priests. Encyc.

HECK, *n.* [See *Hatch*.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as a salmon *heck*. Chambers.

2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. Ray.

[Local.]

3. A bend in a stream. [G. *ecke*, a corner.]

4. A hatch or latch of a door. [Local.]

Grove.

HECK'LE, *v. t.* A different orthography of *hackle*, or *hetchel*.

HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and L. *area*.]

A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square meters. Lunnier.

HECTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑκτικός*, from *ἔχειν*, ha-

HECTICAL, } ve.]

Habitual; denoting a slow, continual fever, marked by preternatural, though remitting heat, which precedes and accompanies the consumption or phthisis; as a *hectic* fever. Encyc.

2. Affected with hectic fevers; as a *hectic* patient.

3. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid. Taylor.

HECTIC, *n.* A hectic, or habitual fever. Shak.

HECTICALLY, *adv.* Constitutionally. Johnson.

HEC'TOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *γράμμα*, a gram.]

In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred grams; equal to 3 ounces, 2 gros, and 12 grains, French. Lunnier.

HEC'TOLITER, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *λίτρον*, a pound.]

A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred liters; equal to a tenth of a cubic meter, or 107 Paris pints.

H E D

As a dry measure, it is called a *setier*, and contains 10 decaliters or bushels [*bois-seaux*.] *Lunier*.

HECTOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *hecton*, a hundred, and *metron*, measure.]

A French measure equal to a hundred meters; the meter being the unit of lineal measure. It is equivalent nearly to 308 French feet. *Lunier*.

HECTOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.]

1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

2. One who teases or vexes.

HECTOR, *v. t.* To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. *Dryden*.

2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.

HECTOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent. *Swift*.

HECTORED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.

HECTORING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.

HECTORISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.

HECTORLY, *a.* Blustering; insolent. *Barrow*.

HEDENBERGITE, *n.* [from *Hedenberg*, who first analysed it.]

A mineral, or ore of iron, in masses, composed of shining plates, which break into rhombic fragments; found at Tunaberg, in Sweden. *Cleveland*.

HERACEOUS, *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy; W. *eizaw*, ivy, from holding, clinging; *eizaw*, to possess. See *Heath*.]

1. Pertaining to ivy.

2. Producing ivy.

HERAL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy. *Bailey*.

HERIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing ivy.

HEDGE, *n. hej.* [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hæg*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; D. *heg*, *haag*; Dan. *hekke* or *hek*; Sw. *hågn*, hedge, protection; Fr. *haie*; W. *cae*. Hence Eng. *haw*, and

Hague in Holland. Ar. *حاج* a species

of thorny plant.]

Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but appropriately, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden.

Hedge, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as a *hedge-priest*, a *hedge-press*, a *hedge-vicar*, that is, born in or belonging to the *hedges* or woods, low, outlandish. [Not used in America.]

HEDGE, *v. t. hej.* To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii.

3. To surround for defense; to fortify.

England *hedged* in with the main. *Shak.*

4. To inclose for preventing escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke*.

Dryden, *Swift* and *Shakspeare* have written *hedge* for *edge*, to *edge* in, but improperly.

H E E

HEDGE, *v. i. hej.* To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk. *Shak.*

HEDGE-BILL, } A cutting hook used

HEDGING-BILL, } in dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure. *Shak.*

HEDGE-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges. *Blackstone*.

HEDGE-CREEPER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth*.

HEDGEHOG, *n.* A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the *Erinaceus*. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant. *Encyc.*

2. A term of reproach. *Shak.*

3. A plant of the genus *Medicago*, or snail-trefoil. The seeds are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines. *Encyc.*

4. The globe-fish, *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsworth*.

This fish belongs to the genus *Diodon*. It is covered with long spines, and has the power of inflating its body, whence the name *globe-fish* [Fr. *orbe*.] *Cuvier*. The *Sea-hedgehog*, is the *Echinus*, a genus of Zoophytes, generally of a spheroidal or oval form, and covered with movable spines. *Cuvier*. *Cyc.*

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the *Cactus*. *Fam. of Plants*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *n.* A plant, the *Gratiola*.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant, the *Erysimum*.

HEDGE-NETTLE, *n.* A plant, the *Galopsis*. The shrubby *hedge-nettle* is of the genus *Prasium*.

HEDGE-NOTE, *a.* A term of contempt for low writing. *Dryden*.

HEDGEPIG, *n.* A young hedgehog. *Shak.*

HEDGEROW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. *Milton*.

HEDGE-SPARROW, *n.* A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch. *Encyc.* *Johnson*.

HEDGE-WRITER, *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author. *Swift*.

HEDGER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining.

HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan*; G. *hüten*; D. *houden*; Gr. *κηδεω*; Sp. and Port. *cuidar*.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden*.

HEED, *n.* Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton*.

2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; usually preceded by *take*.

H E E

Take heed of evil company. *Take heed* to your ways.

Amasa took no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand. 2 Sam. xx.

3. Notice; observation; regard; attention; often preceded by *give*.

The preacher gave good *heed*. Eccles. xii.

Neither give *heed* to fables. 1 Tim. i.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest *heed*. Heb. ii.

4. Seriousness; a steady look.

Heed *Heed* Was in his countenance. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

HEEDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEEDFUL, *a.* Attentive; observing; giving heed; as *heedful* of advice. *Pope*.

2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

HEEDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen *heedfully* to good advice.

2. Watchfully.

HEEDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty.

HEEDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, *heedless* children; *heedless* of danger or surprise.

The *heedless* lover does not know, Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller*.

HEEDLESSLY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection. *Brown*.

HEEDLESSNESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Locke*.

HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel*, *hela*; D. *hiel*; Sw. *höl*; Dan. *hæl*; L. *calx*. Qu. its alliance to Gr. *καλξ*, a tumor.]

1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of man; but it is applied also to the corresponding part of the feet of quadrupeds.

2. The whole foot.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed, His winged *heels*. *Denham*.

3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast.

4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel.

To be out at the *heels*, is to have on stockings that are worn out.

5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob. *Mortimer*.

6. The latter part; as, a bill was introduced into the legislature at the *heel* of the session.

7. A spur.

This horse understands the *heel* well. *Encyc.*

8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the stern-post to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.

To be at the *heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want is at my *heels*. *Otway*.

To show the *heels*, to flee; to run from.

To take to the *heels*, to flee; to betake to flight.

To lay by the *heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine. *Addison*.

To have the *heels* of, to outrun.

Neck and *heels*, the whole length of the body.

HELIOCENTRIC, *a.* [Fr. *héliocentrique*; Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *κέντρον*, center.]

The *heliocentric* place of a planet, is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the center of the sun.

The *heliocentric* latitude of a planet, is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of a planet to the plane of the ecliptic. *Encyc.*

Helioid parabola, in mathematics, the parabolic spiral, a curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common Apollonian parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge towards the center of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOATER, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *λατρεύω*, to worship.]

A worshiper of the sun. *Drummond.*

HELIOATRY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *λατρεία*, service, worship.]

The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HELIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *μετρέω*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameter of the heavenly bodies. It is called also *astrometer*. *Encyc.*

HELIOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.]

A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke. *Encyc.*

HELIOSTATE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *στατός*.]

An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily directed to one spot. *Edin. Encyc. Ure.*

HELIOTROPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *τροπέω*, to turn.]

1. Among the ancients, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. *Encyc.*

2. A genus of plants, the turnsole.

3. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of a deep green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood red or yellowish dots, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe, it loses its color. It is generally supposed to be chalcedony, colored by green earth or chlorite. *Cleveland. Ure.*

HELISPHERIC, } *a.* [helix and sphere.]

HELISPHERICAL, } *a.* [helix and sphere.]

Spiral. The *heli-spherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. *Harris.*

HELIX, *n.* [Gr. *εἰς*, a winding.] A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral; as a winding staircase in architecture, or a caulicule or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. In anatomy, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear. *Encyc.*

2. In zoology, the snail-shell.

HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell*, *helle*; G. *hölle*; D. *hel*, *helle*; Sw. *helvete*; Dan. *helvede*. Qu. *hole*, a deep place, or from Sax. *helan*, to cover.]

1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. Matt. x. Luke xii.

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated. *J. Lathrop.*

2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; called in Hebrew, *sheol*, and by the Greeks, *hades*. Ps. xvi. Jon. ii.

3. The pains of *hell*, temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave. Ps. xviii.

4. The gates of *hell*, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. Matt. xvi.

5. The infernal powers.

While Saul and *hell* cross'd his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught. *Sidney.*

7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds. *Hudibras.*

8. A dungeon or prison. *Obs.*

HELL-BLACK, *a.* Black as *hell*. *Shak.*

HELL-BORN, *a.* Born in *hell*.

HELL-BRED, *a.* Produced in *hell*. *Spenser.*

HELL-BREWED, *a.* Prepared in *hell*.

HELL-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes. *Shak.*

HELL-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag. *Middleton.*

HELL-CONFOUNDING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers. *Beaumont.*

HELL-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to *hell*. *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED, *a.* Directed by *hell*. *Shak.*

HELL-HAG, *n.* A hag of *hell*.

HELL-HATED, *a.* Abhorred as *hell*. *Shak.*

HELL-HAUNTED, *a.* Haunted by the devil. *Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND, *n.* A dog of *hell*; an agent of *hell*. *Dryden. Milton.*

HELL-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed. *Shak.*

HELLEBORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus*; Gr. *ἡλεβορος*.]

The name of several plants of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, of the genus *Helleborus*, and the white hellebore, of the genus *Veratrum*. Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuates and alteratives. *Cyc.*

HELLEBORISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Ferrand.*

HELLENIAN, } *a.* [Gr. *ελληνικός*, *ελληνος*.]

HELLENIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ελληνικός*, *ελληνος*.]

Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, so called from *Hellas* in Greece, or from *Hellen*.

HELLENISM, *n.* [Gr. *ελληνισμός*.] A phrase in the idiom, genius or construction of the Greek language. *Addison.*

HELLENIST, *n.* [Gr. *ελληνιστής*.] A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language. *Campbell. Encyc.*

2. One skilled in the Greek language.

HELLENISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists. The *Hellenistic* language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed. *Campbell.*

HELLENISTICALLY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect. *Gregory.*

HELLENIZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language. *Hammond.*

HELLESPONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*; a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Egean sea.

HELLESPONTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont. *Milford.*

HELLIER, *n.* A tiler or slater. [See *Hele*.] *[Not in use.]*

HELLISH, *a.* Pertaining to *hell*. *Sidney.*

2. Like *hell* in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. *South.*

HELLISHLY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HELLISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of *hell* or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity or impiety.

HELLWARD, *adv.* Towards *hell*. *Pope.*

HELLY, *a.* Having the qualities of *hell*. *Anderson.*

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense. [See *Helmet*.]

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm*, a helmet, and a *helve*; D. *Dap. helm*; Sw. *hielm*; called in some dialects *helm-stock*, which must be the tiller only; probably from the root of *hold*.]

1. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels, a wheel. [See *Rudder*.]

2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, to be at the helm in the administration. *Mart. Dict.*

HELM, *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. *[Little used.]* *Shak.*

2. To cover with a helmet. *Milton.*

HELM, } *n.* [Sax. *helm*. See *Helm*.] De-

HELM/ET, } *n.* fensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broad sword.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Johnson.*

3. The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.*

4. In botany, the upper lip of a ringent corol. *Martyn.*

HELM'ED, } *a.* Furnished with a hel-

HELM'ETED, } *a.* met.

HELMINTHIC, *a.* [Gr. *εἰμως*, a worm.] Expelling worms.

HELMINTHIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms. *Coze.*

HELMINTHOLOGIC, } [See *Hel-*

HELMINTHOLOGICAL, } *n.* minthology.]

Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history.

HELMINTHOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes.

HELMINTHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *εἰμως*, a worm, and *λογία*, discourse.]

The science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of vermes. *Ed. Encyc.*

HELM/LESS, *a.* Destitute of a helmet. *Barlow.*

2. Without a helm.

HELMS/MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELM/WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called. *Burn.*

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HE/LOTISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. *Stephens.*

HELP, *v. t.* a regular verb; the old past tense and participle *help* and *holpen* being obsolete. [*W. helpu*; *Sax. helpan, hylpan*; *G. helfen*; *D. helpen*; *Sw. hielpa*; *Dan. hielper*; *Goth. hylpan.*]

1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory or the understanding.

2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance; as, to *help* one in distress; to *help* one out of prison.

3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*

Sometimes with *of*; as, to *help* one of blindness. *Shak.*

4. To remedy; to change for the better. Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approaches, and who can *help* it? *Pope.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author—

To *help forward*, to advance by assistance. To *help on*, to forward; to promote by aid. To *help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design. The god of learning and of light, Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*

To *help over*, to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one over a difficulty.

To *help off*, to remove by help; as, to *help off* time. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

To *help to*, to supply with; to furnish with. Whom they would *help* to a kingdom. 1 Maccabees.

Also, to present to at table; as, to *help* one to a glass of wine.

HELP, *v. t.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

To *help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, *n.* [*W. help.*] Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man. *Ps. lx.*

2. That which gives assistance; be or that which contributes to advance a purpose. Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

God is a very present *help* in time of trouble. *Ps. xlv.*

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no *help* for it. There is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant. *U. States.*

HELPER, *n.* One that helps, aids or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy. Compassion—is oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *More.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to*.

A *helper* to a husband. *Shak.*

4. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HELPFUL, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.

2. Wholesome; salutary; as *helpful* medicines. *Raleigh.*

HELPFULNESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness. *Millon.*

HELPLESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is rendered *helpless* by weakness, or want of means. An infant is *helpless*.

2. Destitute of support or assistance. How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

3. Admitting no help; irremediable. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute. *Helpless* of all that human wants require. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

HELPLESSLY, *adv.* Without succor. *Kid.*

HELP/LESSNESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*. *Buckminster.*

HELTER-SKELTER, cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*] *Qu. L. hila-*

riter and *celeriter*, or *Ch. הלך, Ar. هلك*, to mix.

HELVE, *n. helv.* [*Sax. helf*; *G. helm*, a helve and a helm; probably from the root of *hold*.] The handle of an ax or hatchet.

HELVE, *v. t. helv.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

HELVETIC, *a.* [*Sax. Hafelden*, the Helvetii. *Qu. hill-men* or high hill-men.] Designating what pertains to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.

HEL/VIN, *n.* [*from Gr. ηλιος*, the sun.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. *Cleveland.*

HEM, *n.* [*Sax. hem*; *W. hem*; *Russ. kaima.*] 1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the raveling of the threads.

2. Edge; border. *Matt. ix.*

3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*.

HEM, *v. t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.

2. To border; to edge. All the skirt about Was *hemmed* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

To *hem in*, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. The troops were *hemmed in* by the enemy. Sometimes perhaps to *hem about* or *round*, may be used in a like sense.

HEM, *v. i.* [*D. hemmen.*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

HEM/ACHATE, *n.* [*Gr. αιμα*, blood, and *αχρης*, agate.] A species of agate, of a blood color. *Encyc.*

HEM/ATIN, *n.* [*Gr. αιμα*, blood.] The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. *Chevreul.*

HEM/ATITE, *n.* [*Gr. αιματιτης*, from *αιμα*, blood.]

The name of two ores of iron, the red hematite, and the brown hematite. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibers, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a center. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, &c. The red hematite is a variety of the red oxyd; its streak and powder are always nearly blood red. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxyd or hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red hematite is also called *blood-stone*. *Cleveland. Encyc.*

HEMATITIC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

HEM/ATOPE, *n.* The sea-pye, a fowl of the grallie order, that feeds on shell-fish. *Encyc.*

HEMEROBAPTIST, *n.* [*Gr. ημερα*, day, and *βαπτω*, to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day. *Fulke.*

HEM/I, in composition, from the *Gr. ημιος*, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi*.

HEM/ICRANY, *n.* [*Gr. ημιος*, half, and *κρανιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEM/ICYCLE, *n.* [*Gr. ημικυκλος*.] A half circle; more generally called a *semicircle*.

HEMID/TONE, *n.* In *Greek music*, the lesser third. *Busby.*

HEM/INA, *n.* [*L.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HEM/IPLEGY, *n.* [*Gr. ημιος*, half, and *πληγω*, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. *Encyc.*

HEMIP/TER, } [*Gr. ημιον*, half, and *πτερον*, a wing.]

HEMIP/TERA, } The hemiptera form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the *cimex*.

HEMIP/TERAL, *a.* Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM/ISPHERE, *n.* [*Gr. ημισφαριον*.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. In *astronomy*, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*; the other, the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM

HEN

HEP

HEMISPHERIC, } Containing half a
HEMISPHERICAL, } sphere or globe;
as a hemispheric figure or form; a hemispherical body.

HEMISTICH, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστίχον*.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

HEMISTICHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

HEMITONE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*.] A half tone in music; now called a semitone.

HEMITROPE, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιτροπός*, half, and *τροπή*, to turn.]

Half-turned; a hemitrope crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun.

HEMLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac*; the latter syllable is the same as *leek*. Qu. is it not a border-plant, a plant growing in hedg-
es?] 1. A plant of the genus *Conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous. Also, the *Cicula maculata*. 2. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, an evergreen. 3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the hemlock on one day, and statues on the next.

HEMOP'TYSIS, } [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and
HEMOP'TOE, } *αἵματις*, a spitting.] A
spitting of blood.

HEM'ORRHAGE, } [Gr. *αἱμορραγία*; *αἷμα*,
HEM'ORRHAGY, } blood, and *ρρῆναι*, to
burst.]

A flux of blood, proceeding from the rupture of a blood-vessel, or some other cause. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in modern use, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, &c.

HEM'ORRHAGIC, *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM'ORRHIDS, *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*; *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρρῆναι*, a flowing.]

A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in Scripture, emerods. The term is also applied to tumors formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called *blind piles*; when they occasionally emit blood, *bleeding* or *open piles*.

HEMORRHOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as the hemorrhoidal vessels. 2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep*; G. *hanf*; D. *hennep* or *kennip*; Sw. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Fr. *chanvre*; Arm. *canab*; Ir. *cannaib*, *cnaib*; L. *cannabis*; Gr. *κάνναβις*; Sp. *cañamo*; It. *canapa*; Russ. *konopel*. It is found in the Arabic. See Class Nb. No. 20. 26.]

1. A fibrous plant constituting the genus *Cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. Hence *canvas*, the coarse strong cloth used for sails.

2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. Large quantities of hemp are exported from Russia.

HEMP-AG'KIMONY, *n.* A plant, a species of *Eupatorium*.

HEMP'EN, *a.* *hemp'n.* Made of hemp; as a *hempen cord*.

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. [Unusual.]

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen*, *henne*; G. *henne*; D. *hen*; Sw. *hōna*; Dan. *kōne*. In Goth. *hana*, Sax. *han*, *hana*, is a cock; G. *hahn*; D. *haan*. In Sw. and Dan. *hane* is a cock, the male of a fowl, and *han* is *he*, the personal pronoun.]

The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or as sometimes called, the *barn-door fowl*.

HEN'BANE, *n.* [*hen* and *bane*.] A plant, the *Hyoscyamus*, of several species. The roots, leaves and seeds are poisonous.

HEN'BIT, *n.* A plant, the ivy-leaved speedwell.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIVER, *n.* A kind of hawk.

HEN'-HARM, } *n.* A species of kite, py-
HEN'-HARRIER, } *n.* *gargus*.

HEN'-HE'ARTED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN'HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'PECKED, *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN'ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HENS'FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge-fumitory.

HENCE, *adv.* *hens*. [Sax. *heona*; Scot. *hyne*; G. *hin*.]

1. From this place. Arise, let us go hence. John xiv. I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles. Acts xxii.

2. From this time; in the future; as a week hence; a year hence.

3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord, the beginning of wisdom.

It sometimes denotes an inference or consequence, resulting from something that follows.

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even from your lusts—James iv.

4. From this source or original. All other faces borrowed hence—Suckling.

Hence signifies from this, and from before hence is not strictly correct. But from hence is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.

Hence is used elliptically and imperatively, for go hence; depart hence; away; be gone.

Hence, with your little ones.

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.

HENCEFORTH, *adv.* *hens'forth*. From this time forward.

I never from thy side henceforth will stray.

HENCEFORWARD, *adv.* *hensfor'ward*.

From this time forward; henceforth.

Shak. Dryden.

HENCH'MAN, } [Sax. *hinc*, a servant.]
HENCH'BOY, } *n.* A page; a servant.

HEND, } *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan*.] To seize; to
HENT, } *v. t.* lay hold on.

2. To crowd; to press on.

HEND, or **HENDY**, *a.* Gentle.

HENDEC'AGON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνία*, an angle.]

In geometry, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

HENDECASYL/LABLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* and *σλλαβή*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HENDI'ADIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective.

HE'PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar*, the liver; Gr. *ἥπαρ*.] A combination of sulphur with an alkali was formerly called by chemists *hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, from its brown red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus.

The *hepars* are by modern chemists called *sulphurets*.

HEPAT'IC, } [L. *hepaticus*; Gr. *ἥπαρ*,
HEPAT'ICAL, } *αἷμα*, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver.]

Pertaining to the liver; as *hepatic gall*; *hepatic pain*; *hepatic artery*; *hepatic flux*.

Hepatic air or **gas**, is a fetid vapor or elastic fluid emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths and metals.

This species of air is now called sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Hepatic mercurial ore, compact sulphuret of mercury or cinnabar, a mineral of a reddish, or reddish brown, or dark red color. Its streak is dark red, and has some luster. It occurs in compact masses, with an even or fine grained fracture.

Hepatic pyrite, hepatic sulphuret of iron. During the process of decomposition of this ore, by which the sulphur is more or less disengaged, the pyrite is converted, either wholly or in part, into a compact oxyd of iron of a liver brown color; hence its name.

HEP'ATITE, *n.* A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. Plin. l. 37. 11.

Hepatitis is a name given to the fetid sulphate of baryte. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen.

HEP'ATIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEP'ATIZED, *pp.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

On the right of the river were two wells of hepatized water.

HEPATOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.]

The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

HEPS, *n.* The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog-rose.

HEPTACAP'SULAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and L. *capsula*, a cell.]

Having seven cells or cavities for seeds; a term in botany.

HEP'TACHORD, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *χορδή*, chord.]

A system of seven sounds. In ancient poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes. *Encyc.*

HEP'TAGON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *γωνία*, an angle.]

In geometry, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

In fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defense. *Encyc.*

HEPTAGONAL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers*, in arithmetic, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number. *Encyc.*

HEPTAGYN, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *γυνή*, a female.] In botany, a plant that has seven pistils.

HEPTAGYN/IAN, *a.* Having seven pistils.

HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ἑξάεδρον*, a hexahedron.]

Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleveland.*

HEPTAMEREDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *μέρος*, part.]

That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HEPTANDER, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ἄνδρ*, a male.] In botany, a plant having seven stamens.

HEPTANDRIAN, *a.* Having seven stamens.

HEPTANGULAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *γωνία*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

HEPTARCHIC, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton.*

HEPTARCHIST, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

HEPTARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *αρχή*, rule.]

A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon *heptarchy*, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons [Sussex], West Saxons, East Saxons [Essex], the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. *Hist. of England.*

HEPTATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *τεῦχος*, book.]

The first seven books of the Old Testament. [Little used.]

HEP'TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of *Rosa*.

HER, pronounced *hur*, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person.

[Sax. *hert*, sing. *heort*, plu., the possessive case of *he*, *heo*; but more properly an adjective, like the *Latinus*.]

1. Belonging to a female; as *her* face; *her* head.

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace. *Prov. iii.*

Her is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

She gave also to *her* husband with *her*, and he did eat. *Gen. iii.*

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

Here *hers* stands for *her* fortune, but it must be considered as the nominative to *could mend*. I will take back my own book and give you *hers*. Here *hers* is the object after *give*.

HER'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault*; Arm. *herald* or *harod*; Sp. *heraldo*; Port. *arauto*; It. *araldo*; G. *herold*; W. *herodyr*, ambassador and herald, from *herawd*, a defiance or challenge, *heriau*, to brandish, to threaten, from *her*, a push, a motion of defiance, a challenge. The primary sense is to send, thrust, or drive.]

1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as the *herald* of another's fame.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger. It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. *Encyc.*

5. Formerly applied by the French to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald. *Shak.*

HER'ALDIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as *heraldic* delineations. *Warton.*

HER'ALDRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald. Heraldry is the art, practice or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions and other public ceremonies. *Encyc.*

HER'ALDSHIP, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HERB, *n. erb.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe*; It. *erba*; Sp. *yerba*; Port. *erva*. Qu. fr. *forba*, glebe, that is, food, pasture, subsistence; Gr. *φειβω*.]

1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from

a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. In the *Linnean botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the fulcra or prope, and the hibernacle. *Milne. Martyn.*

The word *herb* comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.

HERB-CRISTOPHER, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Actaea*.

HERB-ROBERT, *n.* A plant, a species of *Geranium*.

HERBA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs. *Herbaceous* plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a *herbaceous* stem is one which is soft, not woody. *Herbaceous*, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See *Herbivorous*.]

HERB'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *herbe*.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster.*

2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. *Encyc.*

HERB'AGED, *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HERB'AL, *n.* A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables. *Bacon.*

2. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved. *Encyc.*

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'ALIST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

HERB'AR, *n.* An herb. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

HERB'ARIST, *n.* A herbalist. [Little used.] *Derham. Boyle.*

HERBARIUM, *n.* A collection of dried plants. *Med. Repos.*

HERB'ARIZE, [See *Herborize*.]

HERB'ARY, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*

HERB'ELET, *n.* A small herb. *Shak.*

HERBES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus*.] Covered with herbs. [Little used.]

HERBIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *vor*, to eat.]

Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

HERB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*

HERB'ORIST, [See *Herbalist*.] *Ray.*

HERBORIZA'TION, *n.* [from *herborize*.]

1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [See *Arborization*.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HERB'ORIZE, *v. t.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them.

He *herborized* as he traveled, and enriched the *Flora Suecica* with new discoveries. *Thok.*

HERBORIZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See *Arborize*.]

HERBORIZED, *pp.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body. Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Fourcroy.*

HERBORIZING, *ppr.* Searching for plants.

HERBOUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus*.] Abounding with herbs.

HERB'WOMAN, *n.* *erb'woman*. A woman that sells herbs.

HERB Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

HERCULEAN, *a.* [from *Hercules*.] Very great, difficult or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as *Herculean* labor or task.

2. Having extraordinary strength and size; as *Herculean* limbs.

2. Of extraordinary strength, force or power.

HER'CULES, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars. *Encyc.*

HERCYN'IAN, *a.* [from *Hercynia*; G. *harz*, resin.]

Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd*, *heord*; G. *herde*; Sw. and Dan. *hiord*; Basque, *urdi*. Words of this kind have for their primary sense, collection, assemblage. So in Saxon, *here* is an army. It may be from driving, W. *gyr*.]

1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts when feeding or driven together. We say, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, and in Scripture, a *herd* of swine. But we say, a *flock* of sheep, goats or birds. A number of cattle going to market is called a *drove*.

2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as a vulgar *herd*.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd*; G. *hirt*; Sw. *herde*; Dan. *hyrde* or *hyre*; from the same root as the preceding, that is, the holder or keeper.]

A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition, as a *shepherd*, a *goatherd*, a *swineherd*.

HERD, *v. t.* To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd*.

2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily.

3. To associate; to become one of a number or party. *Walsh.*

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*

HERD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess. *Obs.*

HERD'GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd. *Obs.*

HERD'ING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERD'MAN, } *n.* A keeper of herds; one
HERDS'MAN, } employed in tending herds of cattle.

2. Formerly, the owner of a herd. *Sidney.*

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. and Sax. *her*; G. D. *hier*; Sw. *här*; Dan. *her*. It denotes this place.]

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1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; opposed to *there*. Behold, *here* am I. Lodge *here* this night. Build *here* seven altars. *Scripture.*

2. In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt. Then *here's* for earnest. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking health. *Here's* to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

It is *neither here nor there*, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.

Here and there, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.

HE'REABOUT, } *adv.* About this place.
HE'REABOUTS, }

HERE'AFTER, *adv.* In time to come; in some future time.

2. In a future state.

HERE'AFTER, *n.* A future state. 'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*. *Addison.*

HEREAT', *adv.* At this. He was offended *hereat*, that is, at this saying, this fact, &c.

HEREBY', *adv.* By this. *Hereby* we became acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HEREIN', *adv.* In this. *Herein* is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. John xv.

HEREIN'TO, *adv.* Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREOF', *adv.* Of this; from this. *Hereof* comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

HEREON', *adv.* On this. *Brown.*

HEREOUT', *adv.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HERETOFO'RE, *adv.* In times before the present; formerly. *Sidney.*

HEREUNTO', *adv.* To this. *Hooker.*

HEREUPON', *adv.* On this.

HEREWITH', *adv.* With this.

Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant. But *hereafter* and *heretofore* are in elegant use. *Herein* and *hereby* are frequently used in the present version of the Scriptures, and ought not perhaps to be discarded. Indeed some of these words seem to be almost indispensable in technical law language.

HERED'ITABLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*; L. *hereditas*.]

That may be inherited. [Not much used. See *Inheritable*.] *Locke.*

HERED'ITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance; by right of descent.

The one-house-owners belong *hereditably* to no private person. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*

HEREDIT'AMENT, *n.* [L. *heres*, *heredium*. See *Heir*.]

Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal or mixed, that may descend to an heir. *Blackstone.*

A corporeal hereditament is visible and tangible; an incorporeal hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

HERED'ITARILY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor. *Pope.*

HERED'ITARY, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire*; It. *ereditario*. See *Heir*.]

1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is *hereditary*.

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as *hereditary* pride; *hereditary* bravery; *hereditary* disease.

HER'EMIT, *n.* A hermit. *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.*

HEREMIT'ICAL, *a.* [See *Hermit*.] It should rather be written *hermitical*. Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.*

HER'ESIARCH, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Gr. *aisiarch*, heresy, and *arxos*, chief.]

A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. *Stillingfleet.*

HER'ESIARCHY, *n.* Chief heresy.

HER'ESY, *n.* [Gr. *aisiarch*, from *aisi*, to take, to hold; L. *hæresis*; Fr. *hérésie*.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy*, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is *heresy*; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed *heretical* by one body of christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* meant merely *sect*, *party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.

2. Heresy, in *law*, is an offense against christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. *Blackstone.*

3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. *Swift.*

HER'ETIC, *n.* [Gr. *aisiarchos*; It. *eretico*; Fr. *heretique*.]

1. A person under any religion, but particularly the christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among christians, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. *Shak.*

HERET'ICAL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HERET'ICALLY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.

HER'ETOG, } *n.* [Sax. *heretoga*; *here*,
HER'ETOGH, } an army, and *teoche*, a

leader, from *teogan*, *teon*, to lead, L. *duco*, *dux*, Eng. to tug.]

Among our Saxon ancestors, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmoets.

HER'IOT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat*; *here*, army, and *geat*, tribute, supply, from *geotan*, to flow, to render.]

In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the

owner, landholder or vassal. Originally this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69. But as defined by modern writers, a *heriot* is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast or other movables to the lord on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; *heriot service*, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and *heriot custom*, which depended solely on immemorial usage.

Wilkins. Spelman. Blackstone.

HERIOTABLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot. Burn.

HERISSON, *n.* [Fr. a hedgehog, from *herisser*, to bristle, to stand out as hair.]

In fortification, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outwards, and turning on a pivot; used to block up a passage. Encyc.

HERITABLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*, *L. heres*.]

1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and heritable. Hale.

2. That may be inherited. [This is the true sense.]

3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. In Scot's law, *heritable* rights are all rights that affect lands or other immovables. Encyc. Blackstone.

HERITAGE, *n.* [Fr. from the root of *heir*.]

1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In Scot's law, it sometimes signifies immovable estate, in distinction from movable.

2. In Scripture, the saints or people of God are called his *heritage*, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care. 1 Pet. v.

HERMAPHRODITE, *n.* Hermaphrodite. B. Jonson.

HERMAPHRODISM, *n.* [infra.] The union of the two sexes in the same individual. Dict. Nat. Hist.

HERMAPHRODITE, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *ερμαφροδιτος*; *ερμης*, Mercury, and *αφροδιτη*, Venus.]

1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female. The term is applied also to other animals characterized by a similar formation. Encyc.

2. In botany, a flower that contains both the anther and the stigma, or the supposed male and female organs of generation, within the same calyx or on the same receptacle. Martyn. Encyc.

3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers. Martyn.

HERMAPHRODITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower or plant.

HERMAPHRODITIC, *a.* Partaking of both sexes. Brown.

HERMAPHRODITICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HERMENEUTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ερμηνευτικος*, from *ερμης*, Mercury, an interpreter, from *ερμης*, Mercury.]

Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the sig-

nification; as *hermeneutic* theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures.

Bloomfield. Encyc.

HERMENEUTICALLY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words. M. Stuart.

HERMENEUTICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others.

HERMETIC, *a.* [Fr. *hermetique*; Sp. *hermetico*; from Gr. *ερμης*, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

1. Designating chemistry; chymical; as the *hermetic* art.

2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chymical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as the *hermetic* philosophy.

3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as *hermetical* physic or medicine. Encyc.

4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as a *hermetic* seal. The *hermetic* seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. Encyc.

Hermetic books, books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology. Bryant.

Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics. Ensfield.

HERMETICALLY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chymically; closely; accurately; as a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

HERMIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*, *ermite*; Sp. *ermilano*; It. *eremita*; Gr. *ερμης*, from *ερμης*, solitary, destitute. Perhaps from the Shemitic *מר*, to cut off from society, to expel, or to be separated. Class Rm. See *Harem*.]

1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchorite. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. Shak.

HERMITAGE, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells. Milton.

2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. Encyc.

3. A kind of wine.

HERMITARY, *n.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey. Howell.

HERMITESS, *n.* A female hermit. Drummond.

HERMITICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life. Coventry.

HERMODACTYL, *n.* [Gr. *ερμης*, Mercury, and *δακτυλος*, a finger; Mercury's finger.]

In the *Materia Medica*, a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flat-

ted, of a white color, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, of a viscid sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrimony. Some suppose it to be the root of the Colchicum variegatum; others, the root of the Iris tuberosa. It was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality. Encyc.

HERMOGENIANS, *n.* A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter. Encyc.

HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.

HERNHILL, *n.* A plant.

HERNIA, *n.* [L.] In surgery, a rupture; a descent of the intestines or omentum from their natural place; an unnatural protrusion of the intestines. Hernia is of various kinds. Quincy. Cox.

HERNSHAW, *n.* A heron. Obs.

Spenser.

HERO, *n.* [L. *heros*, Gr. *ηρως*, a demigod. It coincides in elements with *Ir. earr*, noble, grand, a champion, and with the G. *herr*, D. *heer*, lord, master.]

1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity or enterprise in danger; as a *hero* in arms. Conley.

2. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person; as a *hero* in learning. [Little used.]

3. In a poem, or romance, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the *Iliad*, Ulysses in the *Odyssey*, and Aeneas in the *Aeneid*.

4. In pagan mythology, a hero was an illustrious person, mortal indeed, but supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods. Encyc.

HERODIANS, *n.* A sect among the Jews, which took this name from Herod; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions.

HEROIC, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as *heroic* valor.

2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.

3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valor; as Hector, the *heroic* son of Priam; a *heroic* race.

4. Productive of heroes; as a *heroic* line in pedigree.

5. Reciting the achievements of heroes; as a *heroic* poem.

6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as *heroic* verse; a *heroic* foot.

Heroic age, the age when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.

HEROICAL, *a.* The same as *heroic*. [Little used.]

HEROICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidity. The wall was *heroically* defended.

HEROICOMIC, *a.* [See *Hero* and *Comic*.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as a *heroicomic* poem.

HEROINE, *n.* *her'oin*. [Fr. *heroin*, from *hero*.]

HER

HES

HET

A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [*Heroess* is not in use.] *Dryden.*

HER/OISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroïsme.*] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war. *Broome.*

HER/ON, *n.* [Fr.] A large fowl of the genus *Ardea*, a great devourer of fish.

HER/ONRY, } A place where herons
HER/ONSHAW, } *n.* breed. *Derham.*

HE/ROSHIP, *n.* The character of a hero. *Cowper.*

HER/PES, *n.* [Gr. *εργος*, from *εργω*, to creep.]

Tetters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas; ringworm, &c. This disease takes various names according to its form or the part affected. *Coxe. Encyc.*

A term applied to several cutaneous eruptions, from their tendency to spread or creep from one part of the skin to another. *Cyc.*

An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling; including the shingles, ringworm, &c. *Good.*

HERPET/IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as *herpetic eruptions.* *Darwin.*

HERPETOLOG/IC, } Pertaining to
HERPETOLOG/ICAL, } *a.* herpetology.

HERPETOL/OGIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HERPETOL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ερπετος*, a reptile, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called *ophiology.*

HER/RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring*; Fr. *hareng*; Arm. *harincq*; G. *hering*; D. *haring*; It. *aringa*; Sp. *arenque*; Port. *id.*]

A fish of the genus *Clupea*. Herrings, when they migrate, move in vast shoals, and it is said that the name is formed from the Teutonic *here*, *heer*, an army or multitude. They come from high northern latitudes in the spring, and visit the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

HERRING-FISHERY, *n.* The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the English, Dutch and Americans.

HERS, *pron. hurz, pron. fem. possessive*; as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house of *her*. But perhaps it would be more correct to consider *hers* as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative case. Of the two houses, *hers* is the best, that is, *her house* is the best.

HERSCHEL, *n. her'shel.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781.

HERSE, *n. hers.* [Fr. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis, probably from cross-work; radically the same word as *harrow*, which see.]

1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken, it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a *sarrasin* or *cataract*, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces, it is called *orgues*.

Herse is also a harrow, used for a chevaux de frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy. *Encyc.*

2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave. It is a frame only, or a box, as in England, borne on wheels.

3. A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Unusual and not legitimate.*] *Weever.*

4. A funeral eulogy. [*Not used.*] *W. Browne.*

HERSE, *v. t. hers.* To put on or in a herse. *Shak. Chapman.*

2. To carry to the grave.
HERSELF, *pron. [her and self.]* This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative it usually follows *she*, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, *she herself* will bear the blame.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself. *Ex. ii.*

2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment or temper. The woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again. She has come to herself.

3. In her true character; as, the woman acts like herself.

HERSELIKE, *a. hers'like.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

HERS/ILLON, *n.* [from *herse*.] In the military art, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy. *Encyc.*

HER/Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian*.] To regard as holy. *Obs. Spenser.*

HES/ITANCY, *n.* [See *Hesitate*.] A doubting; literally, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is—*Boyle.*

HES/ITANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HES/ITATE, *v. i. s as z.* [L. *hæsito*; Fr. *hesiter*; from *hæsi*, pret. of L. *hæreo*, to hang.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not. We often *hesitate* what judgment to form.

It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HES/ITATING, *ppr.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES/ITATINGLY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HESITA/TION, *n.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without *hesitation*.

2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering. *Swift.*

HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæse*; G. *heheiss*, a command; *heissen*, to call, to bid; D. *heeten*. See *Heat*.]

Command; precept; injunction; order. [Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, *behest*.]

HESPE/RIAN, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from *hesperus*, *vesper*, the evening star, Venus, Gr. *εσπερος*.] Western; situated at the west.

HESPE/RIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country. *J. Barlow.*

HET/ERARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *ετερος*, another, and *αρχη*, rule.] The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

HET/EROCLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ετεροκλιτος*; *ετερος*, another, or different, and *κλιτος*, from *κλινω*, to incline, to lean.]

1. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.

2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms. *Johnson.*

HET/EROCLITE, } Irregular; a-
HET/EROCLIT/IC, } *a.* nomalous; de-
HET/EROCLIT/ICAL, } viating from ordi-
nary forms or rules. *Brown.*

HET/EROCLITOUS, *a.* Heteroclitic. [*Not in use.*]

HET/ERODOX, *a.* [Gr. *ετερος*, another, different, and *δοξα*, opinion.]

1. In *theology*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or more precisely, contrary to the real doctrines of the Scriptures; as a *heterodox* opinion; opposed to *orthodox*.

2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.

3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, as a *heterodox* divine; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.

HET/ERODOXY, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HET/EROGENE, *a.* *Obs.* [See the next word.]

HET/EROGE/NEAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ετερος*, oth-
HET/EROGE/NEOUS, } er, and *γενος*,
kind.]

Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to *homogeneous*.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous* and dissimilar. *Newton.*

Heterogeneous nouns, are such as are of different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural. *Hoc cælum*, neuter in the singular; *hi cæli*, masculine in the plural.

Heterogeneous quantities, are those which are of such different kind and consideration, that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals or exceeds the other.

Heterogeneous surds, are such as have different radical signs. *Encyc.*

HET/EROGENE/ITY, *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [*Ill formed.*]

H E X

2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind. *Boyle.*
HETEROGENEOUSNESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature or qualities.
HETEROPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, diverse, and *phyllos*, leaf.] Producing a diversity of leaves; as a *heterophyllous* violet. *Journ. of Science.*
HETEROPTICS, *n.* [See *Optics*.] False optics. *Spectator.*
HETEROSCIAN, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *σκια*, shadow.] Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.
HETEROSCIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*
HEULANDITE, *a.* [from *M. Heuland*.] A mineral, occurring massive, frequently globular, or crystalized in the form of a right oblique-angled prism. It has been ranked among the zeolites, but is now considered as distinct. *Phillips.*
HEW, *v. t.* pret. *hewed*; pp. *hewed* or *heven*. [Sax. *heowan*; G. *hauen*; D. *houwen*; Sw. *hugga*; Dan. *hugger*. In Sw. *hugg* is a cut, a slash; Dan. *hug*, a beating, a striking; so that the primary sense is to strike, to drive with the hand. See *Hoe*.]
1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to *hew* timber.
2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to *hew* in pieces.
3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, to *hew* stone.
4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with *out*; as, to *hew out* a sepulcher. Is. xxii.
5. To form laboriously.
I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. [Unusual.] *Pope.*
To *hew down*, to cut down; to fell by cutting.
To *hew off*, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.
HEWED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.
HEWER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.
HEWING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.
HEWN, *pp.* The same as *hewed*.
HEXADE, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six.] A series of six numbers. *Med. Repos.*
HEXACHORD, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *χορδή*, a chord.]
In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*. Also, an instrument of six chords, or system of six sounds. *Rousseau.*
HEXAGON, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *γωνία*, an angle.]

H E Y

In *geometry*, a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular hexagon*. The cells of honeycomb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure which fills any given space without any interstice or loss of room.
HEXAGONAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.
HEXAGONY, for *hexagon*, is not used.
HEXAGYN, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *γυνή*, a female.] In *botany*, a plant that has six pistils.
HEXAGYNIAN, *a.* Having six pistils.
HEXAHEDRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.
HEXAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *εδρα*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.
HEXAHMERON, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *ημερα*, day.] The term of six days. *Good.*
HEXAMETER, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *μετρον*, measure.]
In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondee, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the *Iliad* of Homer and the *Aeneid* of Virgil.
Diva so lo fix|os ocu|los a|versa ten|ebat. *Virgil.*
HEXAMETER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.
HEXAMETRIC, } *a.* Consisting of six
HEXAMETRICAL, } metrical feet. *Warton.*
HEXANDER, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *ανδρ*, male.] In *botany*, a plant having six stamens.
HEXANDRIAN, *a.* Having six stamens.
HEXANGULAR, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *γωνια*.] Having six angles or corners.
HEXAPED, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *πους*, *ποδος*, L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Having six feet.
HEXAPED, *n.* An animal having six feet. [Ray, and Johnson after him write this *hexapod*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.]
2. A fathom. [Not in use.]
HEXAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *πεταλον*, a leaf, a petal.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.
HEXAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.] Having six leaves.
HEXAPLAR, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *πλῆθος*, to unfold.]
Sextuple; containing six columns; from *Hexapla*, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible, containing the original Hebrew, and several Greek versions.
HEXASTICH, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *στιχος*, a verse.]
A poem consisting of six verses. *Johnson. Weever.*
HEXASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *στυλος*, a column.]
A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*
HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. *hei*. *Prior.*
HEYDAY, *exclam.* [Qu. *high-day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

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HEYDAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*
HIA/TION, *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.] The act of gaping. [Not used.]
HIA/TUS, *n.* [L. from *hio*, to open or gape, Gr. *ζωα*.]
1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.
2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking, when a word ends with a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel. *Pope.*
3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. *Encyc.*
HIBERNACLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.]
1. In *botany*, the winter-quarters of a plant, that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering and protected from injuries during winter. *Barton. Martyn.*
2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.
HIBERNAL, *a.* [L. *hibernus*.] Belonging or relating to winter. *Brown.*
HIBERNATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*; It. *vernare*.]
To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. *Darwin.*
HIBERNATION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather. *Darwin.*
HIBERNIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.
HIBERNIAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.
HIBERNICISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. *Todd.*
HIBERNO-CELTIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.
Hiccius Doctus. [Qu. *hic est doctus*.] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*
HIC/COUGH, } *n.* [Dan. *hit* or *hikken*; Sw. *hicka*; D. *hit*, *hikken*; Fr. *hoquet*; W. *ig*, *igian*; Arm. *hicq*. The English is a compound of *hic* and *cough*; and *hic* may be allied to *hick*, to catch. The word is generally pronounced *hick-up*.]
A spasmodic affection of the stomach, esophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition. *Encyc. Parr.*
Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals. *Good.*
HIC/COUGH, } *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repletion or other cause.
HICK/UP, }
HICK/ORY, *n.* A tree, a species of Juglans or walnut. Its nut is called *hickory-nut*.
HICK/WALL, } *n.* [Qu. *hitchwall*.] A small species of woodpecker.
HICK/WAY, }
HID, } *pp.* of *hide*. Concealed; placed in secrecy.
HID/DEN, }
2. *a.* Secret; unseen.
3. Mysterious.
HID/DAGE, *n.* [from *hide*, a quantity of land.]
An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.
HIDALGO, *n.* In Spain, a man of noble birth.
HID/DENLY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.
HIDE, *v. t.* pret. *hid*; pp. *hid*, *hidden*. [Sax. *hydan*; W. *cuzian*; Arm. *cuz*, or *cudde*, or *kytho*; Corn. *hiha*; Russ. *hidayu*; Gr. *zeo-da*. In Sw. *hydda*, Dan. *hyde*, is a *hid*; and the Sw. *hyda*, *förhyda*, Dan. *fortuer*, to

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sheathe a ship, seem to be the same word. *Hood*, as well as *hut*, may belong to this root. See Class Gd. No. 26. 31. 43. 55.]

1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun *hides* the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey *hide* their grain in the earth. No human being can *hide* his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.

2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.

Depart to the mountains; *hide* yourselves there three days. Josh. ii.

Tell me now what thou hast done—*hide* it not from me. Josh. vii.

3. In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate.

I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not *hid*. Ps. xxxii.

4. To protect; to keep in safety.

In the time of trouble, he shall *hide* me in his pavilion. Ps. xxvii.

To *hide* the face from, to overlook; to pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li.

To *hide* the face, to withdraw spiritual presence, support and consolation.

Thou didst *hide* thy face, and I was troubled. Ps. xxx.

To *hide* one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection.

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth* himself. Prov. xxii.

HIDE, v. i. To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*.

Pope.

Hide and seek, a play of boys, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.

Gulliver.

HIDE, n. [According to Lye, Sax. Dict. under *weal-stylling*, this word signified originally a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the besieged. Qu.]

In the ancient laws of England, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which however is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plow; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 acres. Spelman. Encyc.

HIDE, n. [Sax. *hyd*, *hyde*; G. *haut*; D. *huid*; Sw. and Dan. *hud*; L. *cutis*; Gr. *xws*, *xadion*; either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover.]

1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.

2. The human skin; in contempt. Dryden.

HIDEBOUND, a. A horse is *hidebound*, when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised.

Far. Dict.

Trees are said to be *hidebound*, when the bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

Bacon.

2. Harsh; untractable. [Not used.]

Hudibras.

3. Niggardly; penurious. [Not used.]

Ainsworth.

HID'EOUS, a. [Fr. *hideux*; Norm. *hidous*, from *hide*, fright, dread.]

1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; applied to deformity; as a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* spectacle; *hideous* looks. Shak. Dryden.

2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as a *hideous* noise. Woodward.

3. Detestable. Spenser.

HID'EOUSLY, adv. In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly. Shak.

HID'EOUSNESS, n. Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HID'ER, n. [from *hide*.] One who hides or conceals.

HID'ING, ppr. Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HID'ING, n. Concealment. Hab. iii.

2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as the *hidings* of God's face. Milner.

HID'ING-PLACE, n. A place of concealment.

HIE, v. i. [Sax. *higan*, *higian*, to hasten, to urge forward, to press, to endeavor; also, *hiegian* and *higgan*, to be urgent, to strive.]

1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; a word chiefly used in poetry.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*.

Dryden.

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, *hie* thee home.

HIE, n. Haste; diligence. Obs. Chaucer.

HIE'RARCH, n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *arxos*, a ruler or prince.]

The chief of a sacred order; particularly, the chief of an order of angels. Milton.

HIERARCH'AL, a. Belonging to a hierarchy. Milton.

HIERARCH'ICAL, a. Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIE'RARCHY, n. An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins reckon four, and others ten *hierarchies*, or orders of angels. Encyc.

2. Constitution and government of the christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy; as the *hierarchy* of England. Bacon.

HIEROGLYPH, } n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *glypha*, to carve.]

HIEROGLYPH'IC, } n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *glypha*, to carve.]

1. In antiquity, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things. The hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, mechanical instruments, &c., which contained a meaning known only to kings and priests. It is supposed they were used to veil morality, politics, &c., from vulgar eyes. Encyc.

2. Pictures intended to express historical facts; supposed to be the primitive mode of writing.

3. The art of writing in picture. Swift.

HIEROGLYPH'IC, } a. Emblematic;

HIEROGLYPH'ICAL, } a. expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures or figures; as *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.

HIEROGLYPH'ICALLY, adv. Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans wrote history *hieroglyphically*.

HIEROGRAM, n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *γραμμα*, letter.] A species of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAMMAT'IC, a. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *γραμμα*, letter.]

Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt. Warburton.

HIEROGRAMMATIST, n. A writer of hieroglyphics.

HIEROGRAPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to

HIEROGRAPH'ICAL, } a. sacred writing.

HIEROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *iepos*, holy, and *γραφω*, to write.] Sacred writing. [Little used.]

HIEROL'OGY, n. [Gr. *iepos* and *λογος*.] A discourse on sacred things.

HIEROM'ANCY, n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *μαντια*, divination.]

Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice. Encyc.

HIEROM'NEMON, n. [Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and *μνημων*, preserving memory.]

In ancient Greece, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites and solemnities, &c. Milford.

HIE'ROPHANT, n. [Gr. *ιεροφαντης*; *iepos*, sacred, and *φανω*, to show.]

A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. Hale.

HIG'GLE, v. i. [In Dan. *hykler* signifies to flatter, fawn, disguise or play the hypocrite; Sw. *hyckla*, id. In Welsh, *hiclaw* is to snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to *hitch*. This word may be from the same root as L. *cocio*. See *Huckster*.]

1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.

2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain.

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. Hale.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, adv. In confusion; a low word.

HIG'GLER, n. One who carries about provisions for sale.

2. One who chaffers in bargaining.

HIGH, a. hi. [Sax. *heah*, *hig*, *keh* or *hik*; G. *hoch*; D. *hoog*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *høj*. The W. *uc*, *ucl*, may be the same word, with the loss of the first letter.]

1. Extending a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; as a *high* mountain; a *high* tower.

2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth; elevated; lofty; as a *high* flight; the clouds are *high* in the atmosphere.

3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how *high* is the sun? It is an hour *high*.

4. Raised above any object.

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is placed. Dryden.

5. Exalted in nature or dignity.

The *highest* faculty of the soul. Baxter.

6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. We speak of *high* and low; of a *high* office; *high* rank; *high* station; a *high* court.

7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as a man of a *high* mind.
8. Exalted in excellence or extent.
Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond *higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*
9. Difficult; abstruse.
They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*
10. Boastful; ostentatious.
His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*
11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud.
The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language. *Clarendon.*
12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry. The parties had very *high* words.
13. Violent; severe; oppressive.
When there appeareth on either side a *high* hand, violent persecution, &c. *Bacon.*
14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; or under divine protection.
The children of Israel went out of Egypt with a *high* hand. Ex. xiv.
15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as a man of *high* birth.
16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as *high* looks. Is. x.
17. Powerful; mighty.
Strong is thy hand, *high* is thy right hand. Ps. lxxxix.
18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion or excellence.
Thou, Lord, art *high* above all the earth. Ps. xcvi.
19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.
For that sabbath-day was a *high* day. John xix.
20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as a *high* wind.
21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent; as *high* passions.
22. Full; complete. It is *high* time to retire.
It is *high* time to awake from sleep. Rom. xiii.
23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as *high* pleasure of body or mind.
24. Rich; luxurious; well seasoned; as *high* fare; *high* living; *high* sauces. *Milton. Bacon.*
25. Strong; vivid; deep; as a *high* color.
26. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; as, to purchase at a *high* rate; goods are *high*.
27. Remote from the equator north or south; as a *high* latitude.
28. Remote in past time; early in former time; as *high* antiquity.
29. Extreme; intense; as a *high* heat.
30. Loud; as a *high* sound. But more generally,
31. In music, acute; sharp; as a *high* note; a *high* voice; opposed to *low* or *grave*.
32. Much raised; as *high* relief [*alto rilievo*].
33. Far advanced in art or science; as *high* attainments.
34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign or state; as *high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.
35. Great; exalted; as a *high* opinion of one's integrity.
High church and *low church*, in Great Britain, a distinction introduced after the revolution. The *high church* were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative, which were maintained by the Stuarts. The *low church* entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.
High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.
High Dutch, is the German language, as distinguished from *Low Dutch* or *Belgic*, or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vulgar dialects.
HIGH, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering *high*.
2. Eminently; greatly.
Heaven and earth
Shall *high* extol thy praises. *Milton.*
3. With deep thought; profoundly.
He reasoned *high*. *Milton.*
4. Powerfully. *Milton.*
HIGH, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on *high*; from on *high*.
On *high*, aloud. *Obs. Spenser.*
2. Aloft.
HIGH-AIMED, a. Having grand or lofty designs. *Crashaw.*
HIGH-ARCHED, a. Having elevated arches. *May.*
HIGH-ASPIRING, a. Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects. *Bp. Hall.*
HIGH-BLEST, a. Supremely happy. *Milton.*
HIGH-BLOWN, a. Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit. *Shak.*
HIGH-BORN, a. Being of noble birth or extraction. *Rowe.*
HIGH-BUILT, a. Of lofty structure. *Milton.*
2. Covered with lofty buildings.
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*
HIGH-CLIMBING, a. Climbing to a great height.
2. Difficult to be ascended. *Milton.*
HIGH-COLORED, a. Having a strong, deep or glaring color. *Floyer.*
2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as a *high-colored* description.
HIGH-DAY, a. Fine; befitting a holiday. *Shak.*
HIGH-DESIGNING, a. Forming great schemes. *Dryden.*
HIGH-EMBOWED, a. Having lofty arches. *Milton.*
HIGH-ENGENDERED, a. Engendered aloft, or in the air. *Shak.*
HIGH-FED, a. Pampered; fed luxuriously. *Milton.*
HIGH-FLAMING, a. Throwing flame to a great height. *Pope.*
HIGH-FLIER, n. One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*
HIGH-FLOWN, a. Elevated; swelled; proud; as *high-flown* hopes. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant; as a *high-flown* hyperbole. *L'Estrange.*
- HIGH-FLUSHED, a.* Much elated. *Young.*
HIGH-FLYING, a. Extravagant in claims or opinions; as *high-flying*, arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*
Highgate Resin. [See *Fossil Copal*.]
HIGH-GAZING, a. Looking upwards. *Morr.*
HIGH-GOING, a. Moving rapidly. *Massenger.*
HIGH-GROWN, a. Having the crop considerably grown.
HIGH-HEAPED, a. Covered with high piles; as a *high-heaped* table. *Pope.*
2. Raised in high piles. *Pope.*
HIGH-HEARTED, a. Full of courage. *Beaumont.*
HIGH-HEELED, a. Having high heels. *Swift.*
HIGH-HUNG, a. Hung aloft; elevated. *Dryden.*
HIGH-LIVED, a. Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*
HIGH-METTLED, a. Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as a *high-mettled* steed.
HIGH-MINDED, a. Proud; arrogant.
Be not *high-minded*, but fear. Rom. xi.
2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean*.
HIGH-OPERATION, n. In surgery, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting the upper part of it. *Encyc.*
HIGH-PLACE, n. In Scripture, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshipers, on *high places*; but afterwards such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.
HIGH-PLACED, a. Elevated in situation or rank. *Shak.*
HIGH-PRIEST, n. A chief priest. *Scripture.*
HIGH-PRINCIPLED, a. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*
HIGH-RAISED, a. Elevated; raised aloft. *Dryden.*
2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*
HIGH-REACHING, a. Reaching to a great height.
2. Reaching upwards. *Milton.*
3. Ambitious; aspiring. *Shak.*
HIGH-REARED, a. Raised high; of lofty structure. *Shak.*
HIGH-RED, a. Having a strong red color; deeply red. *Boyle.*
HIGH-REPENT'ED, a. Deeply repented. *Shak.*
HIGH-RESOLVED, a. Very resolute. *Til. Andron.*
HIGH-ROOFED, a. Having a lofty or sharp roof. *Milton.*
HIGH-SEASONED, a. Enriched with spices or other seasoning.
HIGH-SEATED, a. Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place. *Milton.*
HIGH-SIGHTED, a. Always looking upward. *Shak.*
HIGH-SOUNDING, a. Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as *high-sounding* words or titles.
HIGH-SPIRITED, a. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible.
2. Full of spirit; bold; daring.

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HIGH-STOMACHED, *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. *Shak.*
HIGH-SWELLING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.
HIGH-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*
HIGH-TAPER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbascum*. *Fam. of Plants.*
HIGH-TASTED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant. *Denham.*
HIGH-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*
HIGH-VICED, *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*
HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. *Pope.*
 2. Inflamed to a high degree; as *high-wrought* passion.
HIGHLAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.
Highlands of Scotland, mountainous regions inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.
Highlands on the Hudson, sixty miles from New York. These afford most sublime and romantic scenery, and here is West Point, a fortified post during the revolution, and now the seat of one of the best military schools of the age.
HIGHLANDER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as the *Highlanders* of Scotland.
HIGHLANDISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land. *Drummond.*
HIGHLY, *adv.* *hi'ly*. With elevation in place.
 2. In a great degree. We are *highly* favored. Exercise is *highly* requisite to health.
 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*
 4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think *highly* of one's performances.
HIGHMOST, *a.* Highest. [Not used.] *Shak.*
HIGHNESS, *n.* *hi'ness*. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; highth.
 2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character or power.
 3. Excellence; value. *Howell.*
 4. Violence; as the *highness* of wind.
 5. Great amount; as the *highness* of price.
 6. Acuteness; as the *highness* of a note or voice.
 7. Intensity, as of heat.
 8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.
HIGHTH, *n.* [See *Height*.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness. [It is very desirable that this noun should be regularly formed from the adjective.]
HIGHT, *v.* to call, to promise, to command, &c. is a false orthography, from Saxon, *hatan*. It is obsolete. [See *Heat*.] *Chaucer. Spenser.*
HIGHWATER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.
HIGHWATER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost highth. *Mar. Dict.*
HIGHWAY, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or be-

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cause the earth was raised to form a dry path. *Highways* open a communication from one city or town to another.
 2. Course; road; train of action. *Child.*
HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.
HILARATE, is not in use. [See *Exhilarate*.]
HILARITY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas*; Gr. *αἰσος*, joyful, merry. If *r* is radical, this cannot be from *αἰσ*, to be propitious.] Mirth; merriment; gayety. *Hilarity* differs from joy; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c. which rouse the animal spirits.
HILARY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c. which begins January 23. *England.*
HILD, *G. and D. held*, Dan. *heldt*, a hero, is retained in names; as *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.
HILDING, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *hyldan*, to decline, or *hyldeas*, destitute of affection.] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. *Obs. Shak.*
HILL, *n.* [Sax. *hill* or *hyl*; L. *collis*; perhaps Gr. *κρηνη*. It cannot be the G. *hügel*, D. *heuvel*, unless contracted.]
 1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two hills. Rome stood on seven hills.
 2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as a *hill* of maize or potatoes. *U. States.*
HILL, *v. t.* To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England *hill* their maize in July. *Hilling* is generally the third hoeing.
 2. To cover. *Obs.* [Sax. *helan*; L. *celo*.]
HILL'ED, *pp. or a.* Having hills.
HILL'ING, *n.* A covering. *Obs.*
 2. The act of raising the earth around plants.
HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill. *Milton. Dryden.*
HILL'SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill. *J. Barlow.*
HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as a *hilly* country.
HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt*, the *hold*, from *healdan*, to hold.] The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.
HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.
HILUM, *n.* [L.; W. *hil*, a particle, issue.] The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical chord, by which the seed adheres to the pericarp. *Martyn.*
HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he*, L. *eum*, anciently *em* or *im*.
Him that is weak in the faith receive. Rom. xiv.
Him and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete.
HIMSELF, *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. [*him* and *self*.]
 1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*.

H I N

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
 Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*
 2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis.
 But *he himself* returned from the quarries. Judges iii.
 But *God himself* is with us for our captain. 2 Chron. xiii.
 3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.
 David hid *himself* in the field. 1 Sam. xx.
 4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as *high as heaven himself*. [This use is now improper.]
 5. It is sometimes separated from *he*; as, *he could not go himself*, for *he himself* could not go.
 6. *Himself* is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion or extraneous influence. We say, a man has come to *himself*, after delirious or extravagant behavior. Let the man alone; let him act *himself*.
By himself, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered. He sits or studies *by himself*.
 Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*. 1 Kings xviii.
HIN, *n.* [Heb. *הין*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure. *Encyc.*
HIND, *n.* [Sax. G. D. *hinde*; Sw. Dan. *hind*; allied perhaps to *han*, *hen*. See *Hen*.] The female of the red deer or stag.
HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hine*; Scot. *hyne*.] A domestic; a servant. *Obs. Shak.*
 2. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant. [English.] *Encyc.*
HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan*, *hindan*; G. *hintan*; D. *hinder*. Deriv. comp. *hinder*, superl. *hindmost*.]
 Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as the *hind* legs of a quadruped; the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.
HINDBERRY, *n.* A species of *Rubus*.
HINDER, *a. comp. of hind*. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern. Acts xxvii.
HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *henan*, *hynan*, *hindrian*; G. *hindern*; D. *hinderen*; Sw. *hindra*; Dan. *hindrer*; from *hind*, *hyn*. The Saxon verbs *henan*, *hynan*, signify to oppress, as well as to hinder, and *hean* is low, humble, poor. Qu. L. *cunctor*, or Gr. *αἰνέω*, for *αἰνέω*. See Class Gn. No. 4. 14. 41.]
 1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral or intellectual.
 Them that were entering in, ye *hindered*. Luke xi.
 2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. Cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from

HIP

HIP

HIR

coming to maturity in due season. Let no obstacle hinder daily improvement.
3. To prevent.
What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?

HINDER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander—may be written.

HINDERANCE, *n.* The act of impeding or restraining motion.

2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove these *hinderances* out of the way.

HINDERED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.

HINDERER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

HINDERING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.

HINDERMOST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use *hindmost*.]

HINDMOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee. Deut. xxv.

HINDOO, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hindostan.

HINGE, *n.* *hingi*. [This word appears to be connected with *hang*, and with *angle*, the verb; G. *angel*, a hook or hinge; D. *hengzel*, a hinge, a handle.]

1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns.

The gate self-opened wide
On golden *hinges* turning. Milton.

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule or point. This argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

3. A cardinal point; as east, west, north or south. [Little used.] Creech.

To be off the *hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. Tillotson.

HINGE, *v. t.* To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend. [Little used.] Shak.

HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge. The question *hinges* on this single point.

HINGING, *ppr.* Depending; turning.

HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenna*, a nod, or hint; *accennare*, to nod, or beckon.]

To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope.

HINT, *v. i.* To *hint* at, is to allude to; to mention slightly.

HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation.

2. Suggestion.

HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hype*, *hypp*; G. *hüfte*; D. *heup*; Sw. *höft*; Dan. *høfte*. It coincides with *heap*, Sax. *hype*, and probably signifies a mass or lump.]

The projecting part of an animal formed by the os ilium or haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.

To have on the *hip*, to have the advantage over one; a low phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

Hip and thigh, complete overthrow or defeat. Judges xv.

HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

HIP, *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild *HOP*, *n.* brier.

HIP/PELAPH, *n.* An animal of the deer kind, in Norway, about the size of the elk, and partaking of the nature of the horse and the stag. Dict. Nat. Hist.

HIP, HIPPED, HIPPISH. [See *Hyp*.]

HIP/HALT, *a.* [hip and halt.] Lame; limping. Obs. Gower.

HIP/POCAMP, *n.* [Gr. *ἵπποκαμπος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *καμπάω*, to bend.] A name given to the sea-horse. Browne.

HIPPOCEN/TAUR, *n.* [Gr. *ἵπποκένταυρος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, *κέντεω*, to spur, and *ταυρος*, a bull.]

In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse. The hippocentaur differed from the centaur in this, that the latter rode on an ox, and the former on a horse, as the name imports. Encyc.

HIP/POCRAS, *n.* [Fr. quasi, *wine of Hippocrates*.]

A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensary, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs, beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. Encyc.

Hippocrates' sleeve, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions. Quincy.

Hippocratic face, [L. *facies hippocratica*,] pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. Parr.

HIPPOCRATISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. Chambers.

HIP/PODAME, *n.* A sea-horse. Spenser.

HIP/PODROME, *n.* [Gr. *ἵπποδρομος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρομος*, a course, from *δρέμω*, to run.]

Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse races and chariot races were performed, and horses exercised. Encyc.

HIP/POGRIFF, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *γρύψ*, a griffin.]

A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse, imagined by Ariosto. Johnson. Milton.

HIP/POLITH, *n.* [Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. Quincy.

HIP/POMANE, *n.* [Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, madness.]

1. A sort of poisonous substance, used anciently as a philter or love-charm. Encyc.

2. In *botany*, the manchineel-tree, which abounds with a milky juice which is acrid, caustic and poisonous. Encyc.

HIPPOH/AGOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.

HIPPOH/AGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *φαγῶ*, to eat.]

The act or practice of feeding on horses.

HIPPOPOT/AMY, } *Quart. Rev.*
HIPPOPOT/AMUS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ποταμός*, a river.]

The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa. This animal resembles a hog rather than a horse, and was named perhaps from his neighing voice. He has been found of the length of 17 feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land. Encyc.

HIP/ROOF, *n.* [hip and roof.] A roof that has an angle.

HIP/SHOT, *a.* [hip and shot.] Having the hip dislocated. L'Estrange.

HIP/WORT, *n.* A plant.

HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran*; D. *huuren*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyrer*; W. *huriau*; Ch. Syr.

Sam. *أجر*, Ar. *اجر*, to hire. Class Gr. No. 10.]

1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to hire a farm for a year; to hire a horse for a day; to hire money at legal interest.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to hire a servant for a year; to hire laborers by the day or month.

3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

To hire out one's self, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.

They have hired out themselves for bread. 1 Sam. 2.

To hire, or to hire out, to let; to lease; to grant the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has hired out his house or his farm.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre*. Qu. can the Gr. *μισθός* be of this family?]

1. The price, reward or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing.

2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. Luke x.

HIRE, *pp.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as a hired farm.

2. Employed in service for a compensation; as a hired man; a hired servant.

HIRELING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. Pope.

HIRELING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

A tedious crew
Of hiring mourners. Dryden.

HIRER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIRING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.

HIRSU/TE, *a.* [L. *hirsutus*. Qu. hair.]

1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.

2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff. Maclyn.

HIRSU/TENESS, *n.* Hairiness. Burton.

HIS, *pron. possessive of he*, and pronounced *hiz*. [Sax. gen. *hys*, and *hyse*, male.]

1. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "Some for his ege ne dorstan." Some for fear of him durst not; literally, for his awe, for awe of him. Lib. 3. 8. In this instance, his does not express what belongs to the antecedent of his, [Philip,] but the fear which others entertained of him.
2. The present use of his is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the *L. suus*. Thus, tell John his papers are ready. I will deliver his papers to his messenger. He may take his son's books. When the noun is omitted, his stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is his. He may take mine and I will take his.
3. His was formerly used for its, but improperly, and the use has ceased.
4. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive. The man his ground, for the man's ground. This use has also ceased.
5. His is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by of; as all ye saints of his; ye ministers of his. *Scripture*.

Hiss is no longer used.

HIS/INGERITE, *n.* A mineral found in the cavities of calcareous spar, in Sudermanland. *Phillips*.

HIS/PID, *a.* [*L. hispidus*.] Rough.

2. In botany, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. *Martyn*.

HISS, *v. i.* [Sax. *hysian*, *hiscan*, *hispan*, *hyspan*.]

1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown on hot iron. *Hissing* is an expression of contempt.

The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee. *Ezek. xxvii.*

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.

3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HISS, *v. t.* To condemn by hissing; to explode. The spectators hissed him off the stage.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker. *Shak.*

HISS, *n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c.

He hiss for hiss returned. *Milton*.

2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISS/ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of serpents.

HISS/ING, *n.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.

2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and a hissing. *Jer. xix.*

HISS/INGLY, *adv.* With a whistling sound. *Sherwood*.

HIST, *exclam.* [*Dan. hyst*. In Welsh, *hust* is a low, buzzing sound.]

A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

HISTO'RIAL, *a.* Historical. *Obs.*

HISTO'RIAN, *n.* [Fr. *historien*; *L. historicus*; *It. istorico*. See *History*.]

A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. Hume is called an elegant *historian*.

HISTORIC, } [*L. historicus*; *Fr. historique*]; } *a.* [*L. torique*.] Containing history, or the relation of facts; as a *historical* poem; the *historic* page; *historic* brass. *Pope*.

2. Pertaining to history; as *historic* care or fidelity.

3. Contained in history; deduced from history; as *historical* evidence.

4. Representing history; as a *historical* chart; *historical* painting.

HISTORICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The Gospels declare *historically* something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke or suffered. *Hooker*.

HISTORIED, *a.* Recorded in history. [*Not much in use.*]

HISTORIER, *n.* A historian. *Obs.*

HISTORIFY, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history. [*Not used.*] *Sidney*.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*Gr. ιστορια*, history, and γραφω, to write.]

A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as the *historiographer* of his Britannic majesty.

HISTORIOG'RAPHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

HISTORIOLOGY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history. [*Not in use.*]

HISTORY, *n.* [*Gr. ιστορια*; *L. Sp. Port. historia*; *It. istoria*; *Fr. histoire*; *Ir. sdair, stair*; *Sax. stair, ster*, probably from the Latin; *W. ysdori*, history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind, from *ysdauer*, an object of care or concern, from *dawr*, to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Greek *ιστοριαν* signifies knowing, learned, and *ιστορειν* is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with *W. ystyriaw*, to consider, to regard or take notice. *History* and *story* are the same word differently written.]

1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction however is not always regarded with strictness.

History is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects; as a *history* of government, or political *history*; *history* of the christian church, or ecclesiastical *history*; *history* of war and conquests, or military *history*; *history* of law; *history* of commerce; *history* of the crusades, &c. In these and similar examples, *history* is writ-

ten narrative or relation. What is the *history* of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes and miseries of man?

2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a *history* of his adventures.

What *histories* of toil could I declare? *Pope*.

3. Knowledge of facts and events.

History—is necessary to divines. *Watts*.

4. Description; an account of things that exist; as natural *history*, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants and minerals; a *history* of animals, or zoology; a *history* of plants.

5. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise *history* of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.

A formal written account of an individual's life, is called *biography*.

HISTORY-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life. This species of painting is called *historical* painting.

HIST'RION, *n.* A player. [*Not in use.*] *Pope*.

HISTRION'IC, } [*L. histrionicus*, *HISTRION'ICAL*, } *a.* from *histrion*, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.]

Pertaining to a buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime, who represents events or characters by gestures and dancing; belonging to stage-playing; besitting a theater; theatrical. *Johnson. Encyc.*

HISTRION'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.

HIST'RIONISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing.

Southey.

HIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *hit*. [*Sw. hitla*, *Dan. hitler*, to find, to meet, that is, to come to, to come or fall on. This word illustrates the signification of *find*.]

1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We *hit* a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball *hits* a mast, or a wall.

2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss.

The archers *hit* him. 1 Sam. xxxi.

3. To reach; to attain to.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to *hit* the notes right— *Locke*.

4. To suit; to be conformable.

—Melancholy,

Whose saintly visage is too bright

To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton*.

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.

There you *hit* him—that argument never fails with him. *Dryden*.

To *hit off*, to strike out; to determine luckily. *Temple*.

2. To represent or describe exactly.

To *hit out*, to perform by good luck. [*Little used.*] *Spenser*.

HIT, *v. i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by *against* or *on*.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and *hit* one *against* another. *Locke*.

- Corpuscles meeting with or *hitting* on those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*
2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss. *And oft it hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*
3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*
To *hit* on or *upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.
None of them *hit upon* the art. *Addison.*
- HIT, n.** A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing.
So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seems amaz'd. *Dryden.*
2. A chance; a casual event; as a lucky *hit*.
3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. *Dryden.*
4. A term in back-gammon. Three *hits* are equal to a gammon.
- HITCH, v. i.** [Ar. *حَاك*] to hitch along; *W. hecian*, to halt, hop, or limp, or *hiciar*, to snap, to catch suddenly. Both may be of one family.]
1. To move by jerks, or with stops; as, in colloquial language, to *hitch* along.
Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*
2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. *South.*
3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses. [Not used in the U. States.]
4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [Local.] *Grose.*
5. To move or walk. *Grose.*
- HITCH, v. t.** To hook; to catch by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle.
2. To fasten by hitching; as, to *hitch* a horse by a bridle, or to *hitch* him to a post. *New England.*
- HITCH, n.** A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment.
2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.
3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object; as a clove *hitch*; a timber *hitch*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.
- HITCH'ED, pp.** Caught; hooked; fastened.
- HITCH'EL, v. t.** To hatchel. [Not used. See *Hatchel*.]
- HIITHE, n.** [Sax. *hyth*.] A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*. [English.]
- HITH'ER, adv.** [Sax. *hither* or *hider*; Goth. *hidre*; Dan. *hid*; Sw. *hit*.]
1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither*; to proceed *hither*; to bring *hither*.
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [Little used and not to be encouraged.]
Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*
- HITH'ER, a.** Nearest; towards the person speaking; as on the *hither* side of a hill; the *hither* end of the building.
- HITH'ERMOST, a.** Nearest on this side. *Hale.*
- HITH'ERTO, adv.** To this time; yet.
The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto*. *Josh. xvii.*
2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont. *Spenser.*
3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.
Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. *Job xxxviii.*
- HITH'ERWARD, } adv.** This way; to-
HITH'ERWARDS, } wards this place.
A puissant and mighty power—
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*
- HIVE, n.** [Sax. *hyfe*; Eth. *ቀረ* *kafu*. Class Gb. No. 88. In *W. cyf* is the stem or stock of a tree, and *cyfgywynyn* is a beehive. So in *G. bienenstock*, Sw. *bistock*, bee-stock. The hive of wild bees is a hollow tree.]
1. A box, chest or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. It is made of boards, straw or other materials.
2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. *Shak.*
3. A company or society together, or closely connected. [Unusual.] *Swift.*
- HIVE, v. t.** To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; as, to *hive* bees. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
2. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.
Where all delicious sweets are *hived*. *Cleaveland.*
- HIVE, v. i.** To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body. *Pope.*
- HIV'ED, pp.** Lodged in a hive or shelter.
- HIVER, n.** One that collects bees into a hive. *Mortimer.*
- HIVES, n.** [Scot. Qu. *heave*.] A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis*; rattles.
- HO, exclam.** A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds.
There is no *ho* with them. *Dekker. Green.*
- This word is pronounced also *whô*, or *huô*.
- HO, } exclam.** [L. *eho*.] A call to excite
HOA, } attention, or to give notice
of approach.
What noise there, *ho*? *Shak.*
Hoa, who's within? *Shak.*
- HOAR, a.** [Sax. *har*; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. *חר* white.]
1. White; as *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs. *Thomson.*
2. Gray; white with age; hoary; as a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenser.*
- HOAR, n.** Hoariness; antiquity. *Burke.*
- HOAR, v. i.** To become moldy or musty. [Little used.]
- HOAR-FROST, n.** The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapors.
- HOARD, n.** [Sax. *hord*, from gathering, hiding, or depositing.]
A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as a *hoard* of provisions for winter; a *hoard* of money. *Shak. Woodward.*
- HOARD** quanti posit i
hoard and go
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H O C

HOB/BLE, *n.* An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step.

He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

2. Difficulty; perplexity.

HOB/BLEDEHOY, *n.* A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty. *Swift.*

HOB/BLER, *n.* One that hobbles.

HOB/BLER, *n.* [from *hobby*.] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor. *Encyc. Davies.*

HOB/BLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.

HOB/BLINGLY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOB/BY, *n.* [W. *hobel*, what stops or starts suddenly; Arm. *hoberell*; Fr. *hobereau*.] A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure. *Encyc.*

HOB/BY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *hobyn*, and allied to the preceding.]

1. A strong active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride.

3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.

4. A stupid fellow.

HOB/BYHORSE, *n.* [tautological.] A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride.

2. A character in the old May games.

3. A stupid or foolish person. *Douce.*

4. The favorite object of pursuit. *Shak.*

HOB/GOBLIN, *n.* [probably W. *hob*, hop, and *goblin*.] A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HOB/IT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze*.] A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs. [See *Howitzer*, the common orthography.]

HOB/LIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*

HOB/NAIL, *n.* [G. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail.] A nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses. *Shak.*

2. A clownish person; in contempt. *Milton.*

HOB/NAILED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough. *Dryden.*

HOB/NOB, *adv.* [Qu. Sax. *habban*, *næbban*, have, not have.]

Take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. *Shak.*

Hobson's choice, a vulgar proverbial expression, denoting without an alternative. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a person who let horses and coaches, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable door. *Encyc.*

HOBOY. [See *Haulboy*.]

HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh*. See *Hough*.] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. *Johnson.*

2. A part of the thigh.

HOCK, } *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough;
HOCK/LE, } to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOCK, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called *hockamore*. *Mortimer.*

H O G

HOCK/DAY, } High day; a day of feast-
HOCK/EDAY, } ing and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred. *Encyc.*

HOCK/EY, *n.* [G. *hoch*, Sax. *heah*, high. Qu.] Harvest-home. [Not used.]

HOCK/HERB, *n.* A plant, the mallows. *Ainsworth.*

HOCK/LE, *v. t.* To hamstring. *Hanmer.*

2. To mow. *Mason.*

HOCUS POCUS, *a.* [W. *hosed*, a cheat or trick, and perhaps *bug* or *puca*, a hobgoblin.] A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers. *Hudibras.*

HOCUSPOCUS, *v. t.* To cheat. *L'Estrange.*

HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*.] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle and borne on the shoulder.

HOD/DY-DODDY, *n.* An awkward or foolish person. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

HODGE-PODGE, } *n.* [Qr. Fr. *hocher*, to
HOTCH-POTCH, } shake, or *hachis*, minced meat.]

A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Vulgar.] [See *Hotchpot*.]

HODIERNAL, *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

HOD/MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

HOD/MANDOD, *n.* A shell-fish, otherwise called dodman. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail.

HOE, *n.* *ho*. [G. *haue*; Sw. *hacka*, and this is the Dan. *hakke*, G. *hacke*, a mattock; Fr. *houe*. It seems this is from the root of *hack* and *hew*; Sax. *heawian*; D. *houwen*; G. *hacken*, Sw. *hacka*, Dan. *hakker*, to chop, to hack, to hew; Fr. *houer*.]

A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens. It is in shape something like an adz, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate.

HOE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, scrape or clean with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; to *hoe* the beds.

2. To clear from weeds; as, to *hoe* maize; to *hoe* cabbages.

HOE, *v. t.* To use a hoe.

HO/ED, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HO/EING, *ppr.* Cutting, scraping or digging with a hoe.

2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

HO/FUL, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull*, *hogfull*; *hoga*, care, and *full*.] Careful. *Obs.*

HOG, *n.* [W. *hog*, a hog, a push or thrust; Arm. *houch*; probably so named from his snout, or from rooting; Sp. *hocico*, the snout of a beast; *hocicar*, to root.]

1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.

2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old. *Ash.*

3. A bullock of a year old. *Ash.*

4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.

H O I

5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water. *Mar. Dict.*

HOG, *v. t.* To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

2. [G. *hocken*.] To carry on the back. [Local.] *Grose.*

3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog. [Local.]

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship *hogs* in lanching.

HOG/COTE, *n.* [hog and *cote*.] A shed or house for swine; a sty. *Mortimer.*

HOG/GED, *pp.* Scraped under water.

2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle. *Eton.*

HOG/GEREL, *n.* A sheep of the second year. *Ash.*

A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOG/GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget*.] A sheep two years old. *Skinner.*

2. A colt of a year old, called also *hog-colt*. [Local.] *Grose.*

3. A young boar of the second year. *Cyc.*

HOG/GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

HOG/GISHLY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous or filthy manner.

HOG/GISHNESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HOGH, *n.* [See *High*.] A hill; a cliff. *Obs. Spenser.*

HOG/HERD, *n.* [hog and *herd*.] A keeper of swine. *Broune.*

HOG/PEN, *n.* [hog and *pen*.] A hogsty.

HOG-PLUMBTREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Spondias*.

HOG-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S-BEANS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOG'S-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Peucedanum*.

HOG'S-MUSHROOMS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HOGS/HEAD, *n.* [D. *oxhoofd*; G. *oxhaft*; Dan. *oxehoved*; Sw. *oxhufvud*; that is, ox-head. The English orthography is grossly corrupt.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 gallons.

2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 gallons; as a *hogshead* of spirit or molasses.

3. A large cask, of indefinite contents. *Bacon.*

HOG/STY, *n.* [hog and *sty*.] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG/WASH, *n.* [hog and *wash*.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine. *Arbuthnot.*

HO/HLSPATH, *n.* The mineral otherwise called macle, and chiasolite.

HO/DEN, *n.* [W. *hoeden*, a flirt, a wanton, a coquet.] A rude, bold girl; a romp.

2. A rude, bold man. [Not used in the United States.] *Milton.*

HO/DEN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic. *Young.*

HO/DEN, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently. *Swift.*

HOIST, *v. t.* [originally *hoise*; but corrupted, perhaps beyond remedy. *G. hissen*; *D. hyssen*; *Sw. hissa*; *Dan. hisser*; *Fr. isser*; *Arm. icza*; *Sp. izar*; *Port. icar*. This appears by the German to be radically the same word as *heat*, which see.]

1. To raise; to lift.

We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shak.*

In popular language, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by seamen, and the other by milkmaids, viz.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the masts or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. *Hoist* the main-sail. *Hoist* the flag. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To lift and move the leg backwards; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular highth of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. *Encyc.*

HOIST'ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOITY TOITY, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity toity, what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

[*Qu. Ice. haulta*, to leap.]

HOLE'AD, *n.* [*Gr. ολκιδιον*.] In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden. *Milford.*

HOLD, *v. t.* pret. *held*; *pp. held*. *Holden* is obsolete in elegant writing. [*Sax. healdan*; *G. halten*; *D. houden*, I suppressed; *Sw. hålla*; *Dan. holder*; *Gr. ἔχω*, to hold or restrain; *Heb. כָּלַל*, to hold or contain; *Ch. and Syr.* to measure, that is, to limit; *כָּלַל* to confine, restrain, or shut up; *Ch. Syr. id.*; *Ar. أَس* to keep, guard or preserve; *Ch. לָקַח*, to take, also to eat, to roar, to thunder. See *Call*. The primary sense is, to press, to strain. *Class Gl. No. 18. 32. 36. 40.*]

1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To *grasp*, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; *hold* coincides with *grasp* in the latter sense, but not in the former. We *hold* a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor *holds* a ship in her station.

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We *hold* an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvi.*

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He *holds* the doctrine of justification by free grace.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind.

I *hold* him but a fool. *Shak.*

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Ex. xx.*

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that *holds* two bushels. This empty cask

holds thirty gallons. The church *holds* two thousand people.

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

They have hewed them out broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer. ii.*

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

With what arms

We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim Of empire. *Milton.*

9. To have; as, to *hold* a place, office or title.

10. To have or possess by title; as, he *held* his lands of the king. The estate is *held* by copy of court-roll.

11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. *Hold* your laughter. *Hold* your tongue.

Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow.

Crashaw.

12. To keep; as, *hold* your peace.

13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill; as, to *hold* one to his promise.

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

The Most High—*held* still the flood till they had passed. *2 Esdras.*

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is *held* to perform his covenants.

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

But still he *held* his purpose to depart.

Dryden.

17. To keep in continuance or practice.

And Night and Chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold* Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost, Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

19. To have in session; as, to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council.

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast.

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.

22. To sustain; to support.

Thy right hand shall *hold* me. *Ps. cxxxix.*

23. To carry; to wield.

They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. *Cant. iii.*

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

Ye *hold* the traditions of men. *Mark vii.*

25. To last; to endure. The provisions will *hold* us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will *last* us; but the phrase is elliptical for will *hold* or *last* for us, the verb being intransitive.

To *hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

2. To reach forth; to put forward to view.

Cheyne.

To *hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle.

Swift.

2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress.

Hooker.

To *hold off*, to keep at a distance.

Pope.

To *hold on*, to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on* a course.

To *hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden scepter. *Esther v.*

2. To propose; to offer.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.

B. Jonson.

3. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs. [*Not used.*]

To *hold up*, to raise; as, *hold up* your head.

2. To sustain; to support.

He *holds* himself up in virtue. *Sidney.*

3. To retain; to withhold.

4. To offer; to exhibit. He *held up* to view the prospect of gain.

5. To sustain; to keep from falling.

To *hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

To *hold*, is used by the Irish, for to lay, as a bet, to wager. I *hold* a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HOLD, *v. i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not *hold* in the case under consideration.

The rule *holds* in hands as well as in other things.

In this application, we often say, to *hold true*, to *hold good*. The argument *holds* good in both cases. This *holds true* in most cases.

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. [*Little used.*]

3. To last; to endure.

We now say, to *hold out*.

4. To continue.

While our obedience *holds*.

5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will *hold*. The anchor *holds* well.

6. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held* From weeping. *Dryden.*

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not *hold*.

To *hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.

L'Estrange.

To *hold in*, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in*.

2. To continue in good luck. [*Unusual.*]

Swift.

To *hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

To *hold of*, to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute and *holds* of none.

To *hold on*, to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

2. To keep fast hold; to cling to.

3. To proceed in a course. *Job xvii.*

To *hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue. A consumptive constitution may *hold out* a few years. He will accomplish the work, if his strength *holds out*.

2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued. The garrison still *held out*.

To *hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.

Else he will *hold to* the one, and despise the other. *Matt. vi.*

- To hold under, or from, to have title from; as petty barons holding under the greater barons.*
- To hold with, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.*
- To hold plow, to direct or steer a plow by the hands, in tillage.*
- To hold together, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.* Dryden. Locke.
- To hold up, to support one's self; as, to hold up under misfortunes.*
2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.
3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. Collier.
- But we now say, to keep up.
- To hold a wager, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager.* Swift.
- Hold, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.*
- HOLD, n.** A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your hold; never quit your hold.
- It is much used after the verbs to take, and to lay; to take hold, or to lay hold, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as to take hold with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.
- Sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina. Ex. xv.
- Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv.
- My soul took hold on thee. Addison.
2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.
- If a man be upon a high place, without a good hold, he is ready to fall. Bacon.
3. Power of keeping.
- On your vigor now, My hold of this new kingdom all depends. Milton.
4. Power of seizing.
- The law hath yet another hold on you. Shak.
5. A prison; a place of confinement.
- They laid hands on them, and put them in hold till the next day. Acts iv.
6. Custody; safe keeping.
- King Richard, he is in the mighty hold Of Bolingbroke. Shak.
7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.
- Fear—by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. Tillotson.
- Gives fortune no more hold of him than is necessary. Dryden.
8. Lurking place; a place of security; as the hold of a wild beast.
9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a strong hold. Jer. li.
10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast is called the after-hold; that part immediately before the main-mast, the main-hold; that part about the fore-hatchway, the fore-hold. Mar. Dict.
11. In music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a pause.
- HOLDBACK, n.** Hindrance; restraint. Hammond.
- HOLDER, n.** One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms.
2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. Carew.
3. Something by which a thing is held.
4. One who owns or possesses; as a holder of stock, or shares in a joint concern.
5. In ships, one who is employed in the hold. Mar. Dict.
- HOLDERFORTH, n.** A haranguer; a preacher. Hudibras.
- HOLDFAST, n.** A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook. Ray.
- HOLDING, ppr.** Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.
- HOLDING, n.** A tenure; a farm held of a superior. Carew.
2. The burden or chorus of a song. Shak.
3. Hold; influence; power over. Burke.
- HOLE, n.** [Sax. hol; G. höhle; D. hol; Dan. hul, hule; Sw. hål; Basque, chiloa; Gr. κοίλος, κοίλος. Qu. Heb. חַל or אֵל. Class Gl. No. 20. 23.]
1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, &c. Is. xi. Ezek. viii. Nah. ii. Matt. viii.
2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work or made by an instrument.
- Jehoida took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 2 Kings xii.
3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. Dryden.
4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a hole to creep out at.
- Arm-hole, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. Bacon.
2. An opening in a garment for the arm.
- HOLE, v. i.** To go into a hole. B. Jonson.
- HOLE, v. t.** To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in; as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars.
2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.
- HOLIBUT.** [See Halibut.]
- HOLIDAM, n.** [holly and dame.] Blessed lady; an ancient oath. Hamner.
- HOLIDAY.** [See Holyday.]
- HOLILY, adv.** [from holy.] Piously; with sanctity.
2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [Little used.] Shak. Sidney.
- HOLINESS, n.** [from holy.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.
- Who is like thee, glorious in holiness? Ex. xv.
2. Applied to human beings, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.
- We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities. Rogers.
3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; applied to churches or temples.
4. That which is separated to the service of God.
- Israel was holiness unto the Lord. Jer. ii.
5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors. Encyc.
- HOL'LING-AX, n.** A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.
- HOL/LA, } exclam.** A word used in calling. Among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, I hear, and am ready.
- HOL/LA, } v. i.** [Sax. ahlowan.] To call out or exclaim. [See Halloo.]
- HOL/LO, } v. i.** [See Halloo.]
- HOL/LAND, n.** Fine linen manufactured in Holland.
- HOL/LANDER, n.** A native of Holland.
- HOL/LEN, n.** [See Holly.]
- HOL/LÖW, a.** [Sax. hol; G. hohl; D. hol; Sw. hålig; Dan. huled; Arm. goullou, or houllou, emptied. See Holc.]
1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.
- Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii.
2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as a hollow eye.
3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as a hollow roar. Dryden.
4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as a hollow heart; a hollow friend. Milton. Shak.
- Hollow spar, the mineral called also chiasolite.
- HOL/LÖW, n.** A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as the hollow of the hand.
2. A place excavated; as the hollow of a tree.
3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing. Shak. Prior.
4. A pit. Addison.
5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal. Addison.
- HOL/LÖW, v. t.** [Sax. holian.] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.
- Trees rudely hollowed did the waves sustain. Dryden.
- HOL/LÖW, v. i.** To shout. [See Holla and Hollo.] Dryden. Addison.
- HOL/LÖWED, pp.** Made hollow; excavated.
- HOL/LÖW-EYED, a.** Having sunken eyes.
- HOL/LÖW-HEARTED, a.** Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession. Butler.
- HOL/LÖWING, ppr.** Making hollow; excavating.
- HOL/LÖWLY, adv.** Insincerely; deceitfully. Shak.
- HOL/LÖWNESS, n.** The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. Bacon.
2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery. South.
- HOL/LÖW-ROOT, n.** A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot. Encyc.

HOL/LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn*; D. *hulst*; perhaps L. *ilex*, for *hilex*. In Welsh, the corresponding word is *celyn*, from the root of *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*. The *ilex* in Sw. is called iron oak.]

The holm tree, of the genus *Ilex*, of several species. The common holly grows from 20 to 30 feet high; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a grayish smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This tree is a beautiful evergreen.

Encyc.

Knee-Holly, a plant, the butcher's broom, of the genus *Ruscus*.

Sea-Holly, a plant, of the genus *Eryngium*.

HOL/LYHOCK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc*.] A plant of the genus *Alcea*, bearing flowers of various colors. It is called also *rose-mallow*.

HOL/LYROSE, *n.* A plant. *Tate.*

HOLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; the *ilex*.

2. An islet, or river isle.

3. A low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. *Cyc.*

HOLM/ITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it. *Cleveland.*

HOL/OCAUST, *n.* [Gr. *oios*, whole, and *καυσος*, burnt, from *καωω*, to burn.]

A burnt-sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations. *Ray. Encyc.*

HOL/OGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *oios*, whole, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. *Encyc.*

HOLOGRAPH/IC, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOLOM/ETER, *n.* [Gr. *oios*, all, and *μετροω*, to measure.]

An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer. *Cyc.*

HOLP, **HOLPEN**, the antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of *help*.

HOLSTER, *n.* [Sax. *heolster*, a hiding place or recess; Port. *coldre*; from *holding*, or *concealing*, L. *celo*, Sax. *helan*.]

A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HOLSTERED, *a.* Bearing holsters; as a *holstered* steed. *Byron.*

HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, Ir. *coille*, W. *cellt*, a wood, from the root of Sax. *helan*, L. *celo*, W. *celu*, to hide, to keep close; a word retained in names.]

A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry. *Drayton. Browne.*

HO/LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig*; G. D. *heilig*; Sw. *helig*; Dan. *hellig*; from the root of *heal*, *hold*, *whole*, and *all*; Sax. *hal*, G. *heil*, D. *heil*, Sw. *hel*, Dan. *heil*, whole. See *Heal* and *Hold*, and Class Gl. No. 31, 35. 42 The sense is *whole*, entire, complete, sound, unimpaired.]

1. Properly, whole, entire or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, tem-

per or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, *holy* signifies perfectly pure, immaculate and complete in moral character; and man is more or less *holy*, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man *holy*, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, *holy* is used as nearly synonymous with good, pious, godly.

Be ye *holy*; for I am *holy*. 1 Pet. i.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense frequent in Scripture; as the *holy* sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* vessels; a *holy* nation; the *holy* temple; a *holy* priesthood.

3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as *holy* zeal.

4. Perfectly just and good; as the *holy* law of God.

5. Sacred; as a *holy* witness. *Shak.*

Holy of holies, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high-priest, once a year.

Holy Ghost, or **Holy Spirit**, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the sanctifier of souls.

Holy war, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by christians against the Saracens in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries; a war carried on in a most *unholy* manner.

HOLY-CROSS day, *n.* The fourteenth of September.

HOL/YDAY, *n.* A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival intended to celebrate some event deemed auspicious to the welfare of a nation; particularly an anniversary festival, devoted to religious solemnities; as *christmas holydays*.

2. A day of joy and gayety. *Shak.*

3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement. *Chesterfield.*

HOL/YDAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; as a *holyday* suit of clothes.

HO/LY-ONE, *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.

2. An appellation of Christ. Is. xliii.

3. One separated to the service of God. Deut. xxxiii.

HOLY-ROOD day, *n.* A festival observed by Roman Catholics in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross. *Encyc.*

HO/LY-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cnicus*.

The blessed thistle, *Centaurea benedicta*.

Cyc.

HO/LY-THURSDAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO/LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. *Johnson.*

HOM/AGE, *n.* [Fr. *homage*; Sp. *homenaje*; It. *omaggio*; from L. *homo*, man.]

1. In feudal law, the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in fee; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, on being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing *homage* was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that "he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honor," and then received a kiss from his lord.

Blackstone.

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet. *Dryden.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM/AGE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM/AGEABLE, *a.* Subject to homage.

Howell.

HOM/AGER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds homage of another by homage.

Bacon.

Homberg's Pyrophorus, ignited muriate of lime. *Ure.*

HOME, *n.* [Sax. *ham*; G. D. *heim*; Sw. *hem*; Dan. *hiem*; Gr. *οικη*; properly, a house, a close place, or place of rest. Hence *hamlet*, Fr. *hameau*, Arm. *hamlet*. The primary sense is probably to inclose, to cover, or to make fast. Derivatives in G. D. Sw. and Dan. signify secret, close; and we say, to bring *home* arguments, that is, press them close; to drive *home* a nail, &c. If the radical sense is close, it may

be from the same root as Ar. *كاس*.

kamai, to cover. See *Chemistry*, and Class Gl. No. 7. 9. 20. 23.]

1. A dwelling house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at *home*.

Then the disciples went away again to their own *home*. John xx.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life.

Dryden.

2. One's own country. Let affairs at *home* be well managed by the administration.

3. The place of constant residence; the seat. Flanders, by plenty, made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

4. The grave; death; or a future state. Man goeth to his long *home*. Eccles. xii.

5. The present state of existence. Whilst we are at *home* in the body, we are absent from the Lord. 2 Cor. v.

HOME, *a.* Close; severe; poignant; as a *home* thrust.

HOME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical; to being omitted.]

1. To one's own habitation; as in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, bring *home*, carry *home*.

2. To one's own country. *Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. My brother will return *home* in the first ship from India.

3. Close; closely; to the point; as, this consideration comes *home* to our interest, that

H O M

H O M

H O N

is, it nearly affects it. Drive the nail *home*, that is, drive it close.

To haul *home* the top-sail sheets, in seamen's language, is to draw the bottom of the top-sail close to the yard-arm by means of the sheets.

An anchor is said to come *home*, when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

HOMEBORN, *a.* Native; natural.

Donne.

2. Domestic; not foreign.

Pope.

HOMEBRED, *a.* Native; natural; as *homebred* lusts.

Hammond.

2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as *homebred* evil.

Spenser.

3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong.

Dryden.

HOMEFELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as *homefelt* joys or delight.

Milton. Pope.

HOMKEEPING, *a.* Staying at home.

Shak.

HOMELESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HOMELINESS, *n.* [from *home*.] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than *ugliness*.

2. Rudeness; coarseness; as the *homeliness* of dress or of sentiments.

Addison.

HOMELLOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands.

HOMELY, *a.* [from *home*.] Of plain features; not handsome; as a *homely* face. It expresses less than *ugly*.

Let time, which makes you *homely*, make you wise.

2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant; as a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains

His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains.

Pope.

HOMELY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as *homely* dressed. [Little used.]

HOMELYN, *n.* A fish.

HOMEMADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families, or in one's own country.

Locke.

HOMER, } A Hebrew measure containing the tenth part of an epha, or about six pints.

HOMERIC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HOMESPEAKING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

Milton.

HOMESPUN, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

Swift.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

Addison.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant; as a *homespun* English proverb; a *homespun* author.

Dryden. Addison.

HOMISPUN, *n.* A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

Shak.

HOMESTALL, } *n.* The place of a mansion house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion.

Dryden.

2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers Volga and Ural.

Tooke.

[In the U. States, *homestead* is the word used.]

HOMeward, } *adv.* [Sax. *ham* and *weard*.]

Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

Sidney. Milton.

HOMeward-bound, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as the *homeward-bound* fleet. We spoke a brig *homeward-bound*.

HOMICIDAL, *a.* [from *homicide*.] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOMICIDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *homicidium*; *homo*, man, and *caedo*, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds, *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*; *justifiable*, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defense; *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is murder. Suicide also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter.

Blackstone.

2. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

Dryden.

HOMILETIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ομιλητικός*, from *ομιλεω*, to converse in company.]

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable.

Atterbury.

2. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of practical theology, which teaches the manner in which ministers of the gospel should adapt their discourses to the capacities of their hearers, and pursue the best methods of instructing them by their doctrines and examples. It is also called *pastoral theology*.

Encyc.

HOMILIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation.

Beaum.

HOMILY, *n.* [Fr. *homélie*; Sp. *homilia*; It. *omelia*; Gr. *ομιλία*, from *ομιλεω*, to converse in company, *ομιλος*, a company or assembly.]

A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; or a plain, familiar discourse on some subject of religion, such as an instructor would deliver to his pupils, or a father to his children.

Encyc.

HOMMOG, *n.* [I suppose this to be an Indian word.]

A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

Bartram. Encyc.

HOMONY, *n.* [Indian.] In America, maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

Adair.

HOMOGENEAL, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene*; Gr. *ομογενής*; *ομος*, like, and *γενος*, kind.]

Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, *homogeneous* particles, elements or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.

HOMOGENEALNESS, } *words not to be encouraged;*

HOMOGENEITY, }

equivalent to

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

HOMOGENY, *n.* Joint nature.

Bacon.

HOMOLOGATE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare*; Fr. *homologuer*; Gr. *ομολογεω*; *ομος*, like, and *λεγω*, to speak.] To approve; to allow.

Wheaton's Rep. Vol. iv.

HOMOLOGOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ομος*, similar, and *λογος*, proportion.]

Proportional to each other; a term in geometry, applied to the corresponding sides and angles of similar figures; as, *homologous* angles.

Encyc.

HOMONYMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ομωνυμος*; *ομος*, like, and *ονομα*, name.]

Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things.

Watts.

HOMONYMOUSLY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

Harris.

HOMONYMY, *n.* [Gr. *ομωνυμία*. See *supra*.] Ambiguity; equivocation.

Johnson.

HOMOPHONY, *n.* [Gr. *ομος*, like, and *φωνη*, sound.]

Likeness of sound. Among the Greeks, a kind of music performed in unison, in opposition to *antiphony*.

HOMOTONOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ομος*, like, and *τονος*, tone.]

Equable; of the same tenor; applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

Quincy.

HONE, *n.* [Sw. *hen*, a hone; Sax. *hanan*, to stone. The word is found in the Greek *αζονη*; and in two dialects of the Burman empire, *hin*, *heen*, signifies a stone. *Asiat. Researches*, 5. 228. We find the word also in the Syriac {*ܐܬܐ*} *akana*, a hone, coticula, Lapis Lydius. *Cast. Hept.* 213.]

A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. [We never, I believe, call a *hone*, a *whet-stone*. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word.]

HONE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

HONE, *v. i.* To pine; to long. *Obs.* [Qu. *W. hawn*, eager.]

HONE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sison*.

HONEST, *a.* *on'est*. [Fr. *honnête*, for *honeste*; Sp. Port. *honesto*; It. *onesto*; from L. *honestus*, from *honor*, honor.]

1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; *applied to persons*.

An *honest* man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health.

Temple.

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as an *honest* transaction; an *honest* transfer of property.

3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as an *honest* confession.

4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as

an *honest* inquiry after truth; an *honest* endeavor; *honest* views or motives.

5. Fair; good; unimpeached.

6. Decent; honorable; or suitable.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men. Rom. xii.

7. Chaste; faithful.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too.

HON'EST, *v. t. on'est.* To adorn; to grace. [Not used.]

HONESTA'TION, *n.* Adornment; grace. [Not used.]

HON'ESTLY, *adv. on'estly.* Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as a contract *honestly* made.

2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; as, to confess *honestly* one's real design.

3. By upright means; with upright conduct; as, to live *honestly*.

4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HON'ESTY, *n. on'esty.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas*.]

1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. In *fact*, upright conduct; an actual conformity to justice and moral rectitude.

2. Fairness; candor; truth; as the *honesty* of a narrative.

3. Frank sincerity.

Honesty is chiefly applicable to social transactions, or mutual dealings in the exchange of property.

HON'EY, *n. hun'y.* [Sax. *hunig*; G. *honig*; D. *honig*, *honing*; Sw. *håning*; Dan. *honing*.]

1. A sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish color, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. In medicine, it is useful as a detergent and aperient. It is supposed to consist of sugar, mucilage, and an acid.

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Matter against him, that forever mars
The *honey* of his language.

3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.

HON'EY, *v. t.* To talk fondly. [Little used.]

2. To sweeten.

HON'EY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee.

HON'EY-COMB, *n.* A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.

HONEY-COMBED, *a.* Having little flaws or cells.

HON'EY-DEW, *n.* A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is said there are two species; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect called the *aphis*, or vine-

fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew.

HON'EYED, *a.* Covered with honey.

2. Sweet; as *honeyed* words.

HON'EY-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Melanthus*.

HON'EY-GNAT, *n.* An insect.

HON'EY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of Cuckoo, found in Africa, which will conduct persons to hives of wild honey.

HON'EY-HARVEST, *n.* Honey collected.

HON'EYLESS, *a.* Destitute of honey.

HON'EY-LOCUST, *n.* A plant, the thorned *Acacia*, of the genus *Gleditsia*.

HON'EY-MOON, } *n.* The first month after marriage.

HON'EY-MONTH, }

HON'EY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HON'EY-STALK, *n.* Clover-flower.

HON'EY-STONE, *n.* [See *Mellite*.]

HON'EY-SUCKLE, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Lonicera*, of many species, one of which is called *woodbine*.

HON'EY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey.

HON'EY-TONGUED, *a.* Using soft speech.

HON'EY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cerithe*.

HON'IED, *a.* [Ill. See *Honeyed*.]

HON'OR, *n. on'or.* [L. *honor*, *honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor*; Port. *honra*; It. *onore*; Arm. *enor*; Ir. *onoir*.]

1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation.

A prophet is not without *honor*, except in his own country. Matt. xiii.

2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as the *honors* of war; military *honors*; funeral *honors*; civil *honors*.

3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction.

I have given thee riches and *honor*. 1 Kings iii.

Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty. Ps. civ.

In doing a good thing, there is both *honor* and pleasure.

4. Reverence; veneration; or any act by which reverence and submission are expressed, as worship paid to the Supreme Being.

5. Reputation; good name; as, his *honor* is unsullied.

6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle or moral rectitude; a *distinguishing trait in the character of good men*.

7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; as, shall I violate my trust? Forbid it, *honor*.

8. Any particular virtue much valued; as bravery in men, and chastity in females.

9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.

Godlike erect, with native *honor* clad.

10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity; as, the chancellor is an *honor* to his profession.

11. Privileges of rank or birth; in the plural.

Restore me to my *honors*.

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the *honors*, and to give the word.

13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honors* of his head.

14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king in *capite*.

On or upon my *honor*, words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the house of lords in Great Britain are not under oath, but give their opinions on their *honor*.

Laws of honor, among persons of fashion, signify certain rules by which their social intercourse is regulated, and which are founded on a regard to reputation. These laws require a punctilious attention to decorum in external deportment, that admit of the foulest violations of moral duty.

Court of honor, a court of chivalry; a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, having power to redress injuries of honor, and to hold pleas respecting matters of arms and deeds of war.

HON'OR, *v. t. on'or.* [L. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer*; Sp. *honrar*; It. *onorare*.]

1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to.

Honor thy father and thy mother. Ex. xx.

2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore.

That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. John v.

3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. Men are sometimes *honored* with titles and offices, which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor. Esth. vi.

4. To glorify; to render illustrious.

I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. Ex. xiv.

5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. The troops *honored* the governor with a salute.

6. In commerce, to accept and pay when due; as, to honor a bill of exchange.

HON'ORABLE, *a.* [L. *honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable*.]

1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Shechem was more *honorable* than all the house of his father. Gen. xxxiv.

Many of them believed; also of *honorable* women who were Greeks—not a few. Act. xvii.

2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude or reputation. He is an *honorable* man.

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds; as *honorable* wounds. *Dryden*.

4. Consistent with honor or reputation. It is not *honorable* to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished.

5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is *honorable* in all. *Heb. xiii.*

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as an *honorable* burial.

7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as an *honorable* motive. Nothing can be *honorable* which is immoral.

8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; my chambers are *honorable*. *Shak.*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. His intentions appear to be *honorable*.

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as the *honorable* senate; the *honorable* gentleman.

11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as an *honorable* salary.

Constitution of Massachusetts.

HON'ORABLENESS, *n.* The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity or moral rectitude; fairness; *applied to disposition or to conduct.*

HON'ORABLY, *adv.* With tokens of honor or respect. The man was *honorably* received at court.

2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. The prince *honorably* interposed to prevent a rupture between the nations.

3. Reputably; without reproach.

Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden.*

HON'ORARY, *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; as an *honorary* degree; an *honorary* crown.

2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward; as an *honorary* member of a society.

HON'ORARY, *n.* A lawyer's fee.

2. The salary of a professor in any art or science. *Encyc.*

HON'ORED, *pp.* Respected; revered; revered; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HON'ORER, *n.* One that honors; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect.

2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

HON'ORING, *pp.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill.

HON'ORLESS, *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored. *Warburton.*

HOOD, in composition, *Sax. had, hade, G. heit, D. heid, Sw. het, Dan. hed,* as in *manhood, childhood*, denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying to set, *Sax. hadian*, to ordain. It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as *goodness, G. gutheit; brotherhood, L. fraternitas.*

HOOD, *n.* [*Sax. hod; W. hod. Qu. from the root of hut or hide.*]

1. A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.

2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl.

3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes; used in falconry.

4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.

5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree. *Johnson.*

6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

HOOD, *v. t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood.

The fiar hooded, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to blind.

I'll hood my eyes. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

And hood the flames. *Dryden.*

HOOD/MAN blind, *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's buff. *Shak.*

HOOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOOD'-WINK, *v. t.* [*hood and wink.*] To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and hood-wink him. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide.

For the prize I'll bring thee to, Shall hood-wink this mischance. *Shak.*

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on. *Sidney.*

HOOD'-WINKED, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD'-WINKING, *pp.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, *n.* [*Sax. hof; G. huf; D. hoef; Dan. hov; Sw. hof,* a hoof, and a measure. Class Gb. No. 31.]

1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

2. An animal; a beast.

He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter. *Washington.*

HOOF, *v. i.* To walk, as cattle. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

HOOF'-ROUND, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame. *Far. Dict.*

HOOF'ED, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Of all the hoofed quadrupeds, the horse is the most beautiful. *Grew.*

HOOK, *n.* [*Sax. hoc; D. haak; G. haken; Sw. hake; Dan. hage; W. hwg; Heb. חכה; Ch. חכ.* Class Cg. No. 22. 23. 24.]

1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding and sustaining any thing; as a *hook* for catching fish; a *tenter-hook*; a *chimney-hook*; a *pot-hook*, &c.

2. A snare; a trap. *Shak.*

3. [*W. hoc, a sythe.*] A curving instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping. *Mortimer. Pope.*

4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. Whence the phrase, to

be off the *hooks*, to be unhinged, to be disturbed or disordered. *Swift.*

5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.

6. A catch; an advantage. [*Vulgar.*]

7. In husbandry, a field sown two years running. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

By *hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. *Dryden.*

HOOK, *v. t.* To catch with a hook; as, to *hook* a fish.

2. To seize and draw, as with a hook. *Shak.*

3. To fasten with a hook.

4. To entrap; to ensnare.

5. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

To *hook on*, to apply a hook.

HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOK'ED, *a.* Bent into the form of a hook; curved. The claws of a beast are *hooked*.

2. Bent; curved; aquiline; as a *hooked* nose. *Brown.*

HOOK'ED, *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOOK'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK'ING, *pp.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOK'NOSED, *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose. *Shak.*

HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *n.* [*D. hoep, hoepel.*] A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c. or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints and of other species of wood.

2. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a *farthingale*. *Swift.*

3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular. *Addison.*

HOOP, *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround. *Shak. Grew.*

HOOP, *v. i.* [*Sax. heofian, heofian*, to howl, to lament, to weep; also *hweopan*, to *whip*, to *weep*, to howl, to *whoop*; the latter is written also *weopan*, *wepan*, to *weep*; Goth. *woppan*, to *whoop*. The *Sax. heafian*, seems to be connected with *heave*, and the sense is probably to raise or throw the voice.

Whether *heofian* and *hweopan* are radically the same word, is not certain; most probably they are, and *whoop* and *weep* are evidently the same. *Weeping*, in rude ages, is by howling or loud outcries. See *Whoop*, the same word differently written.]

To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry. *Shak.*

2. To call by a shout or hoop.

HOOP, *n.* A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. [*Sw. hof.*]

2. The hoopoe.

HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP'ING, *pp.* Fastening with hoops.

HOOP'ING, *pp.* Crying out; shouting.

H O P

HOOP/ING-BOUGH, n. A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP/OE, } n. [Fr. *huppe*, the hoopoe, and
HOOP/OO, } a tuft; *huppé*, tufted; or L. *upupa*, *epops*; Gr. *ενοψ*.]

A bird of the genus *Upupa*, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. *Encyc.*

HOOR/A, } exclamation. [Sw. *hurra*. The
HOORAW, } Welsh has *gwara*, play, sport; but the Swedish appears to be the English word.]

A shout of joy or exultation. [This is the genuine English word, for which we find in books most absurdly written, *huzza*, a foreign word never or rarely used.]

HOOT, v. i. [W. *hwd* or *hwet*, a taking off, off, away; *hwtiau*, to take off, to push away, to hoot; and *udau*, to howl or yell; Fr. *huer*, a contracted word; hence, *hue*, in *hue* and *cry*.]

1. To cry out or shout in contempt.
Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more. *Dryden*.

2. To cry, as an owl.
The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots. *Dryden*.

HOOT, v. t. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.
Partridge and his clan may hoot me for a cheat. *Swift*.

HOOT, n. A cry or shout in contempt. *Glanville*.

HOOT/ING, n. A shouting; clamor.

HOP, v. i. [Sax. *hoppa*; G. *hüpfen*; D. *huppelen*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hopper*; W. *hobelu*, to hop, to hobble. It has the elements of *caper*.]

1. To leap, or spring on one leg; applied to persons.
2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.
Hopping from spray to spray. Dryden.

3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [We generally use *hobble*.] *Spenser*.

4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins. [Not used.] *Spenser*.

5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.
6. To dance. *Chaucer*.

HOP, n. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.

2. A dance. [Colloquial.]

HOP, n. [D. *hop*; G. *hopfen*; probably *hoop*, from winding.]

A plant constituting the genus *Humulus*. The stalk or vine, which grows to a great length, is weak and requires to be supported. In growing, it climbs or winds round a pole or other support. This plant is of great importance in brewing, as it tends to preserve malt liquors, and renders them more aperient, diuretic and salubrious. *Encyc.*

HOP, v. t. To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer*.

HOP/BIND, n. The stalk or vine on which hops grow. *Blackstone*.

HOP/OAST, n. In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP/POLE, n. A pole used to support hops. *Tusser*.

HOP/PICKER, n. One that picks hops.

HOP/VINE, n. The stalk of hops.

H O P

HOP-YARD, } A field or inclosure
HOP-GARDEN, } n. where hops are raised.

HOPE, n. [Sax. *hopa*; D. *hoop*; Sw. *hopp*; Dan. *haab*; G. *hoffnung*. Qu. L. *cupio*. Class Gb. The primary sense is to extend, to reach forward.]

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope* therefore always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish. *Job viii*.
He wish'd, but not with *hope*— *Milton*.

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! *Crashaw*.
He that lives upon *hope*, will die fasting. *Franklin*.

2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well founded expectation of good; as a *hope* founded on God's gracious promises; a scriptural sense.

A well founded scriptural *hope*, is, in our religion, the source of ineffable happiness.

3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. The *hope* of Israel is the Messiah.

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people. *Joel iii*.

4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a *hope*, that his sins are pardoned.

HOPE, v. i. [Sax. *hopian*; G. *hoffen*; D. *hoopen*, to hope, and to heap; Dan. *haaber*; Sw. *hoppas*.]

1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

Hope for good success. *Taylor*.
Be sober and *hope* to the end. 1 Pet. i.

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar. *Pope*.

2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God. Ps. xlii.

HOPE, v. t. To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a transitive verb, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, for being understood.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden*.

HOPE, n. A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [Not in use.] *Ainsworth*.

HO/PED, pp. Desired with expectation.

HO/PEFUL, a. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect.

2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle*.

HO/PEFULLY, adv. In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme *hopefully*.

H O R

2. In a manner to produce a favorable opinion respecting some good at the present time. The young man is *hopefully* pious.

3. With hope; with ground to expect.

HO/PEFULNESS, n. Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable. *Wotton*.

HO/PELESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak*.

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as a *hopeless* condition.

HO/PELESSLY, adv. Without hope. *Beaum*.

HO/PELESSNESS, n. A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HO/PER, n. One that hopes. *Shak*.

HO/PING, ppr. Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

2. Confiding in.

HO/PINGLY, adv. With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it. *Hammond*.

HOP/LITE, n. [Gr. *οπλιτης*, from *οπλις*, a weapon.]

In ancient Greece, a heavy-armed soldier. *Milford*.

HOP/PER, n. [See *Hop*.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg.

2. Properly, a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. But we give the name to a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough, and also to a similar box which receives apples for conducting them into a mill.

3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing. *Encyc*.

HOP/PERS, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg. *Johnson*.

HOP/PING, ppr. Leaping on one leg; dancing.

HOP/PING, n. A dancing; a meeting for dancing.

HOP/PLE, v. t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to *hopple* an unruly horse.

HO/RAL, a. [L. *hora*, an hour. See *Hour*.] Relating to an hour, or to hours. *Prior*.

HO/RALLY, adv. Hourly. [Not in use.]

HO/RARY, a. [L. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire*; from L. *hora*, hour.]

1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as the *horary* circle. *Encyc*.

2. Continuing an hour. *Brown*.

HORD, } [D. *horde*, a clan, and a hur-

HORDE, } n. dle; G. *horde*, a clan, and a pen or fold. This seems to be the Sax. *heord*, a herd.]

A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A herd usually consists of fifty or sixty tents. *Encyc*. *Milford*.

HORE, n. [Sax. *hure*, or *hor-cuen*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer*; Dan. *hore*; Sw. *hora*, and *horkna*; W. *huren*, from *huria*, to hire. The common orthography *whore* is corrupt.]

A woman, married or single, who indulges unlawful sexual intercourse; also, a pro-

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stitute; a common woman; a harlot; a woman of ill fame. [This word comprehends *adulteress* and *fornicatrix*, and all lewd women whether paid for prostitution or not.]

HORE, *v. i.* To indulge unlawful sexual commerce, as a male or female; to be habitually lewd.

HO'REDOM, *n.* The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatry.

HO'REMASTER, *n.* A man who is addicted to lewdness, or frequently indulges in unlawful sexual intercourse.

HO'RESON, *n.* [*hore* and *son*.] A bastard; the son of a hore; a term of reproach or contempt, sometimes used in a ludicrous sense expressing dislike.

HO'RISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; loose; given to unlawful sexual intercourse; applied to females only.

HO'RISHLY, *adv.* Lewdly; unchastely.

HO'REHOUND, *n.* [*Sax. hara-hune*, white-hune.]

The name of several plants of different genera. The common horehound is the *Marrubium vulgare*. It has a bitter taste, and is used as an attenuant. *Encyc.*

HORIZON, *n.* [*Gr. οριζων*, from *οριζω*, to bound, *ορος*, a limit; *Fr. horizon*; *Sp. horizonte*; *It. orizzonte*.] This word, like *contest*, *aspect*, and others in Milton, must be read in poetry with the accent on the second syllable; a harsh, unnatural pronunciation, in direct opposition to the regular analogy of English words. With the accent on the first syllable, as in common usage, it is an elegant word.]

The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres; the upper hemisphere which is visible, and the lower which is hid. The horizon is *sensible*, and *rational* or *real*. The sensible, apparent, or visible horizon, is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. It is eastern or western; the eastern is that wherein the sun and stars rise; the western, that wherein they set. The rational, true, or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. This horizon would bound the sight, if the eye could take in the whole hemisphere. *Encyc.*

HORIZON'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a horizontal line or surface.

3. Near the horizon; as horizontal misty air. *Milton.*

HORIZON'TALLY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a ball carried horizontally.

HORIZONTAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being horizontal. *Kirwan.*

HORN, *n.* [*Sax. G. Sw. Dan. horn*; *Goth. hauru*; *D. hoorn*; *Sw. hörn*, a corner; *W. corn*, a horn, cornel, a corner; *L. cornu*; *Sp. cuerno*; *It. Port. corno*; *Fr. corne*; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. pp.* The sense is a shoot, a projection. *Class Rn. No. 15.*]

1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offense and defense. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly. *Encyc.*

Horn is an animal substance, chiefly membranous, consisting of coagulated albumen, with a little gelatin and phosphate of lime. *Ure.*

The horns of deer possess exactly the properties of bone, and are composed of the same constituents, only the proportion of cartilage is greater. *Thomson.*

2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites.

3. In modern times, a wind instrument made of metal.

4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. *Dryden.*

5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; hence, to pull or draw in the horns, is to repress one's ardor, or to restrain pride. *Johnson.*

7. A drinking cup; horns being used anciently for cups.

8. A winding stream. *Dryden.*

9. *Horns*, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the horns.

10. In *Scripture*, horn is a symbol of strength or power.

The horn of Moab is cut off. *Jer. xlviii.*

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honor, dignity.

My horn is exalted in the Lord. *1 Sam. ii.*

In Daniel, horn represents a kingdom or state.

HORN'BEAK, *n.* A fish. [See *Hornfish*.]

HORN'BEAM, *n.* [See *Beam*.] A genus of trees, the *Carpinus*, so named from the hardness of the wood.

HORN'BILL, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Buceros*, which has a flat bony forehead with two horns; a native of the E. Indies.

HORN'BLEND, *n.* [*G. horn* and *blende*.] A mineral of several varieties, called by Haüy *amphibole*. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses, composed of laminae, acicular crystals or fibers, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colors are black and green. *Cleveland.*

HORNBLOWER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [Now little used.] *Locke.*

HORN'DISTEMPER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn. *Encyc.*

HORN'ED, *a.* Furnished with horns; as horned cattle.

2. Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. *Milton.*

HORN'EDNESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horns. *Greiv.*

2. One who winds or blows the horn. *Sherwood.*

HORN'ET, *n.* [*Sax. hyrnet*, *hyrnete*; *G. horniss*; *D. horzel*.]

An insect of the genus *Vespa* or wasp, the *Vespa crabro*. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves or other substance which resembles brown paper of a light color. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half-peck measure.

HORN'FISH, *n.* The garfish or sea-needle, of the genus *Esox*. *Encyc.*

HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HORN'IFY, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [Not used or vulgar.] *Beaumont.*

HORN'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory.*

HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard. *Sandys.*

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns. *Journ. of Science.*

HORN'MERCURY, *n.* Muriate of mercury.

HORN'OWL, *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head like horns. *Ainsworth.*

HORN'PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends; one to collect the wind blown from the mouth; the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer. [*W. pib-corn*.] *Encyc.*

2. An air or tune of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; four to the descending beat, and two to the ascending. *Encyc.*

HORN'SHAVINGS, *n.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Jonson.*

HORN'SILVER, *n.* Muriate of silver, or chlorid of silver.

HORN'SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HORN'SLATE, *n.* A gray siliceous stone. *Kirwan.*

HORN'STONE, *n.* A siliceous stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [See *Chert*.]

HORN'WORK, *n.* In fortification, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. *Encyc.*

HORN'Y, *a.* Consisting of horn or horns. *Milton.*

2. Resembling horn. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; callous.

HOROG'RAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ωρα*, hour, and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. An account of hours. *Cyc.*

2. The art of constructing dials.

HO'ROLOGE, *n.* [*Fr. horloge*; *L. horologium*; *Gr. ωρολογιον*; *ωρα*, hour, and *λεγω*, to tell.]

An instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But *chronometer* is now generally used.

HOROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.

HOROLOGIOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling. *Chambers.*

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ωρα*, hour, *λογος*, discourse, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials. *Dict.*

HOROL'OGY, n. [Gr. *ωρολογιον*; *ωρα*, hour, and *λογω*, to indicate. See *Horologe*.]

The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c. *Edin. Encyc.*

HOROMET'RICAL, a. [from *horometry*.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions. *Asiat. Res.*

HOROM'ETRY, n. [Gr. *ωρα*, hour, and *μετρον*, measure.]

The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOROSCOPE, n. [Fr. from Gr. *ωροσκοπος*; *ωρα*, hour, and *σκοπεω*, to view or consider.]

1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. *Encyc.*

2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event. *Encyc.*

HOROS'COPY, n. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

HOR'RENT, a. [L. *horrens*. See *Horror*.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward.

With bright emblazonry and horrent arms. *Milton.*

HOR'RIBLE, a. [L. *horribilis*. See *Horror*.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as a *horrible* figure or sight; a *horrible* story.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

HOR'RIBLENESS, n. The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadful; terrible; hideousness.

HOR'RIBLY, adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as *horribly* loud; *horribly* afraid.

HOR'RID, a. [L. *horridus*. See *Horror*.]

1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as a *horrid* spectacle or sight; *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Rough; rugged. *This is the literal and primary sense.*

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

3. Shocking; very offensive; a *colloquial* sense. *Pope.*

HOR'RIDLY, adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'RIDNESS, n. The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HORRIF'IC, a. [L. *horrificus*.] Causing horror. *Thomson.*

HORRIS'ONOUS, a. [L. *horrisonus*; *horreo*, to shake, and *sonus*, sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HOR'ROR, n. [L. from *horreo*, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.]

1. A shaking, shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. This ague is usually accompanied with a con-

traction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.

2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; but appropriately, terror or a sensation approaching it, accompanied with hatred or detestation. *Horror* is often a passion compounded of fear and hatred or disgust. The recital of a bloody deed fills us with *horror*.

A *horror* of great darkness fell on Abram. Gen. xv.

Horror hath taken hold on me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law. Ps. cxix.

3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. Dreadful thoughts.

5. Distressing scenes; as the *horrors* of war or famine.

HORSE, n. hors. [Sax. *hors*; G. *ross*; D. *ros*.]

1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus *Equus*, having six erect and parallel fore-teeth in the upper jaw, and six somewhat prominent in the under jaw; the dog teeth are solitary, and the feet consist of an undivided hoof. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught or conveyance on his back. *Horse*, in English, is of common gender, and may comprehend the male and female.

2. A constellation. *Creech.*

3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. In this sense, it has no plural termination. We say, a thousand *horse*; a regiment of *horse*.

4. A machine by which something is supported; usually a wooden frame with legs. Various machines used in the arts are thus called. *Encyc.*

5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment; sometimes called a *timber-mare*. *Johnson.*

6. In *seamen's language*, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it. *Mar. Dict.*

To *take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback. *Addison.*

2. To be covered, as a mare.

HORSE, v. t. To mount on a horse.

2. To carry on the back.

The keeper, *horsing* a deer. *Butler.*

3. To ride astride; as ridges *horsed*. *Shak.*

4. To cover a mare, as the male. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK, n. hors'back. The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on *horseback*. *Shak.*

HORSEBEAN, n. A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK, n. A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

HORSEBOAT, n. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.

2. A boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat.

HORSEBOY, n. A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable boy. *Knolles.*

HORSERACE, n. A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

HORSERACING, n. The practice or act of running horses.

HORSERADISH, n. A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, a species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste.

HORSESHOE, n. A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.

HORSESHOE-HEAD, n. A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to *headmold-shot*.

HORSESTEALER, n. A stealer of horses.

HORSETHIEF, n. A plant of the genus *Equisetum*. The shrubby *horsetail* is of the genus *Ephedra*. *Fam. of Plants.*

HORSETONGUE, n. A plant of the genus *Ruscus*.

HORSEVETCH, n. A plant of the genus *Hippocrepis*.

HORSEWAY, n. A way or road in which horses may travel.

HORSEROAD, n. A way or road in which horses may travel.

HORSEWHIP, n. A whip for driving or striking horses.

HORSEWHIP, v. t. To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

HORSEWORM, n. A worm that infests horses; a bott.

HORTATION, n. [*L. hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort.]

The act of exhorting, or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [*But exhortation is generally used.*]

HORTATIVE, a. Giving exhortation; advisory.

HORTATIVE, n. Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY, a. Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as a *hortatory* speech.

HORTENSIAL, a. [*L. hortensis*.] Fit for a garden. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

HORTICULTOR, n. [*L. hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a tiller.] One who cultivates a garden.

HORTICULTURAL, a. Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HORTICULTURE, n. [*L. hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture, from *colo*, to till.]

The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTICULTURIST, n. One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, a. [*L. hortulanus*.] Belonging to a garden; as a *hortulan* calendar. *Evelyn.*

HORTUS SICCUS, n. [*L.*] Literally, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. *Encyc.*

HORTYARD, n. An orchard, which see.

HOSANNA, n. s as z. [*Heb.* save, I beseech you.]

An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings. In the Hebrew ceremonies, it was a prayer rehearsed on the several days of the feast of tabernacles, in which this word was often repeated. *Encyc.*

HOSE, n. plu. *hosen* or *hose*; pron. *hoze*, *ho'zn*. [*Sax.* *hos*, a heel, a thorn or twig, and *hose*; *G.* *hose*; *D.* *kous*; *W.* *hos*, *hosan*, from *hus*, a covering, a housing; *Fr.* *chausse*; *Ir.* *asan*. The Welsh unites this word with *house*. The *hose* or *hosan* was

a garment covering the legs and thighs, like the modern long trowsers. Hence in *G.* *hosen-gurt*, a *hose-girt*, is a waist-band; and *hosen-träger*, hose-supporter, or shoulder-strap, indicates that the hose was sustained, as breeches and pantaloons now are, by suspenders or braces.]

1. Breeches or trowsers. *Shak.*

2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. This word, in mercantile use, is synonymous with stockings, though originally a very different garment.

3. A leathern pipe, used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.

HO'SIER, n. *ho'zhur*. One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HO'SIERY, n. *ho'zhury*. Stockings in general; socks.

HOSPITABLE, a. [*L. hospitalis*, from *hospes*, a guest; *It.* *ospitale* and *ospitale*. *Hospes*, is from the Celtic; *W.* *osb*, a stranger or wanderer, a guest; *Arm.* *osb*, *osp*, *hospyd*. See *Host*.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a *hospitable* man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a *hospitable* table; *hospitable* rites. *Dryden.*

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where yon taper cheers the vale,
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

HOSPITABLY, adv. With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment. *Prior. Swift.*

HOSPITAGE, n. Hospitality. *Obs.*

HOSPITAL, n. [*Fr. hôpital*, for *hospital*; *L. hospitalis*, supra.]

1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm and helpless paupers, who are supported and nursed by charity; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, whether paupers or not, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c. who are supported by the public, or by private charity, or for infected persons, &c.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

HOSPITAL, a. Hospitable. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

HOSPITALITY, n. [*Fr. hospitalité*; *L. hospitalitas*; *W.* *ysbyd*. See *Hospitable*.]

The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop—must be given to *hospitality*. 1 *Tim. iii.*

Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man. *Ledyard.*

HOSPITALLER, n. [from *hospital*.] Properly, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *hospitallers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta*. *Encyc.*

HOSPITATE, v. i. [*L. hospitor*.] To reside or lodge under the roof of another. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

HOSPITATE, v. t. To lodge a person. [*Not used.*]

HOST, n. [*Fr. hôte*, for *hoste*; *It.* *oste*; *Sp.* *huesped*; *Port.* *hospede*; and *L. hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. See *Hospitable*. The sense is a stranger or foreigner, that is, a wanderer or traveler, from some root signifying to wander, to go or pass, or to visit. See *Class Gs. No. 5. 14. 16.*]

1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward.

Homer never entertained guests or *hosts* with long speeches. *Sidney.*

2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord.

3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another. The innkeeper says of the traveler, he has a good *host*, and the traveler says of his landlord, he has a kind *host*. [*See Guest.*] *Encyc.*

HOST, n. [*L. hostis*, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

2. Any great number or multitude.

HÖST, n. [*L. hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, from *hostis*, an enemy; *Fr.* *hostie*; applied to the Savior who was offered for the sins of men.]

In the *Romish church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or as the Catholics alledge, transubstantiated into his own body. *Encyc.*

HOST, v. i. To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HOST, v. t. To give entertainment to. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HOS'TAGE, n. [*Fr. otage*, for *ostage*; *It.* *ostaggio*; *Arm.* *ostach*; *G.* *geissel*; *W.* *gwystyl*, a pledge, pawn, surety, hostage.]

A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

HOSTEL, HOSTELLER. [*See Hotel.*]

HOSTESS, n. A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house. *Dryden.*

2. A woman who keeps an inn. *Temple.*

HOSTESS-SHIP, n. The character or business of a hostess. *Shak.*

HOSTILE, a. [*L. hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.]

1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a state of war; inimical; as a *hostile* band or army; a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions.

2. Possessed by a public enemy; as a *hostile* country. *Kent.*

3. Adverse; opposite; unfriendly. [*But the word is not properly applied to private enmity, or mere unfriendliness.*]

HOSTILELY, adv. In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY, n. [*Fr. hostilité*; *L. hostilitas*, from *hostis*, an enemy.]

1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. These secret enmities broke out in *hostilities*.

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*

HOT

HOU

HOU

We have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

2. Private enmity; a sense less proper.

HOS/TILIZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]

HOSTING, *n.* [from *host*, an army.] An encounter; a battle. [*Little used.*] *Millon.*

2. A muster or review. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

HOS/TLER, *n.* *hos'ler.* [from Fr. *hôte*lier, an innkeeper. See *Hotel.*]

The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTLESS, *a.* Inhospitable. [*Not in use.*]

HOSTRY, *n.* A stable for horses. *Dryden.*

2. A lodging house. *Howell.*

HOT, *a.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *heiss*; D. *heet*; Sw. *het*; Dan. *heed*. See *Heat.*]

1. Having sensible heat; opposed to cold; as a hot stove or fire; a hot cloth; hot liquors. *Hot* expresses more than warm.

2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, hot and revengeful.

Dryden.

3. Violent; furious; as a hot engagement or assault. *Dryden.*

4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen; as a hot pursuit, or a person hot in a pursuit.

5. Lustful; lewd. *Shak.*

6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as hot as mustard or pepper.

HOT, HOTE, HOTEN, *pp.* Called; named. *Obs.* *Gower.*

HOT/BED, *n.* In gardening, a bed of earth and horsedung or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air. *Encyc.*

HOT/BRAINED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as hotbrained youth. *Dryden.*

HOTCH/POT, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and probably *pot*, a pot or dish.]

1. Properly, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients. *Bacon. Camden.*

2. In law, a mixing of lands. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters. *Blackstone.*

HOT/COCKLES, *n. plu.* [Qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles*, high shells.]

A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him. *Gay.*

HOTEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for *hostel*, a palace or dwelling house of a prince or lord.]

1. A palace.

2. An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travelers. It was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.

HOT/HEADED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash. *Arbutnot.*

HOT/HOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened.

2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.*

3. A brothel. *B. Jonson.*

HOT/LY, *adv.* [from *hot.*] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as a stag hotly pursued.

3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*

HOT/MOUTHED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

HOT/NESS, *n.* Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOT/SPUR, *n.* [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. *Shak.*

2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HOT/SPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous.

Spenser.

HOT/SPURRED, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong. *Peacham.*

HOT/TENTOT, *n.* A native of the southern extremity of Africa.

2. A savage brutal man.

HOTTENTOT-CHERRY, *n.* A plant. [*See Cherry.*] *Chambers.*

HOUGH, *n.* *hok.* [Sax. *hoh*, the heel, or the hough; G. *hacke*, D. *hak*, a heel, a hoe.]

1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast that connects the thigh with the leg. *Encyc.*

2. An adz; a hoe. [*Not in use.*] *Sillingsfleet.*

HOUGH, *v. t.* *hok.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

2. To cut with a hoe. *Obs.*

HOUL/ET, *n.* An owl. [*See Houlet.*]

HOULT, *n.* [*See Holt.*]

HOUND, *n.* [Sax. G. Sw. Dan. Scot. *hund*; D. *hond*; L. *canis*; Gr. *κυνος*, *κυνος*; Fr. *chien*; It. *cane*.]

A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety, used in the chase. It has long, smooth, pendulous ears.

HOUND, *v. t.* To set on the chase.

Bramhall.

2. To hunt; to chase. *L'Estrange.*

HOUND/FISH, *n.* A fish, called also Galeus laevis, with a long round body, and ash-colored sides and back.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

A species of shark, the *Squalus mustelus*.

Crabbe. Cyc.

HOUNDS, *n.* In seamen's language, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.

Mar. Dict.

HOUND'S TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cynoglossum*.

HOUND'TREE, *n.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP. [*See Hoopoo.*]

HOUR, *n.* *our.* [L. Sp. *hora*; Gr. *ωρα*; It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Arm. *heur*; W. *aur*; Ir. *uair*; G. *uhr*; D. *uur*. The primary sense is time or season, occasion, from a root which signifies to come, to happen, to fall, to rush or drive. Hence the Fr. *heur* signifies luck, good fortune, and *heureux*, lucky, fortunate, happy, that is, seasonable. So in L. *tempestivus*, from *tempus*. See *Time*. But *hour*, *hora*, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.]

1. A space of time equal to one twenty fourth part of the natural day, or duration

of the diurnal revolution of the earth. An hour answers to fifteen degrees of the equator. It consists of 60 minutes, each minute of 60 seconds, &c.

2. Time; a particular time; as the hour of death.

Jesus saith, woman, my hour is not yet come. *John ii.*

3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock or watch; the particular time of the day. What is the hour? At what hour shall we meet? I will be with you at an early hour.

Good hour, signifies early or seasonably. You have arrived at a good hour.

To keep good hours, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or at the usual hours of retiring to rest.

Hours, in the plural, certain prayers in the Romish church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers. *Encyc.*

HOURLY, *n.* *our'glass.* A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. Instead of sand, dry egg shells pulverized are sometimes used. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter.

2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HOURLY, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOURLY, *n.* Among Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise. *Johnson.*

HOURLY, *a.* *ourly.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

Observe the waning moon with hourly view. *Dryden.*

2. Continual.

We must live in hourly expectation of having the troops recalled. *Swift.*

HOURLY, *adv.* *ourly.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife which hourly was renewed. *Dryden.*

HOURLY, *n.* *our'plate.* The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial. *Locke.*

HOUSAGE, *n.* [from *house*.] A fee for keeping goods in a house. [*Not in use.*] *Chambers.*

HOUSE, *n.* *hous.* [Sax. Goth. Sw. Scot. *hus*; G. *haus*; D. *huis*; Dan. *huus*; L. *casa*; It. Sp. and Port. *casa*; W. *huos*, a covering or housing. If the primary sense is a covering, this word may be referred

to Heb. Ch. Syr. *בית*, Ar. *بَيْت*, to put

on, to cover. Class Gs. No. 57. It corresponds to *cot*, in a different dialect.]

1. In a general sense, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but appropriately, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling place, mansion or abode for any of the human species. It may be of any size and composed of any materials whatever, wood, stone, brick, &c.

2. An edifice or building appropriated to the worship of God; a temple; a church; as the house of God.

H O U

H O U

H O V

3. A monastery; a college; as a religious house.
4. The manner of living; the table. He keeps a good *house*, or a miserable *house*.
5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. *Johnson. Encyc.*
6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as the *house* of Austria; the *house* of Hanover. So in Scripture, the *house* of Israel, or of Judah.

Two of a *house* few ages can afford.

Dryden.

7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election. Thus we say, the *house* of lords or peers of Great Britain; the *house* of commons; the *house* of representatives. In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two *houses*, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.
8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of representatives present to form a *house*.
9. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household. Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his *house*. *Acts x.*
10. Wealth; estate. Ye devour widows' *houses*. *Matt. xxiii.*
11. The grave; as the *house* appointed for all living. *Job xxx.*
12. Household affairs; domestic concerns. Set thy *house* in order. *2 Kings xx.*
13. The body; the residence of the soul in this world; as our earthly *house*. *2 Cor. v.*
14. The church among the Jews. Moses was faithful in all his *house*. *Heb. iii.*
15. A place of residence. Egypt is called the *house* of bondage. *Ex. xiii.*
16. A square, or division on a chess board.

Encyc.

HOUSE, *v. t. hous.* [Sw. *hysa*.] To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to *house* wood; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

2. To admit to residence; to harbor. Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave. *Sandys.*

4. To drive to a shelter. *Shak.*

HOUSE, *v. i. hous.* To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.

To *house* with darkness and with death.

Milton.

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. Where Saturn *houses*. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBOAT, *n. hous'boat.* A covered boat.

HOUSEBOTE, *n. hous'bote.* [house and Sax. *bot*, supply.]

In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE-BREAKER, *n. hous'-breaker.* One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom, by daylight. *Blackstone.*

HOUSE-BREAKING, *n. hous'-breaking.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is *burglary*. *Blackstone.*

HOUSED OG, *n. hous'dog.* A dog kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD, *n. hous'hold.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanus. *1 Cor. i.*

2. Family life; domestic management. *Shak.*

HOUSEHOLD, *a. hous'hold.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as *household* furniture; *household* affairs.

HOUSEHOLDER, *n. hous'holder.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. *Matt. xiii.*

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *n. hous'hold-stuff.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family. *Bacon.*

HOUSEKEEPER, *n. hous'keeper.* One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family. *Locke.*

2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants. *Swift.*

3. One who lives in plenty. [Not in use.] *Wotton.*

4. One who keeps much at home. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. A housedog. [Not used.] *Shak.*

HOUSEKEEPING, *a. hous'keeping.* Domestic; used in a family; as *housekeeping* commodities. [Little used.] *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING, *n.* [As above.] The family state in a dwelling.

2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table. [Not used in U. States.]

HOUSE'EL, *n. hous'l.* [Sax. *husel*.] Lye supposes this to be from Goth. *hunsu*, a victim.] The eucharist; the sacred bread.

HOUSE'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian*.] To give or receive the eucharist. *Obs. Chaucer.*

HOUSELAMB, *n. hous'lamb.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

HOUSELEEK, *n. hous'leek.* [See *Leek*.] A plant of the genus *Sempervivum*, which is found on the tops of houses. The *lesser houseleek* is of the genus *Sedum*.

HOUSELESS, *n. hous'less.* Destitute of a house or habitation; as the *houseless* child of want. *Goldsmith.*

2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSELINE, } Among seamen, a small
HOUSE'ING, } *n.* line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

HOUSEMAID, *n. hous'maid.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSEPIGEON, *n.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HOUSEROOM, *n. hous'room.* Room or place in a house. *Dryden.*

HOUSERAISER, *n.* One who erects a house. *Wotton.*

HOUSESNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail. *Dict.*

HOUSEWARMING, *n. hous'warming.* A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house. *Johnson.*

HOUSEWIFE, *n. hous'wife.* [house and wife; contracted into *huswife*, *hussy*.] The mistress of a family. *Pope.*

2. A female economist; a good manager. *Dryden. Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag for articles of female work. *Shelton.*

HOUSEWIFELY, *a. hous'wifely.* Pertaining to the mistress of a family.

2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as a *housewifely* metaphor. *Blackstone.*

HOUSEWIFERY, *n. hous'wifery.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns. *Temple. Taylor.*

HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n. hous'-wright.* An architect who builds houses. *Fotherby.*

HOUSED, *pp. s* as *z.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUS'ING, *ppr. s* as *z.* Covering; sheltering.

2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* Houses in general.

2. [Fr. *houisse*; W. *hws*, a covering.] A cloth laid over a saddle. *Encyc.*

3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle, and covering the horse's croup; called also *boot-housing*.

4. [See *Houseline*.]

HOUS'LING, *a.* [See *Housel*.] Sacramental; as *housing* fire, used in the sacrament of marriage. *Obs. Spenser.*

HOUSS, a covering. [See *Housing*.] *Dryden.*

HOVE, *pret. of heave.*

HOVEL, *n.* [Sax. *haf*, *hose*, a house, a cave.] A shed; a cottage; a mean house.

HOVEL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOVEN, *pp. of heave.*

HÖVER, *v. i.* [W. *horiaw*, to hang over, to fluctuate, to hover.]

1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short irregular flights.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling on it. *Addison.*

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

3. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.*

4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood; to move back and forth; as an army *hovering* on our borders; a ship *hovering* on our coast. *Cranch's Rep.*

HÖVER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over. *Obs.*

HÖVER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

HÖVERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu*; D. *hoc*.] In what manner. I know not *how* to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old? *How* can these things be? John iii.

2. To what degree or extent. *How* long shall we suffer these indignities? *How* much better is wisdom than gold!

O *how* love I thy law! *How* sweet are thy words to my taste! Ps. cxix.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love, why is your cheek so pale? Shaks.

4. By what means. *How* can this effect be produced?

5. In what state.

How, and with what reproach shall I return? Dryden.

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion; as *how* much less; *how* much more.

Behold, he putteth no trust in his servants—*how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay— Job iv.

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth. Bentley.

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 Sam. i.

8. In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. Bacon.

HOWBE'IT, *adv.* [*how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however. Obs.

HOW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [Local.] Grose.

HOW'DYE, *how* do you? *how* is your health?

HOWE'VER, *adv.* [*how* and *ever*.] In whatever manner or degree; as, *however* good or bad the style may be.

2. At all events; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. Tillotson.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I cannot *however* approve of it.

You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. Dryden.

HOW'ITZ, } [*Sp. hobus*; *G. haubitze*.]
HOW'ITZER, } *n.* A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells.

The difference between a mortar and a howitz is that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle. Encyc.

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizen-mast; also, a fishing boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. Mar. Dict.

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen*; G. *heulen*; Sw. *yla*; Dan. *hyler*; Sp. *ullular*; L. *ululo*; Gr. *waō*; Corn. *hoalea*. Qu. W. *wylaw*; Arm. *guela* or *iala*; Ir. *guilim*; It. *guaiolare*. The latter coincide with *wool* and *yell*.]

1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted and mournful sound. We say, the dog *howls*; the wolf *howls*. Hence,

2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail.

Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. Is. xiii.

Ye rich men, weep and *howl*. James v.

3. To roar; as a tempest.

HUD

HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry. Go—*howl* it out in deserts. Philips.

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*; from *owl*.] A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry. It is as large as a pullet. Dict. Nat. Hist.

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the *howling* wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. Addison.

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOWSOE'VER, *adv.* [*how*, *so*, and *ever*.]

1. In what manner soever. Raleigh.

2. Although. Shaks.

[For this word, *however* is generally used.]

HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [Not used. See *Hough*.] Shaks.

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. Encyc. Mar. Dict.

HOY, an exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB. [See *Hob*.]

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot. Spenser. Clarendon.

HUCK, *v. i.* To haggle in trading. [Not in use.]

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river-trout. Dict.

HUCK'ABACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it.

HUCK'LE, *n.* [infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCK'LEBACKED, *a.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch, and *back*.] Having round shoulders.

HUCK'LEBONE, *n.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch.] The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke*, *höcker*; Dan. *hökker*. It seems to be from *hocken*, to take on the back, and to signify primarily a pedlar, one that carries goods on his back.]

1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c.

2. A mean trickish fellow. Hub. Tale.

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. Swift.

HUCK'STERESS, *n.* A female pedlar.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [Local.] Grose.

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger. *huden* signifies to bungle. It may be allied to *hut*, *hide*, or *cuddle*.]

1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. We say of a throng of people, they *huddle* together.

2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder. The people *huddle* along, or *huddle* into the house.

HUF

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* To put on in haste and disorder; as, she *huddled* on her clothes.

2. To cover in haste or carelessly. Edwards.

3. To perform in haste and disorder. Dryden.

4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order; as, to *huddle* propositions together. Locke.

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. Glanville. Locke.

HUD'DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HUE, *n.* [Sax. *hiewe*, *hiv*, color, form, image, beauty; *hwian*, to form, to feign, to simulate. This may be contracted, for in Sw. *hyckla*, Dan. *hykler*, is to play the hypocrite. Perhaps *how* is of this family.]

Color; dye.

Flow'rs of all *hue*. Milton.

HUE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In *law*, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. *Hue* is a contracted word, Norm. *hue*, Fr. *huer* or *hucher*, Dan. *hui*, or more probably it is from the same root as *hoot*.

HU'ER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm. [Not in use.] Carew.

HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa*, an empty boast; *chufar*, to hector, to bully; Sw. *yftas*, *yfta sig*. This word coincides in elements with *heave*, *hove*, Dan. *hovner*, to swell; but it may be a different word. See Class Gb. No. 4. 31.]

1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. L'Estrange.

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

Lowd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit. South.

HUFF, *v. t.* To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence. Greu.

HUFF, *v. i.* To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread *huffs*.

2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride or arrogance; to storm.

This arrogant conceit made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. South.

A *huffing*, shining, flattering, cringing coward. Otway.

HUFF'ED, *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.

HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFF'INESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up. Hudibras.

HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFF'ISHLY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFF'ISHNESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

HUFFY, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.
HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, to cherish, Sw. *hugna*; Dan. *huger*, to sit squat on the tail. The latter seems to be the G. *hocken*, to sit squat, to keep close, D. *hukken*. The sense is to press, and this word may be allied to *hedge*.]

1. To press close in an embrace.
—And *hugged* me in his arms. *Shak.*
2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.

Glanville.

3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.
To *hug* the land, in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.

To *hug* the wind, to keep the ship close-hauled.

Mar. Dict.

HUG, *n.* A close embrace. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

HUGE, *a.* [This word seems to belong to the family of *high*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*. If so, the primary sense is to swell or rise. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. Very large or great; enormous; applied to bulk or size; as a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox.
2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. This is inelegant, or rather vulgar.
3. In colloquial language, very great; enormous; as a *huge* feeder. *Shak.*

HUGELY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?

Shak.

HUGENESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *n.* [*Hugger* contains the elements of *hug* and *hedge*, and *mugger*, those of *smoke*, W. *mug*, and of *smuggle*.]

In *hugger-mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used, denotes secretly. [*It is a low cant word.*]

HUGUENOT, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidenossen*, confederates; *eid*, oath, and *genoss*, consort.]

A name formerly given to a protestant in France.

HUGUENOTISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*

HUGY, *a.* [from *huge*.] Vast in size. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

HUISSIER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*.] An usher. *Obs.* [See *Usher*.] *B. Jonson.*

HUKE, *n.* [W. *hug*.] A cloke; a hyke. *Bacon.*

HULCH, *n.* A bunch. [*Not used.*]

HULCHIS, *a.* Swelling; gibbous. [*Not used.*]

HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc*. a cottage or lodge, a vessel; Dan. *holk*, a hoy; Sw. *hålk*. Qu. Gr. *οἶκος*.]

1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A *sheer-hulk* is an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails; as, to *hulk* a hare. [*Little used.*] *Ainsworth.*

HULKY, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [*Not used.*]

HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul*, the cover of a nut; G. *hülse*; D. *hulse*; W. *hil*, a cover; *hulian*, to cover, to deck, G. *hüllen*. See *Hulk*.]

1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.
2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards and rigging.

Mar. Dict.

To *lie a hull*, in seamen's language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.

Encyc.

To *strike a hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.

Encyc.

HULL, *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to *hull* grain.

2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water without sails. *Milton.*

HULLY, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HULOTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. *λογος*, matter, and *θεος*, God.]

The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HULVER, *n.* Holly, a tree. [D. *hulst*.]

Tusser.

HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen*; D. *hommelen*.] To utter the sound of bees; to buzz.

2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound. The cloudy messenger turns me his back, And *hums*—

Shak.

3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming of bees.

He *hummed* and hawed. *Hudibras.*

4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone. Still *humming*, on their drowsy course they took.

Pope.

5. To applaud. *Obs.*

HUM, *v. t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to *hum* a tune.

2. To cause to hum; to impose on. [*Vulgar.*]

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects.

2. A low confused noise, as of crowds; as the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

3. Any low dull noise. *Pope.*

4. A low inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as *hums* and haws. *Shak. Dryden.*

5. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*

HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*

HUMAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain*; Sp. *humano*; It. *umano*. I am not certain which are the radical letters of this word, but am inclined to believe them to be *Mn*;

that the first syllable is a prefix; that *homo* in Latin is contracted, the *n* being dropped in the nominative and restored in the oblique cases; hence *homo*, and the Gothic and Sax. *guma*, a man, may be the same word, but this is doubtful. If *Mn* are the elements, this word is from the root of *man*, or rather is formed on the Teutonic word. Heb. *אדם* form, species. The corresponding word in G. is *menschlich* [man-like.] D. *menschelyk*. See *Man*.]

1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; as a

human voice; human shape; human nature; human knowledge; human life.

2. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*

3. Profane; not sacred or divine; as a human author. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

HUMANATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. *Obs.* *Cranmer.*

HUMANNE, *a.* [supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent.

2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.

HUMANELY, *adv.* With kindness, tenderness or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated *humanely*.

2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.

HUMANENESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*

HUMANIST, *n.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; a term used in the universities of Scotland.

2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature. *Shaftesbury.*

HUMANITY, *n.* [L. *humanitas*; Fr. *humanité*.]

1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with *humanity*.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*. [*Unusual.*] *Glanville.*

It is a debt we owe to *humanity*. *S. S. Smith.*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenseless; opposed to *cruelty*.

4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.

5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.

6. Philology; grammatical studies. *Johnson.*

Humanities, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland. *Encyc.*

HUMANIZATION, *n.* The act of humanizing.

HUMANIZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures? *Addison. Witherspoon.*

HUMANIZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.

HUMANIZING, *ppr.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HUMANKIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*

HUMANLY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue.

2. Kindly; humanely. *Obs.* *Pope.*

H U M

HUMA'TION, *n.* Interment. [*Not used.*]
HUM BIRD, } *n.* A very small bird
HUMMING-BIRD, } of the genus *Trochilus*; so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing.

HUM'BLE, *a.* [*Fr. humble*; *L. humilis*; supposed to be from *humus*, the earth, or its root.]

1. Low; opposed to *high* or *lofty*.
Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley.*
2. Low; opposed to *lofty* or *great*; mean; not magnificent; as a *humble* cottage.
A *humble* roof, and an obscure retreat. *Anon.*

3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to *proud*, *haughty*, *arrogant* or *assuming*. In an *evangelical* sense, having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God.
God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the *humble*. James iv.

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine author of our blessed religion, we can never hope to be a happy nation. *Washington.*

HUM'BLE, *v. t.* To abase; to reduce to a low state. This victory *humbled* the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was *humbled*, but not subdued.

2. To crush; to break; to subdue. The battle of Waterloo *humbled* the power of Buonaparte.

3. To mortify.

4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to reduce arrogance and self-dependence; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; the *evangelical* sense.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v.
 Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. 2 Chron. xxxii.

5. To make to condescend. He *humbles* himself to speak to them.

6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce.
The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewill.*

7. To deprive of chastity. Deut. xxi.
To *humble* one's self; to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

HUM'BLEBEE, *n.* [*G. hummel*; *D. hommel*; *Dan. hummel*; *Sw. humla*; from *hum*. It is often called *bumblebee*, *L. bombus*, a buzzing.]

A bee of a large species, that draws its food chiefly from clover flowers.

HUM'BLEB, *pp.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.

HUM'BLEMOUTHED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest. *Shak.*

HUM'BLENESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness. *Bacon. Sidney.*

HUM'BLEPLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

HUM'BLES, } *n.* Entrails of a deer.
UM'BLES, }

HUM'BLY, *adv.* In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility. *Johnson.*

H U M

Hope *humbly* then, with trembling pinions soar,
 Wait the great teacher, death, and God adore. *Pope.*

2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.

HUM'BOLDITE, *n.* [*from Humboldt.*] A rare mineral recently described, occurring in small crystals, nearly colorless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge and translucent; rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism. *Phillips.*

HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition. [*A low word.*]

HUM'DRUM, *a.* [*Qu. hum*, and *drone*, or *W. trom*, heavy.] Dull; stupid. *Addison. Hudibras.*

HUM'DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.

HUMECT, } *v. t.* [*L. humecto*, from
HUMECTATE, } *humeco*, to be moist;
Fr. humecter.]

To moisten; to wet; to water. [*Little used.*]

HUMECTA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting or watering. [*Little used.*]

HUMECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten. *Brown. Howell.*

HUM'ERAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. humerus*, the shoulder.]

Belonging to the shoulder; as the *humeral* artery.

HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.

HUMICUBA'TION, *n.* [*L. humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, to lie.]

A lying on the ground. [*Little used.*]

HU'MID, *a.* [*L. humidus*, from *humeco*, to be moist; *Fr. humide.*]

1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; as a *humid* air or atmosphere.

2. Somewhat wet or watery; as *humid* earth. *Bramhall.*

HUMIDITY, *n.* Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that it can be felt, we call it *humid*; but when no *humidity* is perceptible, we say it is dry. Quicksilver communicates no *humidity* to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin and lead, and render them *humid* and soft to the touch.

2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.

HUMIDNESS, *n.* Humidity.

HUMIL'ATE, *v. t.* [*L. humilio*; *Fr. humilier.*]

To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as *humiliated* slaves. *Eaton.*

HUMIL'ATED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.

HUMIL'ATING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing.

2. *a.* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying. *Boswell.*

HUMILIA'TION, *n.* The act of humbling; the state of being humbled.

2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble.

The former was a *humiliation* of deity; the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

H U M

3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence and submission.

The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Swift.*

4. Abasement of pride; mortification.

HUMIL'ITY, *n.* [*L. humilitas*; *Fr. humilité.* See *Humble.*]

1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth. In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honor is *humility*. Prov. xv.
 Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. Acts xx.

2. Act of submission.
 With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Davies.*

HU'MITE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish brown color, and a shining luster; crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment. It is named from Sir Abn. Hume. *Cleveland.*

HUM'MER, *n.* [*from hum*.] One that hums; an applauder. *Annworth.*

HUM'MING, *ppr.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring sound.

HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low murmuring sound.

HU'MOR, *n.* [*L. from humeo*, to be moist; *Sans. ama*, moist. The pronunciation, *ymor*, is odiously vulgar.]

1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies, as the *humors* of the eye. But more generally the word is used to express a fluid in its morbid or vitiated state. Hence, in popular speech, we often hear it said, the blood is full of *humors*. But the expression is not technical nor correct.

Aqueous humor of the eye, a transparent fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, both before and behind the pupil.

Crystalline humor or *lens*, a small transparent solid body, of a softish consistence, occupying a middle position in the eye, between the aqueous and vitreous humors, and directly behind the pupil. It is of a lenticular form, or with double convex surfaces, and is the principal instrument in refracting the rays of light, so as to form an image on the retina.

Vitreous humor of the eye, a fluid contained in the minute cells of a transparent membrane, occupying the greater part of the cavity of the eye, and all the space between the crystalline and the retina. *Wistar.*

2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. *Felding.*

3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary; so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body. Hence we say, good *humor*; melancholy *humor*; peevish *humor*. Such humors, when temporary, we call freaks, whims, caprice. Thus a person characterized by good nature may have a fit of *ill humor*; and an ill natured person may have a fit of good *humor*. So

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- we say, it was the *humor* of the man at the time; it was the *humor* of the multitude.
4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*; hence it is always agreeable. *Wit*, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; *humor* makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. *Humor* may be employed solely to raise mirth and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a delicate kind of satire.
 5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill humor*.
Is my friend all perfection? has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*
 6. A trick; a practice or habit.
I like not the *humor* of lying. *Shak.*
- HU'MOR**, *v. t.* To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes *humor* children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be *humored*.
2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor *humors* his part, or the piece.
It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to *humor* that invention. *Dryden.*
- HU'MORAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors; as a *humoral* fever. *Harvey.*
- Humoral pathology*, that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors. *Cyc.*
- HU'MORED**, *pp.* Indulged; favored.
- HU'MORING**, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.
- HU'MORIST**, *n.* One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor.
The *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*
2. One that indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. [See *Humor*, No. 4.]
 3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll. *Hall. Bodley.*
- HU'MOROUS**, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as a *humorous* essay; a *humorous* story.
2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; as a *humorous* man or author.
 3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.
I am known to be a *humorous* patrician. *Shak.*
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*
 4. Moist; humid. [Not in use.] *Drayton.*
- HU'MOROUSLY**, *adv.* With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly;

- jocosely. Addison describes *humorously* the manual exercise of ladies' fans.
2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.
We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously*. *Calamy.*
- HU'MOROUSNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularly.
2. Fickleness; capriciousness.
 3. Peevishness; petulance. *Goodman.*
- HU'MORSOME**, *a.* Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.
The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*
2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter. *Swift.*
- HU'MORSOMELY**, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly. *Johnson.*
2. Oddly; humorously.
- HUMP**, *n.* [L. *umbo*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as a camel with one *hump*, or two *humps*.
- HUMP/BACK**, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders. *Taller.*
- HUMP/BACKED**, *a.* Having a crooked back.
- HUNCH**, *n.* [See the Verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as the *hunch* of a camel.
2. A lump; a thick piece; as a *hunch* of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New England.
 3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.
- HUNCH**, *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.
2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back. *Dryden.*
- HUNCH/BACKED**, *a.* Having a crooked back. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
- HUND'RED**, *a.* [Sax. *hund* or *hundred*; Goth. *hund*; D. *honderd*; G. *hundert*; Sw. *hundra*; Dan. *hundre*, *hundred*; L. *centum*; W. *cant*, a circle, the hoop of a wheel, the rim of any thing, a complete circle or series, a hundred; Corn. *canz*; Arm. *cant*; Ir. *ceantr*. Lye, in his Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, suggests that this word *hund* is a mere termination of the Gothic word for ten; *taihun-taihund*, ten times ten. But this cannot be true, for the word is found in the Celtic as well as Gothic dialects, and in the Arabic ألف , Class Gn. No. 63; at least this is probably the same word. The Welsh language exhibits the true sense of the word, which is a circle, a complete series. Hence, W. *cantrev*, a division of a county, or circuit, a *canton*, a hundred. See *Canton*. The word signifies a circuit, and the sense of *hundred* is secondary. The *centuria* of the Romans, and the *hundred*, a division of a county in England, might have been merely a *division*, and not an exact hundred in number.]
- Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as a *hundred* men.
- HUND'RED**, *n.* A collection, body or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100.
2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred war-

- rriors, or a hundred manors. [But as the word denotes primarily a *circuit* or *division*, it is not certain that Alfred's divisions had any reference to that number.]
- HUND'RED-COURT**, *n.* In England, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred. *Blackstone.*
- HUND'REDER**, *n.* In England, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.
2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.
- HUND'REDTH**, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
- HUNG**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hang*.
- HUNGARY-WATER**, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made. *Encyc.*
- HUN'GER**, *n.* [Sax. G. Dan. Sw. *hunger*, D. *honger*, Goth. *kuhrus*, hunger; Sax. *hungrian*, *hingrian*, Goth. *huggryan*, to hunger. It appears from the Gothic that *n* is not radical; the root then is *Hg*.]
1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. Hunger is not merely *want of food*, for persons when sick, may abstain long from eating without hunger, or an appetite for food. Hunger therefore is the pain or uneasiness of the stomach of a healthy person, when too long destitute of food.
 2. Any strong or eager desire.
For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*
- HUN'GER**, *v. i.* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.
2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.
Blessed are they that *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. *Matt. v.*
- HUN'GER**, *v. t.* To famish. [Not in use.]
- HUN'GER-BIT**, *a.* Pained, pinched
- HUN'GER-BITTEN**, *a.* or weakened by hunger. *Milton.*
- HUN'GERING**, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.
- HUN'GERLY**, *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment. *Shak.*
- HUN'GERLY**, *adv.* With keen appetite. [Little used.] *Shak.*
- HUN'GER-STARVED**, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Shak. Dryden.*
- HUN'GRED**, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food. *Obs. Bacon.*
- HUN'GRILY**, *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite; voraciously.
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*
- HUN'GRY**, *a.* Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are *hungry*.
2. Having an eager desire.
 3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger.
Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*
 4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself; as a *hungry* soil; a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*
- HUNKS**, *n.* A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard. *Dryden.*

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HUNS, *n.* [*L. Humi.*] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

HUNT, *v. t.* [*Sax. huntian.*] This word does not appear in the cognate languages. See *Class Gn. No. 67.*

1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; as, to hunt a stag or a hare.

2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting; as, to hunt wolves, bears, squirrels or partridges. This is the common use of the word in America. It includes fowling by shooting.

3. To pursue; to follow closely.
Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps. cxi.*

4. To use, direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

To hunt out or after, to seek; to search for. *Locke.*

To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or away.

To hunt down, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.

HUNT, *v. i.* To follow the chase. *Gen. xxvii.*

2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; with for; as, to hunt for bears or wolves; to hunt for quails, or for ducks.

3. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with for.

The adulteress will hunt for the precious life. *Prov. vi.*

HUNT, *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them.

2. A huntsman. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

3. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit; chase. *Shak.*

5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; as a hunt for squirrels.

HUNT'ED, *pp.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNT'ER, *n.* One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.

2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.

3. A horse used in the chase.

HUNT'ING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.

HUNT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. Hunting was originally practiced by men for the purpose of procuring food, as it still is by uncivilized nations. But among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America.

2. A pursuit; a seeking.

HUNT'ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNT'ING-HORSE, } *n.* A horse used in hunting.

HUNT'ING-NAG, }

HUNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*

HUNT'RESS, *n.* A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the huntress.

HUNT'S-MAN, *n.* One who hunts, or who practices hunting. *Waller.*

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2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HUNT'S-MANSHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HUR'DEN, *n.* [made of hurds, hards, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. *Shenstone.*

HUR'DLE, *n.* [*Sax. hyrdel*; *G. hürde*, a hurdle, a fold or pen; *D. horde*, a hurdle, a horde. The elements of this word are the same as of the *L. crates*, *Hrd*, *Crd*. It coincides also with *herd*, denoting closeness, pressure, holding.]

1. A texture of twigs, osiers or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination. The English give this name to a sled or crate on which criminals are drawn to the place of execution. In this sense, it is not used in America.

2. In fortification, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes. It is made in the figure of a long square, five or six feet by three and a half. Hurdles serve to render works firm, or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fire-works or stones. *Encyc.*

3. In husbandry, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c. *Encyc.*

HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. [*See Hards.*]

HUR'DY-GURDY, *n.* An instrument of music, said to be used in the streets of London. *Todd.*

HURL, *v. t.* [*Arm. harlua*. This may be a different spelling of *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to hurl a stone.

And hurl them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence; as, to hurl out vows. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL, *n.* The act of throwing with violence.

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HURL-BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon. *Answorth.*

HURL-BONE, *n.* In a horse, a bone near the middle of the buttock. *Encyc.*

HURLED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.

HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HURL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.

HURL-WIND, *n.* A whirlwind, which see. *Sandys.*

HURL'Y, } [*Dan. hurl om burl*, topsy turvy; *Fr. hurly-burlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; bustle; confusion. *Shak.*

HURRAW, } *exclam.* Hoora; huzza. [*See Hurrah.*]

HURRAH, }

HUR'RICANE, *n.* [*Sp. huracan*, for *furacan*, from the *L. furia*, *furo*, to rage; *Port. furacão*; *It. oragano*; *Fr. ouragan*; *D. orkaan*; *G. Dan. Sw. orcan*. I know not the origin, nor the signification of the last syllable.]

1. A most violent storm of wind, occurring often in the West Indies, and sometimes in higher northern latitudes, and on the coast of the United States, as far north as New England. A hurricane is distinguish-

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ed from every other kind of tempest by the extreme violence of the wind, and by its sudden changes; the wind often veering suddenly several points, sometimes a quarter of the circle and even more.

2. Any violent tempest. *Dryden.*

HUR'RIED, *pp.* [from *hurry*.] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HUR'RIER, *n.* One who hurries, urges or impels.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [This word is evidently from the root of *L. curro*; *Fr. courir*; *Sw. kōra*; *W. gyru*, to drive, impel, thrust, run, ride,

press forward. See *Ar. جري jarai*, and

ک kaura, to go round, to hasten. *Class Gr. No. 7. 32. 36.*

1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; as, to hurry the workmen or the work. Our business hurries us. The weather is hot and the load heavy; we cannot safely hurry the horses.

2. To drive or impel with violence.
Impetuous lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.

And wild amazement hurries up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

To hurry away, to drive or carry away in haste.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

The business is urgent; let us hurry.

HUR'RY, *n.* A driving or pressing forward in motion or business.

2. Pressure; urgency to haste. We cannot wait long; we are in a hurry.

3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion.

It is necessary sometimes to be in haste, but never in a hurry. *Anon.*

4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought. *Addison.*

HUR'RYING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RY-SKURRY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle. [*Not in use.*] *Gray.*

HURST, *n.* [*Sax. hurst* or *hyrst*.] A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in *Hazlehurst*.

HURT, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp. hurt*. [*Sax. hryt*, wounded; *It. urtare*, *Fr. heurter*, to strike or dash against; *W. hyrtiau*, to push, thrust or drive, to assault, to butt; *Arm. heurda*.]

1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. We hurt the body by a severe blow, or by tight clothes, and the feet by fetters. *Pa. cr.*

2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture.

3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. We hurt a man by destroying his property.

4. To injure by diminution; to impair. A man hurts his estate by extravagance.

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5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.
Hurt not the wine and the oil—Rev. vi.
6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.
7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to *hurt* the feelings.
- HURT**, *n.* A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.
The pains of sickness and *hurts*. Locke.
2. Harm; mischief; injury.
I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*. Gen. iv.
3. Injury; loss.
Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? Ezra iv.
- HURTER**, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.
- HURTERS**, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.
- HURT'FUL**, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.
- HURT'FULLY**, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.
- HURT'FULNESS**, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.
- HURT'LE**, *v. i.* [from *hurt*.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [Not now used.]
Spenser. Shak.
- HURT'LE**, *v. t.* To move with violence or impetuosity.
Obs. Spenser.
2. To push forcibly; to whirl.
- HURT'LEBERRY**, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.
- HURTLESS**, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as *hurtless* blows.
Dryden.
2. Receiving no injury.
- HURT'LESSLY**, *adv.* Without harm. [Little used.]
Sidney.
- HURT'LESSNESS**, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.]
Johnson.
- HUS'BAND**, *n. s as z.* [Sax. *husbonda*; *hus*, house, and *buend*, a farmer or cultivator, or an inhabitant, from *byan*, to inhabit or till, contracted from *bugian*; Dan. *huusbonde*; Sw. *husbonde*; Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, to build; D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to build, to till, to plow or cultivate; G. *bauer*, a builder, a countryman, a clown, a rustic, a boor; D. *buur*, the last component part of *neighbor*. *Band*, *bond*, in this word, is the participle of *buan*, *byan*, that is, *buend*, occupying, tilling, and *husband* is the farmer or inhabitant of the house, in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry. It had no relation primarily to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort, my man, and the man calls his wife, my woman, as in Hebrew, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called my farmer; or by some other means, *husband* came to denote the consort of the female head of the family.]
1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a *husband*. Lev. xix. Deut. xxii.

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2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.
Mar. Dict.
3. The male of animals of a lower order.
Dryden.
4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as a good *husband*; a bad *husband*. [But in America, this application of the word is little or not at all used.]
Davies. Collier.
5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. [In this sense, it is not used in America. We always use *husbandman*.]
Bacon. Dryden.
- HUS'BAND**, *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man *husbands* his estate, his means or his time.
He is conscious how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator. Rambler.
2. To till; to cultivate with good management.
Bacon.
3. To supply with a husband. [Little used.]
Shak.
- HUS'BANDABLE**, *a.* Manageable with economy. [Ill.]
Sherwood.
- HUS'BANDED**, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well managed.
- HUS'BANDING**, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.
- HUS'BANDLESS**, *a.* Destitute of a husband.
Shak.
- HUS'BANDLY**, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [Little used.]
Tusser.
- HUS'BANDMAN**, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.
2. The master of a family. [Not in use in America.]
Chaucer.
- HUS'BANDRY**, *n.* The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.
2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix *good*; as *good husbandry*.
Swift.
3. Care of domestic affairs.
Shak.
- HUSH**, *a.* [G. *husch*; Dan. *hys*, *hyst*. In W. *héz* is peace; *hézu*, to make peace; *cws* is rest, sleep; and *hust* is a low, buzzing sound; Heb. *hwh* to be silent. Class Gs. No. 46.]
- Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, *hushmoney*.
- HUSH**, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed*.
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. Shak.
2. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

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- Wilt thou then
Hush my cares? Otway.
- HUSH**, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent.
Spenser.
- HUSH**, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.
- To *hush up*, to suppress; to keep concealed.
This matter is *hushed up*. Pope.
- HUSH/MONEY**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.
Swift.
- HUSK**, *n.* [Qu. W. *gwisg*, Corn. *quesk*, a cover; or It. *guscio*, bark or shell; Sp. Port. *casca*, husks of grapes, bark. It signifies probably a cover or a peel.]
- The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called chaff; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maize, which is never denominated chaff. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin or hull of seeds.
- HUSK**, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to *husk* maize.
- HUSK'ED**, *pp.* Stripped of its husks.
2. *a.* Covered with a husk.
- HUSK'INESS**, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.
- HUSK'ING**, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.
- HUSK'ING**, *n.* The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers is to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maize, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a *husking*.
- HUSK'Y**, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks.
Dryden.
2. Resembling husks; dry; rough.
3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.
- HU'SO**, *n.* A fish of the genus *Accipenser*, whose mouth is in the under part of the head; the body is naked, or without prickles or protuberances. It grows to the length of twenty four feet, and its skin is so tough that it is used for ropes in drawing wheel-carriages. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia, and of its sounds is made isinglass.
Encyc.
- HUS'SAR**, *n. s as z.* [Tartar, *uswar*, cavalry; Sans. *uswar*, a horse. Thomson.]
- A mounted soldier or horseman, in German cavalry. The hussars are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a fether, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a saber, a carbine and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry.
Encyc.
- HUSS'ITE**, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.
- HUSS'Y**, *n.* [contracted from *huswife*, housewife.]
1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disapprobation or contempt. Go, *hussy*, go.
2. An economist; a thrifty woman.
Tusser.
- HUS'TINGS**, *n.* [Sax. *husting*; supposed to be composed of *hus*, house, and *thing*, cause, suit; the house of trials.]

1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.
2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. *Burke.*

HUS'TLE, *v. t.* *hus'tl.* [*D. hutselen*, to shake; *Sw. kulla*, to shuffle.]

To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'WIFE, *n.* A worthless woman; a bad manager. [*See Hussey.*] *Shak.*

2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

HUS'WIFE, *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HUS'WIFERY, *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad. *Tusser.*

HUT, *n.* [*G. hütte*; *D. hut*; *Dan. hytte*; *Fr. hutte*; perhaps a dialectical orthography of *Sax. hus*, house, and *cot*; *W. cwt.*]

A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. *Marshall. Smollett.*

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts. The troops *huted* for the winter. *T. Pickering.*

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts. *Milford.*

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, *n.* [*Fr. huche*; *Sp. hucha*; *Sax. huocca*.]

1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits. *Mortimer.*
2. A rat trap.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. *Encyc.*

HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz. [*Not in use.*] *Barrel.*

HUZZ'A, *n.* A shout of joy; a foreign word used in writing only, and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used is our native word *hoora*, or *hooraw*. [*See Hoora.*]

HUZZ'A, *v. t.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise. *Addison.*

HUZZ'A, *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy. *Addison.*

HY'ACINTH, *n.* [*L. hyacinthus*; *Gr. vazuthos*.]

1. In *botany*, a genus of plants, of several species, and a great number of varieties. The oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidal spike, of different colors in the varieties. *Encyc.*
2. In *mineralogy*, a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure is foliated; its luster, strong; its fracture, conchoidal. Its prevailing color is a hyacinth red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is some-

times transparent, and sometimes only translucent. *Cleveland.*

Hyacinth is a subspecies of pyramidal zircon. *Ure.*

HY'ACINTH'INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. *Milton.*

HY'ADS, *n.* [*Gr. vades*, from *va*, to rain; *veros*, rain.]

In *astronomy*, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. *Encyc.*

HY'ALINE, *a.* [*Gr. vailios*, from *vaios*, glass.]

Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass. *Milton.*

HY'ALITE, *n.* [*Gr. vailios*.] Muller's glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue or green. *Cleveland.*

HYBERNA'CLE, } See { *Hibernacle,*
HYBERNATE, } *Hibernite,*
HYBERNATION. } *Hibernation.*

HYB'RID, *n.* [*Gr. vbrus*, injury, force, rape; *L. hybrida*.]

A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. *Lee. Martyn.*

HYB'RID, } Mongrel; produced
HYB'RIDOUS, } *a.* from the mixture of
two species.

HY'DAGE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hyde. *Blackstone.*

HY'DATID, } *n.* [*Gr. vdatis*, from *vdat*, wa-
HY'DATIS, } *ter.*] A little transparent
vesicle or bladder filled with water, on
any part of the body, as in dropsy. *Quincy. Darwin.*

Hydatids are certain spherical bodies, found occasionally in man, as well as in other animals, lodged in or adhering to the different viscera. Some of them, at least, are considered as possessing an independent vitality, and as constituting a distinct animal, allied to the *tania* or tape-worm. They consist of a head, neck, and vesicular body filled with a transparent fluid. *Cyc. Parr.*

HY'DRA, *n.* [*L. hydra*; *Gr. vdra*, from *vdr*, water.]

1. A water serpent. In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.
2. A technical name of a genus of Zoophytes, called polypus, or polypuses.
3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars. *Cyc.*

HY'DRAC'ID, *a.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, and *acid*.]

An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen. *Coxe.*

HY'DRAGOGUE, *n.* *hy'dragog.* [*Gr. vdragog*; *vdr*, water, and *agog*, a leading or drawing, from *ago*, to lead or drive.]

A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors; a name that implies a supposition that every purgative has the

quality of evacuating a particular humor. But in general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues. *Quincy. Encyc.*

HYDRAN'GEA, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel.]

A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup. *De Theis, Gloss. Botan.*

HY'DRANT, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, to irrigate, from *vdr*, water.]

A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HYDR'ARGILLITE, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, and *argalos*, clay.] A mineral, called also *Wavellite*.

HY'DRATE, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water.] In *chemistry*, a compound, in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water. *Ure.*

A *hydrate* is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part. Slaked lime is a *hydrate* of lime. *Parke.*

HYDRAUL'IC, } *a.* [*Fr. hydraulique*; *L.*
HYDRAUL'ICAL, } *hydraulicus*; *Gr.*
vdr, water, and *aulos*, a pipe.]

1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

2. Transmitting water through pipes; as a *hydraulic engine*.

Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water; used for cementing under water. *Journ. of Science.*

HYDRAUL'ICS, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatics.

Hydraulics is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. *Ed. Encyc.*

HYDREN'TEROCELE, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, *enteron*, intestine, and *cele*, a tumor.]

A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture. *Coxe.*

HYDRIOD'IC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodic*.]

Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

HYD'RIO'DATE, *n.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid, with a base. *De Claubry.*

HYDROCARBONATE, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and *L. carbo*, a coal.]

Carbureted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. *Atkin.*

HYDROCARBURET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen. *Henry.*

HY'DROCELE, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, and *cele*, a tumor.]

Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum. *Encyc.*

A dropsy of the scrotum. *Coxe. Parr.*

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *n.* [*Gr. vdr*, water, and *kephalos*, the head.]

Dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, either within or without the cranium. *Coxe. Encyc.*

H Y D

HYDROCHLORATE, *n.* A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate.

HYDROCHLORIC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *chloric*.] Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid gas, a compound of chlorine and hydrogen gas.

HYDROCYANATE, *n.* Prussiate; cyanuret.

HYDROCYANIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and *κυανός*, blue.] The hydrocyanic acid is the same as the prussic acid.

HYDRODYNAMIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *δυναμῖς*, power, force.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HYDRODYNAMICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, &c. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Ed. Encyc.*

HYDROFLUATE, *n.* A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

HYDROFLUORIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *fluor*.]

Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid. *Webster's Manual.*

HYDROGEN, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *γενῶν*, to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.]

In *chemistry*, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it is said by Lavoisier to form fifteen parts in a hundred; but according to Berzelius and Dulong, hydrogen gas is 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9. Hydrogen gas is an aeriform fluid, the lightest body known, and though extremely inflammable itself, it extinguishes burning bodies, and is fatal to animal life. Its specific gravity is 0.0694, that of air being 1.00. In consequence of its extreme lightness, it is employed for filling air balloons. *Lavoisier. Webster's Manual.*

HYDROGENATE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HYDROGENATED, *pp.* In combination with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.

HYDROGENIZING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.

HYDROGRAPHER, *n.* [*See Hydrography*.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRAPHIC, } *a.* Relating to or
HYDROGRAPHICAL, } containing a description of the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c. or of a lake.

HYDROGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *γραφία*, to describe.]

The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea coast, gulfs, bays,

isles, promontories, channels, soundings, &c.

HYDROURET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base.

Hydrouret is now scarcely used, except to give the derivative *hydroureted*. *Silliman.*

HYDROURETED, *a.* Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

HYDROLITE, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A mineral whose crystals are described as six sided prisms, terminated by low six sided pyramids, with truncated summits. *Cleveland.*

HYDROLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

HYDROLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *λογία*, discourse.]

The science of water, its properties and phenomena.

HYDROMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A method of divination or prediction of events by water; invented, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans. *Encyc.*

HYDROMANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HYDROMEL, *n.* [*Fr. from Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *μέλι*, honey.]

A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called *simple hydromel*; after fermentation, it is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead*.

HYDROMETER, *n.* [*See Hydrometry*.]

An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors. *Encyc.*

HYDROMETRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
HYDROMETRICAL, } hydrometer, or to the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids.

2. Made by a hydrometer.

HYDROMETRY, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *μετρον*, measure.]

The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits. *Encyc.*

HYDRO-OXYD, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *οξύδ*.]

A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate. *Parke. Coxe.*

HYDROPHANE, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *φαίνω*, to show.]

In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HYDROPHANOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water. *Kirwan.*

HYDROPHOBIA, } *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and
HYDROPHOBY, } *φοβία*, to fear.]

A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysterical fits. *Encyc.*

HYDROPHOBIC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness. *Med. Repos.*

HYDROPHIC, } *a.* [*L. hydrops*; *Gr. ὕδωρ*,
HYDROPHICAL, } *dropsy*; *ὑδωρ*, water.]

H Y E

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water; as a *hydropic* swelling.

3. Resembling dropsy.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HYDROPNEUMATIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *πνευματικός*, inflated, from *πνεῦμα*, breath, spirit.]

An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for chemical experiments. *Med. Repos.*

HYDROPSY. [*See Dropsy*.]

HYDROSCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.]

A kind of water clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated. *Encyc.*

HYDROSTATIC, } *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water,
HYDROSTATICAL, } and *στατικός*, static, standing or settling.]

Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICALLY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTATICS, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water.

Hydrostatics is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest. *Ed. Encyc.*

HYDROSULPHATE, *n.* The same as *hydrosulphuret*.

HYDROSULPHURET, *n.* [*hydrogen* and *sulphuret*.]

A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali or metallic oxyd.

HYDROSULPHURETED, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphuric acid, is called also *hydrothionic acid*, or *sulphureted hydrogen*.

HYDROTHORAX, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *θώραξ*.] Dropsy in the chest. *Coxe.*

HYDROTIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water.] Causing a discharge of water.

HYDROTIC, *n.* A medicine that purges off water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROXANTHATE, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water, and *ξανθός*, yellow.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

HYDROXANTHIC, *a.* A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the bisulphuret of carbon. It is called also *carbo-sulphuric acid*. *Henry.*

HYDRURET, *n.* A combination of hydrogen with sulphur, or of sulphur and sulphureted hydrogen. *Ure.*

HYDRUS, *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ*, water.] A water snake; also, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

HYEMAL, *a.* [*L. hiems*, winter; Sans. *hima*, cold; Slav. *zima*.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

HYEMATE, *v. i.* To winter at a place. [*Not in use.*]

HYM

HYEMA'TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo*, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HYE'NA, *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. *uua*.] A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the *tiger-wolf*.

HYGROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. *Encyc.*

HYGROMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.

HYGROM'ETRY, *n.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

The same as *hygrometer*. The latter is now chiefly used.

HY'GROSCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; capable of imbibing moisture. *Adams.*

HY'GROSTATICS, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *στασις*.] *Evelyn.*

The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYKE, *n.* [Ar.] A blanket or loose garment. *Parkhurst.*

HYLAR'CHICAL, *a.* [Gr. *υλη*, matter, and *αρχη*, rule.] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*

HYLOZO'IC, *n.* [Gr. *υλη*, matter, and *ζωη*, life.]

One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

HYM, *n.* A species of dog. *Qu. Shak.*

HY'MEN, *n.* [L. from Gr. *μην*, membrana, pellicula, hymen.]

1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.

2. In *anatomy*, the vaginal membrane.

3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

HY'MENE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*

HY'MENE'AN, *n.* A marriage song. *Millon.*

HY'MENOPTER, *n.* [Gr. *μην*, a membrane, and *πτερον*, a wing.]

In *entomology*, the hymenoptera are an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting.

HY'MENOP'TERAL, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

HYMN, *n.* *hym.* [L. *hymnus*; Gr. *υμνος*; Eng. *hum*.]

A song or ode in honor of God, and among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

And when they had sung a *hymn*, they went out to the mount of Olives. *Matt. xxvi.*

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns*. *Col. iii.*

HYMN, *v. i. hym.* To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Millon.*

2. To sing; to celebrate in song. They *hymn* their maker's praise.

HYMN, *v. i. hym.* To sing in praise or adoration. *Millon.*

HYM'NED, *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYM'NING, *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYM'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

HYM'NOLOGIST, *n.* A composer of hymns. *Busby.*

HYM'NOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *υμνος* and *λογος*.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

HYOSCIA'MA, *n.* A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the *Hyoscyamus nigra*, or henbane. *Ure.*

HYP, *n.* [a contraction of *hypochondria*.] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*

HYPAL'LAGE, *n.* *hypal'lagy*. [Gr. *υπαλλαγη*, change, from *υπαλλασσω*; *υπο* and *αλλασσω*, to change.]

In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Thus in Virgil, *dare classibus austru*, for *dare classes austris*. Hypallage is a species of hyperbaton.

HYPAS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. *υπασπιστης*; *υπο* and *ασπις*, a shield.]

A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner. *Mitford.*

HYPER, Gr. *υπερ*, Eng. *over*, is used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond.

2. *n.* A hypereritic. [Not used.] *Prior.*

HYPERAS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. *υπερασπιστης*; *υπερ* and *ασπις*, a shield.] A defender. *Chillingworth.*

HYPER'BATON, *n.* [Gr. *υπερβατον*, from *υπερβαινω*, to transgress, or go beyond.]

In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence. *Encyc.*

HYPER'BOLA, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, over, beyond, and *βολα*, to throw.]

In *conic sections* and *geometry*, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis. *Encyc.*

A section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. *Webber.*

The latter definition is the most correct.

HYPER'BOLE, *n.* *hyper'boly*. [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. *υπερβολη*, excess, from *υπερβαλλω*, to throw beyond, to exceed.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse than they really are. An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it

is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure.

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedæmonian letter. *Longinus.*
If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Gen. xiii.*

Ipsæ arduus, alta que pulsat Sidera.
He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him. *Shak.*

HYPERBOL'IC, *a.* Belonging to the **HYPERBOL'ICAL**, *n.* hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as a *hyperbolic* expression.

Hyperbolic space, in *geometry*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbola and the whole ordinate. *Bailey.*

HYPERBOL'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla—is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Brown.*

HYPERBOL'IFORM, *a.* [*hyperbola* and *form*.]

Having the form, or nearly the form of a hyperbola. *Johnson.*

HYPER'BOLIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HYPER'BOLIZE, *v. i.* To speak or write with exaggeration. *Mountagu.*

HYPER'BOLIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby.*

HYPER'BOLOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. *Ed. Encyc.*

HYPERBO'REAN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*; Gr. *υπερβορεος*; *υπερ*, beyond, and *βορεας*, the north.]

1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.

2. Very cold; frigid.

HYPERBO'REAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The Hyperboreans then are the Laplanders, the Samoides, and the Russians near the White Sea.

HYPERCARBURETED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. *Silliman.*

HYPERCATALECT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *υπερκαταλειπτος*; *υπερ* and *καταλειπτος*, termination.]

A *hypercatalectic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure. *Bailey. Encyc.*

HYPERCRIT'IC, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*; Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *κρισις*, critical. See *Critic*.]

One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over rigid critic; a captious censor. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRIT'IC, } *a.* Over critical;
HYPERCRIT'ICAL, } critical beyond
use or reason; animadverting on faults
with unjust severity; as a hypercritical
reader. *Swift.*

2. Excessively nice or exact; as a hypercritical punctilio. *Evelyn.*

HYPERCRIT'ICISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism. *Med. Repos. Bailey.*

HYPERDU'LIA, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *δουλεια*, service.]

Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the virgin Mary. *Usher.*

HYPER'ICON, *n.* John's wort. *Stukely.*

HYPER'METER, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *μετρον*, measure.]

Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure. *Addison.*

A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.

HYPERMET'RICAL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable. *Rambler.*

HYPEROX'YD, *a.* [Gr. *υπερ* and *οξυδ*.] Acute to excess, as a crystal. *Cleveland.*

HYPEROX'YGENATED, } *a.* [Gr. *υπερ*,
HYPEROX'YGENIZED, } beyond,
and oxygenated, or oxygenized.]

Super-saturated with oxygen. *Darwin. Med. Repos.*

HYPEROXYMU'RIATE, *n.* The same as chlorate.

HYPEROXYMURIAT'IC, *a.* The hyperoxymuriatic acid is the chloric acid.

HYPERPHYS'ICAL, *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSTENE, } *n.* A mineral, Labra-
HYPERSTHENE, } dor hornblend, or
schillerspar. Its color is between grayish
and greenish black, but nearly copper-red
on the cleavage. So named from its difficult
frangibility. [Gr. *υπερ* and *σθενος*.] *Jameson. Kirwan. Phillips.*

HY'PHEN, *n.* [Gr. *υφεν*, under one, or to one.]

A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied*; *five-leaved*; *ink-stand*. In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

HYPNOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *υπνος*, sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific. *Brown.*

HYPNOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

HYP'PO, a Greek preposition, *υπο*, under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, *hyposulphuric acid* is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HYP'POBLE, *n.* *hypoboly*. [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *βολω*, to cast.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order. *Encyc.*

HYP'POCAUST, *n.* [Gr. *υποκαυστον*; *υπο* and *καωω*, to burn.]

1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.

3. Among the moderns, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house. *Encyc.*

HYPOCHON'DRES, } [See *Hypochon-*
HYPOCHON'DRY, } *dria*.]

HYPOCHON'DRIA, *n. plu.* [Gr. from *υπο* and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.]

1. In anatomy, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. *Core. Encyc.*

2. Hypochondriac complaints. *Tatler.*

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as the *hypochondriac region*.

2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy.

3. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, *a.* The same as *hypochondriac*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM, *n.* A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy. *Darwin.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HYP'POCIST, *n.* [Gr. *υποκιστις*, sub cisto, under the cistus.]

An inspissated juice obtained from the sessile asarum [*Cytinus hypocistis*,] resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages. *Encyc.*

HYP'POCRATER'IFORM, *a.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, *κρατηρ*, a cup, and *form*.]

Salver-shaped; tubular, but suddenly expanding into a flat border at top; applied to a monopetalous corol. *Bigelow.*

HYP'POCRISY, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. *υποκρισις*, simulation; *υποκρυωμαι*, to feign; *υπο* and *κρυωω*, to separate, discern or judge.]

1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. More generally, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue, or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii.

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy. *Rambler.*

HYP'POCRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. *υποκριτης*.]

1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the

power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.

And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish. Job viii.

2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

HYPOCRIT'IC, } *a.* Simulating; coun-
HYPOCRIT'ICAL, } terfeiting a religious
character; assuming a false and deceitful
appearance; applied to persons.

2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.

3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as a *hypocritical* face or look.

HYPOCRIT'ICALLY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HYPOGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γαστηρ*, the belly.]

1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.

2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery. *Encyc.*

HYPOGAS'TROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *υπογαστριον*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]

A hernia or rupture of the lower belly. *Core.*

HYPOGE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γαια* or *γη*, the earth.]

A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. *Encyc.*

HYPOG'YNOUS, *n.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γυνη*, a female.]

A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil. *Lunier.*

HYPOPHOS'PHOROUS, *n.* [Gr. *υπο* and *phosphorus*.]

The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of baryte. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystalize. *Ure.*

HYPOPHOS'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

HYPOS'TASIS, } [L. *hypostasis*; Fr. *hy-*
HYPOS'TASY, } *n.* *postase*; Gr. *υποστασις*,
from *υπο* and *στημι*, to stand.]

Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek christians, three *hypostases*. The Latins more generally used *persona* to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three persons.

HYPOSTAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to hypo-
HYPOSTAT'ICAL, } stasis; constitutive.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chimists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. *Pearson.*

HYPOSUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of hypsulphuric acid and a base.

HYPÓSULPHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPÓSULPHURIC, *a.* Hyposulphuric acid, is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

HYPÓSULPHUROUS, *a.* Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases. *Ure. Henry.*

HYPOT'ENUSE, *n.* [Gr. *υποτεινωσα*, part. of *υποτινω*, to subtend.]

In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. *Encyc.*

HYPOTH'ECATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. *υποθηκη*, from *υποτιθημι*, to put under, to suppose.]

1. To pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship; but if the ship returns safe, he receives his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest. *Blackstone. Park.*

2. To pledge, as goods. *Park.*

HYPOTH'ECATED, *pp.* Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HYPOTH'ECATING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HYPOTHECA'TION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a ship or goods, for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage; otherwise called *bottomry*.

HYPOTH'ECATOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed. *Judge Johnson.*

HYPOTH'ESIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *υποθεσις*, a supposition; *υποτιθημι*, to suppose; *υπο* and *τιθημι*.]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. *Encyc.*

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood. *Encyc.*

HYPOTHET'IC, } Including a suppo-
HYPOTHET'ICAL, } *a.* sition; conditional;
assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof. *Watts.*

HYPOTHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of supposition; conditionally.

HYRSE, *n. hirs.* [G. *hirse*.] Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. [See *Hurst*.]

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

HY'SOP, } *n. hy'sop.* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. *υσσωπος*.] It would
HYSSOP, } be well to write this word *hysop*.]

A plant, or genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for use. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. Hyssop was much used by the Jews in purifications. *Encyc.*

HYSTER'IC, } [Fr. *hysterique*; Gr. *υστερικος*, from *υστερα*,
HYSTER'ICAL, } *a.* the womb.]

Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYSTER'ICS, *n.* A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system. *Encyc.*

A spasmodic disease of the *primo via*, attended with the sensation of a ball rolling about the abdomen, stomach and throat. *Caz.*

HYSTEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *υστερα*, the womb, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]

A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb. *Lumier.*

A rupture containing the uterus. *Caz.*

HYSTERON PROTERON, *n.* [Gr. *υστερον*, last, and *προτερον*, first.]

A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first. *Peacock.*

HYSTEROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *υστερα*, the uterus, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

In *surgery*, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, *n.* A port. [See *Hithe*.]

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English Alphabet. We receive it through the Latin and Greek from the Shemitic *jod*, *je*, or *ye*, in Greek *iota*, whence our English word *jot*. This vowel in French, and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*; in which words the sound of *i* coincides with that of *y* in *hypocrite*, *cycle*, and at the end of words, in unaccented syllables, as in *holy*, *glory*. It is this short sound of the French and Italian *i*, which we hear in the pronunciation of *been*, which we pronounce *bin*. After *l*, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of *y*, as in *million*, pronounced *milyan*. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in *Joseph*, which in Syria is pronounced *Yoseph*, and with the sound of the German *j*, as in *ja*, *jahr*, that is, *ya*, *yahr*.

The sound of *i* long, as in *fine*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal; it begins with a sound approaching that of broad *a*, but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not open-

ed to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of *aw*. The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of *e* long. This sound can be learned only by the ear. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *vein*, *friend*; and with *o* in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong.

No English word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*.

As a numeral **I** signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as **II**, two, **III**, three, &c. When it stands before **V** or **X**, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the **V** or the **X**. Thus **IV** expresses four, one less than **V**, five; **IX** stands for nine, one less than **X**, ten. But when it is placed after **V** or **X**, it denotes the addition of an unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus **VI** is five and one, or six, and **XI** is ten and one, or eleven; **VIII** stands for five and three, or eight, &c.

Among the ancient Romans, **I** stood for 500; **CI**, for 1000; **I**, for 5000; **CCI**, for 10,000; **I**, for 50,000; and **CCCI**, for 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words,

as in *ibull*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally this was written *y*.]

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic*; Goth. *D. ik*; G. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *ego*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*; Sans. *agam*. In Armoric *me* is the nominative; so *W. mi*, Fr. *moi*, Hindoo, *me*. Either *ego* is contracted from *mego*, or *I* and *me* are from different roots. It is certain that *me* is contracted from *meg* or *mig*. See *Me*.]

The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*. I am attached to study; study delights me.

We often hear in popular language the phrase *it is me*, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for it is *I*. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh *mi*, or from the French use of the phrase, *c'est moi*.

In the plural, we use *we*, and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.

Johnson observes that Shakspeare uses *I* for *ay* or *yes*. In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.

ICE

IAM/BIC, *n.* [Fr. *iambique*; L. *iambicus*; Gr. *ιαμβικός*.]

Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

IAM/BIC, } [L. *iambus*; Gr. *ιαμβος*.] In
IAM/BUS, } *n.* *poetry*, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns the force that dares his fury stay.

IAM/BICS, *n. plu.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anciently, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

IBEX, *n.* [L.] The wild goat of the genus *Capra*, which is said to be the stock of the tame goat. It has large knotty horns reclining on its back, is of a yellowish color, and its beard is black. It inhabits the Alps. *Encyc.*

The *Agagrus*, or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The *Ibez* is a distinct species. *Cuvier.*

IBIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A fowl of the genus *Tantalus*, and grallae order, a native of Egypt. The bill is long, subulated, and somewhat crooked; the face naked, and the feet have four toes palmated at the base. This fowl was much valued by the Egyptians for destroying serpents. It is said by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, but to be found in Abyssinia. *Encyc.*

The ibis of the Egyptians is a species of the genus *Scolopax*. It was anciently venerated either because it devoured serpents, or because the marking of its plumage resembled one of the phases of the moon, or because it appeared in Egypt with the rising of the Nile. *Cuvier.*

The ibis is common in Egypt during the overflowing of the Nile. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICAR/IAN, *a.* [from *Icarus*, the son of *Dædalus*, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of *Minos*, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.]

Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like *Icarus*.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is*, *isa*; G. *eis*; D. *ys*; Dan. *is*; Sw. *ice*; Ir. *cise*. The true orthography would be *ise*. The primary sense is doubtless to set, to fix, to congeal or harden. It may be allied to the G. *eisen*, iron; perhaps also to L. *os*, a bone.]

1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid, by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or to use common language, congealed by cold.

2. Concreted sugar.

To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way. *Shak.*

ICE, *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice. *Fletcher.*

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. *Puller.*

3. To chill; to freeze.

ICEBERG, *n.* [ice and G. *berg*, a hill.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice

accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes.

This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones; to those which are found on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and high in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried towards the equator as low as 40°. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICEBLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen. *Encyc.*

ICEBOAT, *n.* A boat constructed for moving on ice.

ICEBOUND, *a.* In seaman's language, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. *Mar. Dict.*

ICEBUILT, *a.* Composed of ice.

2. Loaded with ice. *Gray.*

ICEHOUSE, *n.* [ice and house.] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof.

ICEISLE, *n.* *iceile*. [ice and isle.] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Barlow.*

When flat and extending beyond the reach of sight, it is called *field ice*; when smaller, but of very large dimensions, it is called a *floe*; when lofty, an *iceberg*. There are numerous other terms for the different appearances of floating ice. *Ed. Encyc.*

ICELANDER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICELAND/IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and as a noun, the language of the Icelanders.

Iceland spar, calcareous spar, in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, perfectly similar to the primitive rhomb. *Cleveland.*

ICEPLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy pimples. *Encyc.*

ICESPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice. *Jameson.*

ICHNEUMON, *n.* [L. from the Gr. *ιχθυον*, from *ιχθυω*, to follow the steps, *ιχθυος*, a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.]

An animal of the genus *Viverra*, or weasel kind. It has a tail tapering to a point, and its toes are distant from each other. It inhabits Egypt, Barbary and India. It destroys the most venomous serpents, and seeks the eggs of the crocodile, digging them out of the sand, eating them and destroying the young. In India and Egypt, this animal is domesticated and kept for destroying rats and mice. *Encyc.*

Ichneumon-fly, a genus of flies, of the order of hymenoptera, containing several hundred species. These animals have jaws, but no tongue; the antennæ have more than thirty joints, and are kept in continual motion. The abdomen is generally petiolated, or joined to the body by a pedicle. These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice and other insects,

as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile. *Encyc.*

ICHOGRAPH/IC, } [See *Ichnograph*.]
ICHOGRAPH/ICAL, } *a.* *phy.* Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plot.

ICHOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθος*, a footstep, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

In perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the base of it; a ground-plot. *Encyc.*

ICHOR, *n.* [Gr. *ιχωρ*.] A thin watery humor, like serum or whey.

2. Sanious matter flowing from an ulcer. *Encyc.*

ICHOROUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

2. Sanious.

ICH/THYOCOL, } [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish,
ICH/THYOCOL/LA, } *n.* and *κολλα*, glue.]

Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish. *Tooke.*

ICH/THYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock. *Hitchcock.*

ICHTHYOLOG/ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Ichthyology*.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form and classification, their habits, uses, &c. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

ICHTHYOPH/AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, fish, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish. *D'Anville.*

ICHTHYOPH/AGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHAL/MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye.] Fish-eye-stone. [See *Apophyllite*.]

ICICLE, *n.* [Sax. *ices-gecel*, D. *yskegel*, ice-cone. *Kegel* is a cone or nine pin.]

A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called *ickle*.

ICINESS, *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

2. The state of generating ice.

ICING, *ppr.* Covering with concreted sugar.

ICON, *n.* [Gr. *εικων*, an image, from *εικω*, to resemble.]

An image or representation. [Not in use.] *Brown. Hakewill.*

ICON/OCLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste*; Gr. *εικων*, an image, and *κλαστης*, a breaker, from *κλαω*, to break.]

A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship. *Encyc.*

ICONOCLAS/TIC, *a.* Breaking images.

ICONOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *εικων*, an image, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semi-busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature.

ICONOL/ATER, *n.* [Gr. *εικων*, an image, and *λατρευς*, a servant.]

One that worships images; a name given to the Romanists.

ICONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκων*, an image, and *λογος*, a discourse.]

The doctrine of images or representations.

ICOSAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, and *εἶδος*, seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHE'DRON, *n.* [supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides.

In *geometry*, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal.

Encyc. Enfield.

ICOSAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a male.]

In *botany*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Linne.

NOTE. A writer on botany has suggested that as the proper character of plants of this class is the insertion of the stamens in the calyx, it might be expedient to denominate the class, *Calycandria*.

Journ. of Science.

ICOSAN'DRIAN, *n.* Pertaining to the class of plants, *Icosandria*, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

IC'TERIC, *a.* [L. *ictericus*, from *icterus*, jaundice.] Affected with the jaundice.

2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

IC'TERIC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

Swift.

IC'TERIOUS, *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaundice.] Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

ICY, *a.* [from *ice*.] Abounding with ice; as the icy regions of the north.

2. Cold; frosty; as icy chains.

Shak.

3. Made of ice.

4. Resembling ice; chilling.

Religion lays not an icy hand on the true joys of life.

Buckminster.

5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion.

Shak.

6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward.

Shak.

ICY-PEARLED, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

Milton.

Id, contracted from *I would*, or *I had*.

IDE'A, *n.* [L. *idea*; Fr. *idée*; Gr. *ἰδέα*, from *ἰδέσθαι*, to see, L. *video*.]

1. Literally, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties.

I have used the word *idea*, to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking.

Locke.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding, that I call an *idea*.

Locke.

The attention of the understanding to the objects acting on it, by which it becomes sensible of the impressions they make, is called by logicians, *perception*; and the notices themselves as they exist in the mind, as the materials of thinking and knowledge, are distinguished by the name of *ideas*.

Encyc. art. Logic.

An *idea* is the reflex perception of objects, after the original perception or impression has been felt by the mind.

Encyc.

In popular language, *idea* signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. To

have an *idea* of any thing is to conceive it. In philosophical use, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call thought or conception, but some object of thought.

Reid.

According to modern writers on mental philosophy, an *idea* is the object of thought, or the notice which the mind takes of its perceptions.

Darwin uses *idea* for a notion of external things which our organs bring us acquainted with originally, and he defines it, a contraction, motion or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organ of sense; synonymous with which he sometimes uses *sensual motion*, in contradistinction to *muscular motion*.

Zoon.

2. In popular use, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention.

3. Image in the mind.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts.

Fairfax.

[A bad use of the word.]

4. An opinion; a proposition. These decisions are incompatible with the *idea*, that the principles are derived from the civil law.

IDE'AL, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as *ideal* knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence.

Rambler.

2. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only; as *ideal* good.

3. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as the *ideal* theory or philosophy.

IDEALISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies.

Walsh.

IDEALIZE, *v. i.* To form ideas.

IDEALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

Brown.

IDEATE, *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy.

[Not in use.]

Donne.

IDENTIC, *a.* [Fr. *identique*; Sp. *identico*; from L. *idem*, the same.]

The same; not different; as the *identical* person; the *identical* proposition. We found on the thief the *identical* goods that were lost.

IDENTIFICATION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

IDENTIFIED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

IDENTIFY, *v. t.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and *identified* them.

2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

Paul has *identified* the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus, by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant.

J.M. Mason.

That treaty in fact *identified* Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unconditional vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconditional defense.

British Declaration, Jan. 1805.

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people, and of the ruler.

Ammy.

IDENTIFY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

—An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public.

Burke.

IDENTIFYING, *pp.* Ascertaining or proving to be the same.

2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

IDENTITY, *n.* [Fr. *identité*.] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the *identity* of goods found, the *identity* of persons, or of personal *identity*.

Locke. South.

IDES, *n. plu.* [L. *ides*. Qu. the *Hetrurian idus*, to divide, the root of *wide*, divide, *individual*. The etymology is not ascertained.]

In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fall on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July and October. The *ides* came between the calends and the nones, and were reckoned backwards. This method of reckoning is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the breviary.

Encyc.

IDIOCRASY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self, and *κράσις*, mixture, temperament, from *κρῖναι*, *κρῖναι*, to mix.]

Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.

IDIOCRATIC, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιότης*. See *Idiot*.] A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and *lunacy* excuse from the guilt of crime.

Encyc.

IDIOELECTRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιος*, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and *ἤλεκτρον*, electric.]

Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

Gregory.

IDIOM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma*, from Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, from *ἰδῖος*, proper, or peculiar to one's self. The root of *ἰδῖος* is that of *divide*, *Hetrurian idus*, Eng. *widow*, *wide*, Ar. *ἰδῖος*.]

1. *Idiom*, badda, to separate. Class. Bd. No. 1.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. In this sense, it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology, peculiar to a nation or language.

And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech.

Prior.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours.

Dryden.

3. Dialect.

IDIOMATIC, *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as an *idiomatic* phrase.

IDIOMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATH'IC, *a.* [See *Idiopathy*.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease; as *idiopathic* head-ach. The epilepsy is *idiopathic*, when it proceeds from some fault in the brain; but *sympathetic*, when it is the consequence of some other disorder. *Darwin. Encyc.*

The term *idiopathic* is also applied to general as well as local diseases, as *idiopathic* fever. It then signifies, not sympathetic or symptomatic, not arising from any previous disease. *Good.*

IDIOPATH'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.

IDIOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering, disease, from *pascho*, to suffer.]

1. An original disease in a particular part of the body; a disease peculiar to some part of the body and not proceeding from another disease. *Core. Encyc.*

2. Peculiar affection. *More.*

IDIO-REPUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself; as the *idio-repulsive* power of heat.

IDIOSYN'ERASY, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, own, with, and *synesis*, temperament.]

A peculiar temperament or organization of a body, by which it is rendered more liable to certain disorders than bodies differently constituted. *Core. Encyc.*

ID'IOT, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. *idiotes*, private, vulgar, unskilled, from *idios*, peculiar, that is, separate, simple; Sp. It. *idiota*; Fr. *idiot*. See *Idiom*.]

1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a human being in form, but destitute of reason, or the ordinary intellectual powers of man.

A person who has understanding enough to measure a yard of cloth, number twenty correctly, tell the days of the week, &c. is not an *idiot* in the eye of the law. *Encyc.*

2. A foolish person; one unwise.

IDIOT'IC, *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

ID'IOTISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish. *Paley.*

ID'IOTISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme*; It. Sp. *idiotismo*; Gr. *idiotismus*, a form of speech taken from the vulgar, from *idios*.]

1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases.

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language, to words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Idiocy. *Beddoes, Hygeia.*

But it would be well to restrain this word to its proper signification, and keep *idiocy* and *idiotism* distinct.

ID'IOTIZE, *v. i.* To become stupid. *Pers. Letters.*

IDLE, *a.* [Sax. *idel*, *ydel*, vain, empty; G. *eitel*, mere, pure, idle, frivolous; D. *ydel*, vain, empty, idle; Dan. Sw. *idel*, mere, pure, unmixed. Class D1. No. 6. 16. 25. 29.]

1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? Matt. xx.

To be *idle*, is to be vicious. *Rambler.*

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment; lazy; as an *idle* man; an *idle* fellow.

3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as *idle* time; *idle* hours.

4. Remaining unused; unemployed; *applied to things*; as, my sword or spear is *idle*.

5. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as *idle* rage. Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. Of antres vast and *idle* deserts. *Shak.*

Idle weeds. *Obs. Shak.*

7. Trifling; vain; of no importance; as an *idle* story; an *idle* reason; *idle* arguments. *Hooker. Dryden. Swift.*

8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification. Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment. Matt. xii.

Idle differs from *lazy*; the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action, sluggishness; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he cannot be *lazy*.

IDLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.

To *idle away*, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness; as, to *idle away* time.

IDLEHEADED, *a.* [*idle* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated. [*Little used*.] *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS, *n.* Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labor, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. *Idleness* is the parent of vice.

Through the *idleness* of the hands the house droppeth through. Eccles. x.

2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. This is properly *laziness*; but idleness is often the effect of laziness, and sometimes this word may be used for it.

3. Unimportance; trivialness. *Apes of idleness. Shak.*

4. Inefficacy; uselessness. [*Little used*.]

5. Barrenness; worthlessness. [*Little used*.]

6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as *idleness* of brain. [*Little used*.] *Bacon.*

IDLEPATED, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid. *Overbury.*

IDLER, *n.* One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business.

2. A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

IDLESBY, *n.* An idle or lazy person. [*Not used*.] *Whitlock.*

IDLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; without employment.

2. Lazily; sluggishly.

3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way. A shilling spent *idly* by a fool, may be saved by a wiser person. *Franklin.*

4. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*

5. Vainly; ineffectually; as, to reason *idly* against truth.

IDOCRASE, *n.* [Gr. *idos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture; a mixed figure.]

A mineral, the vesuvian of Werner, sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. Its primitive form is a four-sided prism with square bases. It is found near Vesuvius, in unaltered rocks ejected by the volcano; also in primitive rocks, in various other localities. *Cleveland.*

IDOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It. Sp. *idolo*; L. *idolum*; Gr. *eidolon*, from *eidōs*, form, or *eidō*, to see.]

1. An image, form or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. *Idols* are usually statues or images, carved out of wood or stone, or formed of metals, particularly silver or gold.

The gods of the nations are *idols*. Ps. xcvi.

2. An image.

Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive. *Dryden.*

3. A person loved and honored to adoration. The prince was the *idol* of the people.

4. Any thing on which we set our affections; that to which we indulge an excessive and sinful attachment.

Little children, keep yourselves from *idols*.

1 John v.

An *idol* is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. *S. Miller.*

5. A representation. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

IDOL'ATER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *idololatra*; Gr. *eidololatreus*. See *Idolatry*.]

1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

2. An adorer; a great admirer. *Hurd.*

IDOL'ATRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

IDOL'ATRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols.

IDOL'ATRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship. *Ainsworth.*

IDOL'ATROUS, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as *idolatrous* worship.

2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

IDOL'ATROUSLY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence. *Hooker.*

IDOL'ATRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *idololatria*; Gr. *eidololatreia*; *eidolon*, idol, and *latreuo*, to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God.

Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, &c. made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon and stars, or of demons, angels, men and animals. *Encyc.*

2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

IDOLISH, *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*

IDOLISM, *n.* The worship of idols. [*Little used*.] *Milton.*

IDOLIST, *n.* A worshiper of images; a poetical word. *Milton.*

IDOLIZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold or wealth; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero.

IDOLIZED, *pp.* Loved or revered to adoration.

IDOLIZER, *n.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.

IDOLIZING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

IDONEOUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus*; probably from the root of Gr. *δυναμις*, to be strong, able or sufficient.]

Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [Little used.] Boyle.

IDYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium*; Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*; supposed to be from *εἶδος*, form.]

A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as the *idyls* of Theocritus.

I. e. stands for *L. id est*, that is.

ILELAND, *n.* *il'land*. [G. and D. *eiland*; Sax. *ealand*, *iegl'and*; composed of *ie*, *ea*, water, Fr. *eau*, contracted from L. *aqua*, and *land*. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, but for which is used *island*, an absurd compound of Fr. *isle* and *land*, which signifies *land in water-land*, or rather *island-land*.]

1. A portion of land surrounded by water; as Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, Great Britain, Borneo.

2. A large mass of floating ice.

IF, *v. t.* imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, Goth. *giban*, to give. It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use *grant*, *admit*, *suppose*. Regularly, *if* should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun *that*, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. *If that* John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But *that* is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition or affirmation may be considered as the object of the verb. Give John shall arrive; *grant*, *suppose*, *admit* that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of *if*, or *give*, in this use, is *grant*, *admit*, *cause to be*, let the fact be, let the thing take place. *If* then is equivalent to *grant*, *allow*, *admit*. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, give the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou art the son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Matt. xiv.

2. Whether or not.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. Dryden. So in French, *soit que*, let it be that.

IGNEOUS, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Sans. *aghni*, Bengal. *aag*, *ogin*, Slav. *ogn*.]

1. Consisting of fire; as *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood.

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.

3. Resembling fire; as an *igneous* appearance.

IGNESCENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens*, *ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as *ignescient* stones.

IGNESCENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

IGNIFY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio*.] To form into fire.

IGNIFLUOUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*.] Flowing with fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.]

Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.

IGNIS FATUUS, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern*.

IGNITE, *v. t.* [L. *ignis*, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire.

2. More generally, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron. Anthracite is *ignited* with more difficulty than bituminous coal.

IGNITE, *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IGNITED, *pp.* Set on fire.

2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IGNITING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.

2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IGNITION, *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

3. The state of being kindled; more generally, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.

4. Calcination.

IGNITIBLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus*; *ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.]

Vomiting fire; as an *ignivomous* mountain, a volcano.

IGNOBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ignobilis*; *in* and *nobilis*. See *Noble*.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.

2. Mean; worthless; as an *ignoble* plant.

3. Base; not honorable; as an *ignoble* motive.

IGNOBILITY, *n.* Ignobleness. [Not in use.] Ball.

IGNOBLENESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOBLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as *ignobly* born.

2. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops *ignobly* fly.

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*. See *Ignominy*.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised, Fled *ignominious*.

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is *ignominious*. Whipping, cropping and branding are *ignominious* punishments.

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as an *ignominious* projector.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IGNOMINY, *n.* [L. *ignominia*; *in* and *nomen*, against name or reputation; Fr. *ignominie*.]

Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy*.

IGNORAMUS, *n.* [L. *we are ignorant*; from *ignoro*.]

1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.

2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

IGNORANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ignorantia*; *ignoro*, not to know; *ignarus*, ignorant; *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.]

1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. Ignorance of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. Ignorance of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error. Jefferson.

2. Ignorances, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon and not to be encouraged.

IGNORANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans*.] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; unttaught; unenlightened. A man may be *ignorant* of the law, or of any art or science. He may be *ignorant* of his own rights, or of the rights of others.

2. Unknown; undiscovered; a poetical use; as *ignorant* concealment.

3. Unacquainted with.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame.

4. Unskillfully made or done. [Not legitimate.]

Poor *ignorant* baubles.

IGNORANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach

Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? Denham.

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. Acts xvii.

2. Unskillfully; ineptly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties and *ignorantly* admire them.

IGNORE, *v. t.* To be ignorant.

[Not in use.] Boyle.

IGNOSCIBLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*.] Pardurable. [Not used.]

IGNOTE, *a.* [L. *ignotus*.] Unknown. [Not used.]

IGUANA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus *Lacerta*.

ILE, so written by Pope for *ale*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [Not in use.]

2. An ear of corn. [Not used.] Ainsworth.

ILEX, *n.* [L.] In *balany*, the generic name of the Holly-tree. Also, the *Quercus ilex*, or great scarlet oak.

ILL

IL/IAC, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. *ἰλεα*, to wind.] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The *iliac* passion, is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels.

Encyc. Parr.

IL/IAD, *n.* [from *Ilium*, *Ilion*, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, *Ilias malorum*, an *Iliad* of woes or calamities, a world of disasters.

Cicero.

ILK, *a.* The same; each. This is retained in Scottish, from the Saxon *elc*, each.

ILL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; but this is doubtful. It is in Swedish, *illa*, and Dan. *ilde*.]

1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; applied to things; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are *ill*; he sets an *ill* example.

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as an *ill* star or planet.

3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as an *ill* end; an *ill* fate.

4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as an *ill* air or climate.

5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as *ill* nature; *ill* temper.

6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; applied to persons; as, the man is *ill*; he has been *ill* a long time; he is *ill* of a fever.

7. Diseased; impaired; as an *ill* state of health.

8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; as an *ill* sound.

9. Homely; ugly; as *ill* looks, or an *ill* countenance.

10. Unfavorable; suspicious; as when we say, this affair bears an *ill* look or aspect.

11. Rude; unpolished; as *ill* breeding; *ill* manners.

12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; as an *ill* expression in grammar.

ILL, *n.* Wickedness; depravity; evil.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,

Exerts itself and then throws off the *ill*.

Dryden.

2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

Who can all sense of other's *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape.

Tate.

ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly.

He is *ill* at ease.

2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty. He is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

Ill hears the sex the youthful lovers' fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state.

Dryden.

ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as an *ill* meaning man, an *ill* designing man, an *ill* boding hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar

words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, *ill* must be considered as a part of the compound, as in *ill-looking*. When used before the perfect participle, *ill* is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in *ill-bred*, *ill-governed*, *ill-fated*, *ill-favored*, *ill-formed*, *ill-minded*. In these and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As *ill* may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion.

Il, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate*.

ILLAB/ILE, *a.* [See *Labile*.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible. [Not used.]

Cheyne.

ILLABIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.]

Cheyne.

ILLAC/ERABLE, *a.* [See *Lacerate*.] That cannot be torn or rent.

ILLAPSE, *n.* *illaps*. [See *Lapse*.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.

Norris.

2. A falling on; a sudden attack. *Thomson.*

ILLAQ/UEATE, *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo*; in and *laqueo*, to ensnare; *laqueus*, a snare.]

To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Little used.]

More.

ILLAQ/UEATED, *pp.* Ensnared.

ILLAQ/UEATION, *n.* The act of ensnaring; a catching or entrapping. [Little used.]

Brown.

2. A snare.

ILLA/TION, *n.* [L. *illatio*; in and *latio*, a bearing; *latus*, from *fero*.]

An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [Little used.]

Locke.

IL/LATIVE, *a.* [See *Illation*.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as an *illative* consequence.

2. That denotes an inference; as an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*.

Watts.

IL/LATIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference.

Bp. Hall.

ILLAUD/ABLE, *a.* [See *Laudable*.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as an *illaudable* motive or act.

2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

ILLAUD/ABLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise.

Broome.

ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well bred; unpolite.

ILL-BREE/DING, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL-CONDI/TIONED, *a.* [See *Condition*.] Being in bad order or state.

ILLE/CEBROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*.] Alluring; full of allurements.

Elyot.

ILLE/GAL, *a.* [See *Legal*.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade.

ILLEGAL/ITY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as the *illegality* of trespass, or of false imprisonment.

ILLE/GALIZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

ILLE/GALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as a man *illegally* imprisoned.

Blackstone.

ILLEGIBIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

ILLEG/IBLE, *a.* [See *Legible*.] That cannot be read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an *illegible* hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly *illegible*.

ILLEG/IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read; as a letter written *illegibly*.

ILLEGIT/IMACY, *n.* [See *Legitimate*.]

1. The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy.

Blackstone.

2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

ILLEGIT/IMATE, *a.* [See *Legitimate*.]

1. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as an *illegitimate* son or daughter.

2. Unlawful; contrary to law.

3. Not genuine; not of genuine origin; as an *illegitimate* inference.

4. Not authorized by good usage; as an *illegitimate* word.

ILLEGIT/IMATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

Wotton.

ILLEGIT/IMATELY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

ILLEGITIMA/TION, *n.* The state of one not born in wedlock.

Bacon.

2. Want of genuineness.

Martin.

ILLEV/IALE, *a.* [in, not, and Fr. *lever*, to raise or levy.] That cannot be levied or collected.

Hale.

ILL/-FACED, *a.* Having an ugly face.

Hall.

ILL-FA/VORED, *a.* [*ill* and *avored*.] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-avored and lean fleshed. Gen. xli.

ILL-FA/VOREDLY, *adv.* With deformity.

Howell.

2. Roughly; rudely.

ILL-FA/VOREDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

ILLIB/ERAL, *a.* [See *Liberal*.] Not liberal; not free or generous.

2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity; in religion, *illiberal*.

K. Charles.

3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging.

4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts.

Woodward.

5. Not becoming a well bred man.

Harris.

6. Not pure; not well-authorized or elegant; as *illiberal* words in Latin. [Unusual.]

Chesterfield.

ILLIBERAL/ITY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions.

2. Parsimony; want of munificence.

Bacon.

ILLIB/ERALLY, *adv.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously.

2. Parsimoniously.

ILLIC/IT, *a.* [L. *illicitus*; in and *licitus*, from *liceo*, to permit.]

Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as an *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse or connection.

ILLIC/ITLY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

ILLIC/ITNESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

ILLIC/ITOUS, *a.* Unlawful.

ILLIGHTEN, *v. t.* [See *Light*, *Lighten*.] To enlighten. [Not in use.] *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE, *a.* [in, not, and limit, or *L. limes*.] That cannot be limited or bounded; as the *illimitable* void. *Thomson.*

ILLIMITABLY, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded.

2. Without limits.

ILLIMITED, *a.* [Fr. *illimité*; in and *L. limes*, a limit.] Unbounded; not limited; interminable. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLIMITEDNESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction. The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLINI'TION, *n.* [L. *illinitus*, *illinio*, to anoint; in and *lino*, to besmear.] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinitio* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

ILLITERACY, *n.* [from *illiterate*.] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance. *Encyc.*

ILLITERATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus*; in and *litteratus*; from *littera*, a letter.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science; as an *illiterate* man, nation or tribe. *Wotton.*

ILLITERATENESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE, *n.* Want of learning. [Little used.] *Ayliffe.*

ILL-LIVED, *a.* Leading a wicked life. [Little used.] *Bp. Hall.*

ILL-NATURE, *n.* [ill and *nature*.] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness. *South.*

ILL-NATURED, *a.* Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An *ill-natured* person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish.

2. That indicates ill-nature. The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison.*

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; as *ill-natured* land. [Not legitimate.] *Philips.*

ILL-NATUREDLY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.

ILL-NATUREDNESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.

ILLNESS, *n.* [from *ill*.] Badness; unfavorableness; as the *illness* of the weather. [Not used.] *Locke.*

2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his *illness*.

3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct. *Shak.*

ILLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Logical*.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as an *illogical* disputant.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as an *illogical* inference.

ILLOGICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

ILLOGICALNESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning. *Hammond.*

ILL-STARRED, *a.* [ill and *star*.] Fated to be unfortunate. *Beddoes.*

ILL-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined. *Milford.*

ILLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *illudo*; in and *ludo*, to play. See *Ludicrous*.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.

ILLUDED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.

ILLUDING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

ILLUME, *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer*; L. *illuminare*; in and *lumen*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light. See *Luminous*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. *Milton.*

[These words are used chiefly in poetry.]

2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.

3. To brighten; to adorn. The mountain's brow, *Thomson.*

ILLUMINANT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light. *Boyle.*

ILLUMINATE, *v. t.* [See *Illume*.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [This word is used in poetry or prose.]

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. Heb. x.

4. To adorn with pictures, portraits and other paintings; as, to *illuminate* manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice. *Encyc.*

5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATE, *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLUMINATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

ILLUMINATED, *pp.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures, as books.

ILLUMINATING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with pictures.

ILLUMINATING, *n.* The act, practice or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings.

ILLUMINATION, *n.* The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light.

2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; or the state of being thus rendered light.

3. That which gives light. The sun—is an *illumination* created. *Raleigh.*

4. Brightness; splendor.

5. Infusion of intellectual light; an enlightening of the understanding by knowledge, or the mind by spiritual light.

6. The act, art or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures. *Encyc.*

7. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.

Hymns and psalms—are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

ILLUMINATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif*.] Having the power of giving light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINATOR, *a.* He or that which illuminates or gives light.

2. One, whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits and drawings of any kind. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts containing portraits, pictures, and emblematic figures, form a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe. *Encyc.*

From this word, by contraction, is formed *ligner*.

ILLUMINEE, *n.* A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament. *Encyc.*

2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments and good works. *Encyc.*

3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection. *Robison.*

ILLUMINISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

ILLUMINIZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Am. Review.*

ILLUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *illusion*; L. *illusio*, from *illudo*, to *illude*.] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false. While the fond soul, *Thomson.*

Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss, Still paints th' *illusice* form.

ILLUSIVELY, *adv.* By means of a false show.

ILLUSIVENESS, *n.* Deception; false show. *Ask.*

ILLUSORY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illusio*, *illudo*.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were *illusory*.

ILLUSTRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer*; L. *illustro*; in and *lustrum*, to illuminate. See *Luster*.]

1. To make clear, bright or luminous.

2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate *Illustrates*— *Milton.*

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to *illustrate* the perfections of God.

4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to *illustrate* a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.

ILLUS/TRATED, *pp.* Made bright or glorious.

2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.

ILLUS/TRATING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.

ILLUSTRATION, *n.* The act of rendering bright or glorious.

2. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse. *Locke.*

ILLUS/TRATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as an argument or simile *illustrative* of the subject. *Brown.*

2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

ILLUS/TRATIVELY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation. *Brown.*

ILLUS/TRATOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.

ILLUSTRIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre*; L. *illustris*.]

1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; as an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince.

2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor; as *illustrious* actions.

3. Glorious; as an *illustrious* display of the divine perfections.

4. A title of honor.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, *adv.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory. The redemption of man displays *illustriously* the justice as well as the benevolence of God.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.

ILLUXURIOUS, *a.* Not luxurious. *Drury.*

ILL-WILL, *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

ILL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.

IM, contracted from *I am*.

IM, in composition, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*. We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbody*, *imbitter*. For *im*, the French write *em*, which we also use in words borrowed from their language.

IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago*; Sp. *imagen*; It. *image*, *immagine*; Ir. *iomaigh*.]

1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed of a material substance; as an *image* wrought out of stone, wood or wax.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt. xxii.*

2. A statue.

3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing, that is an object of worship. The second commandment forbids the worship of *images*.

4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted.

5. Any copy, representation or likeness. The child is the *image* of its mother.

6. Semblance; show; appearance. The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft or great?

8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind. *Encyc.*

9. In *optics*, the figure of any object, made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it. Thus a mirror reflects the *image* of a person standing before it, as does water in a vessel or stream, when undisturbed.

IM'AGE, *v. t.* To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IM'AGERY, *n.* *im'ajry*. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraitures and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

2. Show; appearance. What can thy *imagery* and sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy—*Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse. I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

IM'AGE-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IMAGINABLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Imagine*.] That may be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all *imaginable* clearness.

IMAGINANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

IMAGINATION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio*; Fr. *imagination*.]

The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. *Encyc.*

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination* [conception.] *Glanville.*

Imagination, in its proper sense, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from conception, as a part from a whole. *Reid.*

The business of conception is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if *imagination* be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter. *Stewart.*

We would define *imagination* to be the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature, or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions, or objects of memory, to form a whole more pleasing, more terrible, or more awful, than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. *Ed. Encyc.*

The two latter definitions give the true sense of the word, as now understood.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*. *Sidney.*

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device. Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam. iii.*

4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion. We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space of itself leads us. *Locke.*

5. First motion or purpose of the mind. *Gen. vi.*

IMAGINATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif*.] That forms *imaginations*. *Taylor.*

2. Full of *imaginations*; fantastic. *Bacon.*

IMAGINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer*; Sp. *imaginar*; L. *imagine*, from *imago*, *image*.]

1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can *imagine* the figure of a horse's head united to a human body.

In this sense, *fancy* is the more proper word.

2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions. *Stewart.*

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? *Ps. lxii.*

IMAGINE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I cannot *imagine* how this should have happened.

IMAGINED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

IMAGINER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives. *Bacon.*

IMAGINING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.

IM'AM, } A minister or priest among the **IM'AN**, } *n.* Mohammedans.

Imbalm, *Imbargo*, *Imbark*, *Imbase*. See *Embalm*, *Embargo*, *Embark*, *Embase*.

IMBAN, *v. t.* [in and ban.] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. [Not well authorized.] *J. Barlow.*

IMBAND, *v. t.* [in and band.] To form into a band or bands.

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

IMBAND'ED, *pp.* Formed into a band or bands.

IMBANK, *v. t.* [in and bank.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds or dikes.

IMBANK'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.

IMBANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.

IMBANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.

2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods.

I M B

IMB'ARN, *v. t.* To deposit in a barn. [Not used.] *Herbert.*

IMB'ASTARDIZE, *v. t.* To bastardize, which see. *Milton.*

IMBE'AD, *v. t.* [in and bead.] To fasten with a bead.

The strong bright bayonet *imbeaded* fast. *J. Barlow.*

IMBE'ADED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.
IM'BE'CEILE, *a. im'becil.* [L. *imbecilis*; Fr. *imbecile*. This seems to be a compound word, of which the primitive *bec*, is not now to be found or recognized.]

Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent. *Barrow.*

IMBECIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas*; Fr. *imbecillité*.]

1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. We speak of the *imbecility* of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the usual strength and vigor that belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions. This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.

2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.

IMBED', *v. t.* [in and bed.] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed.

IMBED'DED, *pp.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.

IMBED'DING, *pp.* Laying, as in a bed.

IMBEL'IC, *a.* [L. *in* and *bellicus*.] Not warlike or martial. [Little used.] *Junius.*

IMBENCH'ING, *n.* [in and bench.] A raised work like a bench. *Parkhurst.*

IMBI'BE, *v. t.* [L. *imbibo*; in and *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *imbiber*.]

1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid; a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.

3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.

IMBI'BED, *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IMBI'BER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IMBI'BING, *pp.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IMBIBI'TION, *n.* The act of imbibing. *Bacon.*

IMBIT'TER, *v. t.* [in and bitter.] To make bitter.

2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often *imbitter* old age. Grief *imbitters* our enjoyments.

3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are *imbittered* by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.

4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant; as, to *imbitter* enmity, anger, rage, passion, &c.

IMBIT'TERED, *pp.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IMBIT'TERING, *pp.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

I M B

IMBOD'IED, *pp.* [See *Imbody*.] Formed into a body.

IMBOD'Y, *v. t.* [in and body.] To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; as, to *imbody* the soul or spirit.

An opening cloud reveals
A heavenly form, *imbodyed* and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

2. To form into a body, collection or system; as, to *imbody* the laws of a state in a code.

3. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect; as, to *embody* the forces of a nation.

Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops *imbodyed*. *Dryden.*

IMBOD'Y, *v. t.* To unite in a body, mass or collection; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*

IMBOD'YING, *pp.* Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body.

2. Collecting and uniting in a body.

IMBOIL', *v. t.* To effervesce. *Spenser.*

IMBOLDEN, *v. t.* *imböldn.* [in and bold; It. *imbaldanzire*.]

To encourage; to give confidence to.

Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak.*

IMBOLDEN, *pp.* Encouraged; having received confidence.

IMBOLDENING, *pp.* Encouraging; giving confidence.

IMBORD'ER, *v. t.* [in and border.] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.

2. To terminate; to bound. *Milton.*

IMBORD'ERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed or adorned with a border; bounded.

IMBORD'ERING, *pp.* Furnishing, inclosing or adorning with a border; bounding.

IMBOSK', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*. See *Bush*.]

To conceal, as in bushes; to hide. *Milton.*

IMBÖ'SOM, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* [in and *bosom*.] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.

2. To hold in nearness or intimacy.

—The Father infinite,

By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son. *Milton.*

3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest— *Sidney.*

4. To inclose in the midst; to surround.

Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees— *Thomson.*

5. To inclose in the midst; to cover; as pearls *imbosomed* in the deep.

IMBÖ'SOMED, *pp.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IMBÖ'SOMING, *pp.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IMBOUND', *v. t.* [in and bound.] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [Little used.] *Shak.*

IMBOW, *v. t.* [in and bow.] To arch; to vault; as an *imbowed* roof. *Milton.*

2. To make of a circular form; as *imbowed* windows. *Bacon.*

IMBOWED, *pp.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.

I M B

IMBOW'ER, *v. t.* [in and bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

IMBOW'ERED, *pp.* Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.

IMBOW'ERING, *pp.* Covering with a bower or with trees.

IMBOWING, *pp.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IMBOWMENT, *n.* An arch; a vault. *Bacon.*

IMBOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

IMBRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

IMBREE'D, *v. t.* To generate within.

IM'BRICATE, *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, *imbrico*, from *imbrere*, a tile.]

1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile. *Johnson.*

2. In botany, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a strait surface, and lying one over the other; as leaves in the bud. *Lee. Martyn.*

IMBRICA'TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling. *Derham.*

IMBROWN', *v. t.* [in and brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure.

The unpierc'd shade

Imbrown'd the noon-tide bowers. *Milton.*

2. To darken the color of; to make dirty.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*. *Gay.*

3. To tan; to darken the complexion.

IMBROWN'ED, *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IMBROWN'ING, *pp.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IMBRUE, *v. t.* *imbru'*. [Gr. *ἴμβρυα*, to moisten; *ἴν* and *βρέχω*. Hence it is allied to *embrocate*, and Sp. *embriagar*, to intoxicate. See *Ebriety*, *Brook* and *Rain*.]

1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Shak.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*

2. To pour out liquor. *Obs. Spenser.*

IMBRU'ED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IMBRU'ING, *pp.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IMBRU'TE, *v. t.* [in and brute.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

—And mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

IMBRU'TE, *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute. *Milton.*

IMBRU'TED, *pp.* Degraded to brutism.

IMBRU'TING, *pp.* Reducing to brutishness.

IMBUE, *v. t.* *imbu'*. [L. *imbuo*; in and the root of Eng. *buck*, to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench or steep in water.]

1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to *imbue* cloth. *Boyle.*

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbue; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

IMBU'ED, *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tinctured.

IMBU'ING, *pp.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

I M I

IMITABILITY, *n.* [See *Imitable*, *Imitate*.]
The quality of being imitable. *Norris*.

IMITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. imitabilis*. See *Imitate*.]

1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us follow our Savior in all his *imitable* conduct and traits of character. There are some works of the ancients that are hardly *imitable*. The dignified style of Johnson is scarcely *imitable*.

2. Worthy of imitation.

IMI'TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imiter*; Sp. Port. *imitar*; It. *imitare*; L. *imitor*; allied perhaps to Gr. *opos*, similar, equal.]

1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color or quality. We *imitate* another in dress or manners; we *imitate* a statue, a painting, a sound, an action, when we make or do that which resembles it. We should seek the best models to *imitate*, and in morals and piety, it is our duty to *imitate* the example of our Savior. But as we cannot always make an exact similitude of the original, hence,

2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble; as, to *imitate* the colors of the rainbow, or any of the beauties of nature. Cicero appears to have *imitated* the Greek orators.

3. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield.

Dryden.

4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.

Johnson. *Gay*.

IM'ITATED, *pp.* Followed; copied.

IM'ITATING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IMITA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. imitatio*; *imitor*, to imitate.]

1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. By the *imitation* of bad men or of evil examples, we are apt to contract vicious habits. In the *imitation* of natural forms and colors, we are often unsuccessful. *Imitation* in music, says Rousseau, is a reiteration of the same air, or of one which is similar, in several parts where it is repeated by one after the other, either in unison, or at the distance of a fourth, a fifth, a third, or any interval whatever. *Imitation* in oratory, is an endeavor to resemble a speaker or writer in the qualities which we propose to ourselves as patterns.

Encyc.

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. We say, a thing is a true *imitation* of nature.

3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign, or in which the translator not only varies the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion.

Johnson. *Dryden*.

IM'ITATIVE, *a.* Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after a model, pattern or original. This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace.

Dryden.

I M M

Imitative music, is that which is intended to resemble some natural operation, the passions, and the like. *Busby*.

IM'ITATOR, *n.* One that follows in manners or deportment.

2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IMITA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator. *Marston*.

IMMAC'ULATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; in and *macula*, a spot.]

1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts. Our Savior has set us an example of an *immaculate* life and conversation.

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter; as an *immaculate* fountain.

Shak.

Immaculate conception, the conception of our Savior by the virgin Mary.

IMMAC'ULATELY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IMMAC'ULATENESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IMMA'ILED, *a.* Wearing mail or armor.

Brown.

IMMAL'EABLE, *a.* [in and *malleable*.] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering.

Med. Repos.

IMMAN'ACLE, *v. t.* [in and *manacle*.] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

Milton.

IMMAN'ACLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IMMAN'ACLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IMMA'NE, *a.* [L. *immanis*.] Vast; huge; very great. [Little used.]

IMMA'NELY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly.

Milton.

IM'MANENCY, *n.* Internal dwelling.

Pearson.

IM'MANENT, *a.* [L. in and *manens*, *maneo*, to abide.] Inherent; intrinsic; internal.

South.

IMMAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *immanitas*.] Barbarity; savageness.

Shak.

IMMARCES'SIBLE, *a.* [L. in and *marcesco*, to fade.] Unfading.

Dict.

IMM'ARTIAL, *a.* [in and *martial*.] Not martial; not warlike.

Chapman.

IMM'ASK, *v. t.* [in and *mask*.] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise.

Shak.

IMM'ASKED, *pp.* Covered; masked.

IMM'ASKING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IMMATCH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; peerless.

IMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. *immatériel*; in and *matériel*.]

1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter; as *immaterial* spirits. The mind or soul is *immaterial*.

2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence.

Melmoth. *Aikin*. *Hayley*. *Ruffhead*.

IMMATE'RIALISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IMMATE'RIALIST, *n.* One who professes immateriality.

Swift.

IMMATERIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as the *immateriality* of the soul.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial.

Glanville.

I M M

IMMATE'RIALLY, *adv.* In a manner not depending on matter.

2. In a manner unimportant.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IMMATE'RIATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [Little used.]

Bacon.

IMMATU'RE, *a.* [L. *immaturus*; in and *maturus*.]

1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state; *applied to fruit*.

2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as *immature* plans or counsels.

3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time.

Taylor.

[In this sense, *premature* is generally used.]

IMMATU'RELY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IMMATU'RENESS, } *n.* Unripeness; in-

IMMATU'RITY, } completeness;

the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IMMEAB'ILITY, *n.* [L. in and *meo*, to pass.] Want of power to pass. *Arbutnot*.

The proper sense is, the quality of not being *permeable*, or not affording a passage through the pores. [Little used.]

IMMEAS'URABLE, *a.* *immezh'urable*. [in and *measure*.]

That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as an *immeasurable* distance or space; an *immeasurable* abyss.

Milton. *Addison*.

IMMEAS'URABLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.

Milton.

IMMEAS'URED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHAN'ICAL, *a.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

Cheyne.

IMME'DIACY, *n.* [from *immediate*.] Power of acting without dependence.

Shak.

IMME'DIATE, *a.* [Fr. *immédiat*; It. *immediato*; L. in and *medius*, middle.]

1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. An *immediate* cause is that which is exerted directly in producing its effect, in opposition to a *mediate* cause, or one more remote.

2. Not acting by second causes; as the *immediate* will of God.

Abbott.

3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time. We must have an *immediate* supply of bread.

Immediate are my needs—
Death—inflicted—by an *immediate* stroke.

Milton.

IMME'DIATELY, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to *mediately*.

The transfer, whether accepted *immediately* by himself, or *mediately* by his agent, vests in him the property.

Anon.

2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. *Matt. viii.*

IMME'DIATENESS, *n.* Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMED/ICABLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis*; in and *medicabilis*, from *medico*, to heal.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMMELO/DIOUS, *a.* Not melodious. *Drummond.*

IMMEM/ORABLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis*; in and *memorabilis*. See *Memory*.] Not to be remembered; not worth remembering. *Johnson.*

IMMEMO/RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. in and *memor*, *memoria*.]

Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time *immemorial*, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes *prescription*, or *prescriptive right*. So we speak of *immemorial* use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be *immemorial*, when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMO/RIALLY, *adv.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

IMMENSE, *a.* *immens*'. [Fr. from L. *immensus*; in and *mensus*, *metior*, to measure.]

1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*! *Milton.*

2. Vast in extent; very great; as an *immense* distance.

3. Huge in bulk; very large; as the *immense* body of Jupiter.

IMMENSELY, *adv.* *immens*'ly. Infinitely; without limits or measure.

2. Vastly; very greatly.

IMMENS/ITY, *n.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IMMENSURABIL/ITY, *n.* [from *immensurable*.]

The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, *a.* [L. in and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura*, measure; *mensus*, *metior*.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature—a term of *immensurable* extent. *Ward.*

IMMENSURATE, *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountagu.*

IMMERGE, *v. t.* *immerj*'. [L. *immergo*; in and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge into or under a fluid. [See *Immerse*, which is generally used.]

2. *v. i.* To enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMER/IT, *n.* Want of worth. [Not used.]

IMMER/ITED, *a.* Unmerited. [Not used.]

IMMER/ITOUS, *a.* Undeserving. [Not used.]

IMMERSE, *v. t.* *immers*'. [L. *immersus*, from *immergo*; in and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip.

2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; as, to be *immersed* in a wood. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve;

to engage deeply; as, to *immerse* in business or cares.

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this. *Atterbury.*

IMMERS/ED, *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped in the light of the sun, as a star, or in the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMERS/ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IMMER/SION, *n.* The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered.

2. The state of sinking into a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; as an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. In *astronomy*, the act of entering into the light of the sun, as a star, so as to be enveloped and invisible to the eye; or the state of being so enveloped. Also, the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth, at the commencement of an eclipse; or the state of being enveloped in the shadow. It is opposed to *emersion*.

The time when a star or planet is so near the sun as to be invisible; also, the moment when the moon begins to be darkened, and to enter the shadow of the earth. *Encyc.*

IMMESH', *v. t.* [in and *mesh*.] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web. Observe whether the fly is completely *immeshed*. The spider used his efforts to *immesh* the scorpion. *Goldsmith.*

IMMESH/ED, *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IMMESH/ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

IMMETHOD/ICAL, *a.* [in and *methodical*. See *Method*.]

Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused. *Addison.*

IMMETHOD/ICALLY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IMMETHOD/ICALNESS, *n.* Want of method; confusion.

IM/MIGRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM/MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro*; in and *migro*, to migrate.]

To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [See *Emigrate*.]

IMMIGRA/TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. *Belknap.*

IM/MINENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia*, *immineo*, to hang over.]

Properly, a hanging over, but used by Shakespeare for impending evil or danger. [Little used.]

IM/MINENT, *a.* [L. *imminens*, from *immineo*, to hang over; in and *minor*, to threaten. See *Menace*.]

Literally, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; used of evils; as *imminent* danger; *imminent* judgments, evils or death. *Hooker. Milton.*

IMMIN/GLE, *v. t.* [in and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers. *Thomson.*

IMMIN/GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IMMIN/GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IMMINU/TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio*, *imminuo*; in and *minuo*, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Roy.*

IMMISCIBIL/ITY, *n.* [L. *immisceo*; in and *misceo*, to mix.] Incapacity of being mixed.

IMMIS/CIBLE, *a.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mixed. *Med. Repos.*

IMMIS/SION, *n.* [L. *immisio*, *immitto*; in and *mitto*, to send.]

The act of sending or thrusting in; injection; contrary to *emission*.

IMMIT', *v. t.* [L. *immitto*; in and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject. *Greenhill.*

IMMIT/IGABLE, *a.* [in and *mitigare*.] That cannot be mitigated or appeased. *Harris.*

IMMIX', *v. t.* [in and *mix*.] To mix; to mingle.

IMMIX/ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed. *Wilkins.*

IMMIX/ED, } *a.* Unmixed. *Herbert.*

IMMIXT', }

IMMOBIL/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*; L. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*; in and *mobilis*, from *moveo*, to move.]

Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion. *Arbutnot.*

IMMOD/ERACY, *n.* Excess. *Brown.*

IMMOD/ERATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus*; in and *moderatus*. See *Moderate*.]

Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as *immoderate* demands; *immoderate* passions, cares or grief.

IMMOD/ERATELY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep *immoderately*.

IMMOD/ERATENESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. *Shelford.*

IMMOD/ERATION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation. *Hammond.*

IMMOD/EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste*; L. *immodestus*; in and *modestus*, modest. See the latter.]

1. Literally, not limited to due bounds. Hence, in a general sense, *immoderate*; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant.

2. Appropriately, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. It is *immodest* to treat superiors with the familiarity that is customary among equals.

3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd; as an *immodest* female.

4. Impure; indelicate; as an *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

5. Obscene; as an *immodest* word.

IMMOD/ESTLY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IMMOD/ESTY, *n.* [L. *immodestia*.] Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.

2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM/MOLATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler*; L. *immolo*, to sacrifice; in and *mola*, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

I M M

I M M

I M P

Now *immolate* the tongues and mix the wine.
IM/MOLATED, *pp.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.
 From the same altar on which the small states shall be *immolated*, will rise the smoke of sacrificed liberty, and despotism must be the dreadful successor.
IM/MOLATING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.
IMMOLA'TION, *n.* The act of sacrificing.
 2. A sacrifice offered.
IM/MOLATOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.
IMMO'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [Not English.]
IMMOMENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant.
IMMOR'AL, *a.* [in and moral.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is *immoral* which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.
 2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest; as an *immoral* man. Every man who violates a divine law or a social duty, is *immoral*, but we particularly apply the term to a person who habitually violates the laws.
IMMORAL'ITY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are *immoralities*. All crimes are *immoralities*; but crime expresses more than *immorality*.
IMMOR'ALLY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.
IMMORIG'EROUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger*.] Rude; uncivil.
IMMORIG'EROUSNESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience.
IMMORTAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis*. See *Mortal*.]
 1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; as an *immortal* soul.
 To the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory forever. 1 Tim. i.
 2. Never ending; everlasting; continual.
 I have
Immortal longings in me.
 3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. A corporation is called an *immortal* being.
 4. Destined to live in all the ages of this world; imperishable; as *immortal* fame. So Homer is called the *immortal* bard.
IMMORTAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as the *immortality* of the human soul.
 —Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel. 2 Tim. i.
 2. Exemption from oblivion.
 3. Perpetuity; existence not limited; as the *immortality* of a corporation. J. Marshall.
IMMORTALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.
IMMORTALIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser*; Sp. *immortalizar*.]

1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. The Iliad has *immortalized* the name of Homer.
 Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name.
 2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.
IMMOR'TALIZE, *v. i.* To become immortal. [Not in use.]
IMMOR'TALIZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.
IMMOR'TALIZING, *ppr.* Making immortal or perpetual.
IMMOR'TALLY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.
IMMORTIFICA'TION, *n.* [in and mortification.] Want of subjection of the passions.
IMMÖVABIL'ITY, *n.* Stedfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.
IMMÖV'ABLE, *a.* [in and movable.] That cannot be moved from its place; as an *immovable* foundation.
 2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; as a man who remains *immovable*.
 3. That cannot be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as an *immovable* purpose or resolution.
 4. That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling.
 5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as *immovable* estate.
 6. Not to be shaken or agitated.
IMMÖV'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.
IMMÖV'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. *Immovably* firm to their duty; *immovably* fixed or established.
IMMUND', *a.* [L. *immundus*.] Unclean.
IMMUNDIC'ITY, *n.* Uncleanness.
IMMUNITY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*; L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free, exempt; in and *munus*, charge, office, duty.]
 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. To be exempted from observing the rites or duties of the church, is an *immunity*.
 2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax or imposition; a particular privilege; as the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.
 3. Freedom; as an *immunity* from error.
IMMURE, *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurer*, to wall in; Sv. *innmura*; L. in and *murus*, a wall.]
 1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters. The student *immures* himself voluntarily.
 2. To wall; to surround with walls.
 Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall.
 3. To imprison.
IMMU'RE, *n.* A wall. [Not used.]
IMMU'RED, *pp.* Confined within walls.
IMMUSICAL, *a.* [in and musical.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

IMMUTABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*; L. *immutabilitas*; in and *mutabilis*, mutable, from *nuto*, to change.]
 Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. *Immutability* is an attribute of God.
IMMU'TABLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis*; in and *mutabilis*.]
 Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.
 That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation. Heb. vi.
IMMU'TABLENESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
IMMU'TABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.
IMMU'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus*.] Unchanged.
IMMUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio*.] Change; alteration.
IMP, *n.* [W. *imp*, a shoot or cion; Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, id.]
 1. A son; offspring; progeny.
 The tender *imp* was weaned.
 A lad of life, an *imp* of fame.
 2. A subaltern or puny devil.
IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw*, G. *impfen*, Sw. *ympa*, Dan. *ympen*, to engraft; D. *ent*, a graft; *enten*, to engraft.]
 1. To graft.
 2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding fethers.
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.
 —The false north displays
 Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings.
 This verb is, I believe, used only in poetry.
IMPA'CABLE, *a.* [L. in and *paco*, to appease.]
 Not to be appeased or quieted.
IMPACT', *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, from *impingo*; in and *pango*, to drive.]
 To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.
IMPACT, *n.* Touch; impression.
IMPACT'ED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.
IMPA'INT, *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors.
IMPA'IR, *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer*; Sp. *empeorar*; Port. *empeiorar*, from *peior*, worse, Sp. *peor*, Fr. *pire*, from L. *peior*.]
 1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence. An estate is *impaired* by extravagance or neglect. The profligate *impairs* his estate and his reputation. Imprudence *impairs* a man's usefulness.
 2. To weaken; to enfeeble. The constitution is *impaired* by intemperance, by infirmity and by age. The force of evidence may be *impaired* by the suspicion of interest in the witness.
IMPA'IR, *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out.
IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.] In crystallography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.

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IMPA'IR, { Diminution; decrease;
IMPA'IRMENT, { "injury. [Not used.]

IMPA'ISED, *pp.* Diminished; injured;
weakened.

IMPA'IRER, *n.* He or that which impairs.

IMPA'IRING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessen-
ing; injuring; enfeebling.

IMPAL'ATABLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [Little
used.]

IMPAL'LE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus*, a pole, a
stake.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fix-
ing on an upright sharp stake. [See *Em-
pale*.]

2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.

3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms
pale-wise.

IMPAL'LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale.
[Not in use.]

IMPALM, *v. t.* *imp'am.* [L. *in* and *palma*,
the hand.]

To grasp; to take in the hand.

IMPALPABILITY, *n.* The quality of not
being palpable, or perceptible by the
touch.

IMPAL'PABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and
palpo, to feel. [See *Palpable*.]

Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by
the touch; as an *impalpable* powder,
whose parts are so minute that they can-
not be distinguished by the senses, particu-
larly by feeling.

2. Not coarse or gross.

IMPAL'SY, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* [in and *palsy*.] To
strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

IMPAN'ATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis*, bread.]
Embodied in bread.

IMPAN'ATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread.

IMPAN'ATION, *n.* The supposed substan-
tial presence of the body and blood of
Christ, with the substance of the bread
and wine, after consecration, in the eucha-
rist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; oth-
erwise called *consubstantiation*.

IMPAN'NEL, *v. t.* [in and *pannel*.] To write
or enter the names of a jury in a list or on
a piece of parchment, called a *pannel*; to
form, complete or enroll a list of jurors in
a court of justice.

IMPAN'NELED, *pp.* Having the names
entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury.

IMPAN'NELING, *ppr.* Writing the names
on a pannel; forming, as a jury.

IMPAR'ADISE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare*; in
and *paradise*.]

To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.

IMPAR'ADISED, *pp.* Placed in a condi-
tion resembling that of paradise; made
happy.

IMPAR'ADISING, *ppr.* Making very happy.

IMPAR'ALLELED, *a.* Unparalleled. [Not
used.]

IMPARASYLLAB'IC, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and
syllaba.]

Not consisting of an equal number of syl-
lables. An *imparasyllabic* noun is one which
has not the same number of syllables in all
the cases; as *lapis*, *lapis*; *mens*, *mentis*.

IMPARDONABLE, *a.* Unpardonable.

IMPAR'ITY, *n.* [in and *parity*; L. *par*,
equal.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

3. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.

IMP'ARK, *v. t.* [in and *park*.] To inclose
for a park; to make a park by inclosure;
to sever from a common.

IMP'ARL, *v. t.* [Norm. *emperl*; in and Fr.
parler, to speak.]

To hold mutual discourse; appropriately,
in law, to have licence to settle a lawsuit
amicably; to have delay for mutual ad-
justment.

IMP'ARLANCE, *n.* Properly, leave for mu-
tual discourse; appropriately, in law,
the licence or privilege of a defendant,
granted on motion, to have delay of trial,
to see if he can settle the matter amica-
bly by talking with the plaintiff, and thus
to determine what answer he shall make
to the plaintiff's action. Hence,

2. The continuance of a cause till another
day, or from day to day.

IMPARSONEE, *a.* A *parson* *imparson*, is
a parson presented, instituted and induct-
ed into a rectory, and in full possession.

IMP'ART, *v. t.* [L. *impertior*; in and *partio*,
to divide; from *pars*, a part.]

1. To give, grant or communicate; to be-
stow on another a share or portion of
something; as, to *impart* a portion of pro-
visions to the poor.

2. To grant; to give; to confer; as, to *im-
part* honor or favor.

3. To communicate the knowledge of some-
thing; to make known; to show by words
or tokens.

*Gentle lady,
When first I did impart my love to you—*

IMP'ARTANCE, *n.* Communication of a
share; grant.

IMPARTA'TION, *n.* The act of imparting
or conferring. [Not much used.]

IMP'ARTED, *pp.* Communicated; granted;
conferred.

IMPARTIAL, *a.* [in and *partial*, from *part*,
L. *pars*.]

1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one
party more than another; indifferent; un-
prejudiced; disinterested; as an *impartial*
judge or arbitrator.

2. Not favoring one party more than an-
other; equitable; just; as an *impartial*
judgment or decision; an *impartial* opin-
ion.

IMPARTIALIST, *n.* One who is impar-
tial. [Little used.]

IMPARTIAL'ITY, *n.* *imparshal'ity*. Indif-
ference of opinion or judgment; freedom
from bias in favor of one side or party
more than another; disinterestedness.

Impartiality is indispensable to an upright
judge.

2. Equitableness; justice; as the *impartial-
ity* of a decision.

IMPARTIALLY, *adv.* Without bias of
judgment; without prejudice; without in-
clination to favor one party or side more
than another; equitably; justly.

IMPARTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not
being subject to partition.

2. The quality of being capable of being
communicated.

IMPARTIBLE, *a.* [Sp. *impartible*; in and
partible.]

1. Not partible or subject to partition; as an
impartible estate.

2. [from *impart*.] That may be imparted,
conferred, bestowed or communicated.

IMPARTING, *ppr.* Communicating; grant-
ing; bestowing.

IMPARTMENT, *n.* The act of imparting;
the communication of knowledge; disclo-
sure.

IMPASSABLE, *a.* [in and *passable*. See
Pass.]

That cannot be passed; not admitting a pas-
sage; as an *impassable* road, mountain or
gulf.

IMPASSABLENESS, *n.* The state of be-
ing impassable.

IMPASSABLY, *adv.* In a manner or de-
gree that prevents passing, or the power
of passing.

IMPASSIBILITY, { [from *impassi-*
IMPASSIBLENESS, { *n.* *ble*.]

Exemption from pain or suffering; insus-
ceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPAS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible*; Sp. *im-
pasible*; L. *impassibilis*, from *passus*, *pator*,
to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that
cannot be affected with pain or uneasi-
ness. Whatever is destitute of sensation
is *impassible*.

Though naked and impassible, depart.

IMPAS'SION, *v. t.* [in and *passion*.] To
move or affect strongly with passion.

IMPAS'SIONATE, *v. t.* To affect power-
fully.

IMPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Strongly affected.

2. Without passion or feeling.

IMPAS'SIONED, *a.* Actuated or agitated
by passion.

The tempter all *impassioned*, thus began.

2. Animated; excited; having the feelings
warmed; as an *impassioned* orator.

3. Animated; expressive of passion or ar-
dor; as an *impassioned* discourse.

IMPAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus*, *pator*,
to suffer.]

Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as the
impassive air; *impassive* ice.

IMPAS'SIVELY, *adv.* Without sensibility
to pain or suffering.

IMPAS'SIVENESS, *n.* The state of being
insusceptible of pain.

IMPASSIV'ITY, *n.* The quality of being
insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering.

IMPASTA'TION, *n.* [in and *paste*.] The
mixture of various materials of different
colors and consistences, baked or united
by a cement, and hardened by the air or
by fire.

IMPA'STE, *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter*; in and *pâte*,
paste.]

1. To knead; to make into paste.

2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and
bold.

IMPA'STED, *a.* Concreted, as into *paste*.

I M P

2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IMPATIBLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis*.] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPATIENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia*, from *impatis*; in and *patis*, to suffer.]

Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. Impatience is not *rage*, nor absolute inability to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IMPATIENT, *a.* [L. *impatiens*.] Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are *impatient* of restraint. We are all apt to be *impatient* under wrongs; but it is a christian duty not to be *impatient* in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.

2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise.

Pope.

3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The *impatient* man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not *impatient* for the return of spring.

4. Not to be borne; as *impatient* smart.

Spenser.

This word is followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, or *under*. We are *impatient* of restraint, or of wrongs; *impatient* at the delay of expected good; *impatient* for the return of a friend, or *for* the arrival of the mail; *impatient* under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.

IMPATIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [Unusual.]

IMPATIENTLY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment *impatiently*.

2. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait *impatiently* for the arrival of one's friend.

3. Passionately; ardently. Clarendon.

IMPATRONIZATION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession. Colgrave.

IMPATRONIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser*.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory. Bacon.

IMPAWN, *v. t.* [in and *pawn*.] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security. Shak.

IMPEACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher*; Arm. *ampeich*, *ampechein*; Port. Sp. *empachar*; It. *impacciare*; to hinder, to stop. It signifies also in Portuguese, to surfeit, to overload, to glut. It belongs to the family of *pack*;

L. *pango*, *pactus*; Ar. *ḥakka*, to press or compress. Class Bg. No. 18. 20. 61. The literal sense of *impeach* is to thrust or send against; hence, to hinder, to stop.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land.

Davies.

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. Howell.

[This application of the word is obsolete.]

2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but *appropriately*, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to *impeach* a judge. [See *Impeachment*.]

3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct.

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

IMPEACH, *n.* Hindrance. Obs.

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.

2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. Z. Swift.

IMPEACHED, *pp.* Hindered. Obs.

2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.

The first donee in tail may commit waste, without being *impeached*. Z. Swift.

IMPEACHER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IMPEACHING, *ppr.* Hindering. Obs.

2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* Hindrance; impediment; stop; obstruction. Obs. Spenser. Shak.

2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. In Great Britain, it is the privilege or right of the house of commons to impeach, and the right of the house of lords to try and determine impeachments. In the U. States, it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. In Great Britain, the house of peers, and in the U. States, the senate of the United States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.

3. The act of impeaching.

4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. This declaration is no *impeachment* of his motives or of his judgment.

5. The act of calling to account, as for waste.

6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IMPEARL, *v. t.* *imperl'*. [in and *pearl*.] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

—Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. Milton.

2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. Digby.

IMPECCABILITY, } [See *Impeccable*.]

IMPECCANCY, } *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense. Pope.

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IMPECCABLE, *a.* [Sp. *impeccable*; Fr. *impeccable*; in and Sp. *peccable*, Fr. *peccable*, from L. *pecco*, to err, to sin.]

Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is *impeccable*.

IMPEDE, *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; It. *impedire*; L. *impedio*; supposed to be compounded of *in* and *pedes*, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.]

To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the progress of troops.

IMPEDED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IMPEDIMENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.]

That which hinders progress or motion; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; applicable to every subject, physical or moral. Bad roads are *impediments* in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are *impediments* to improvement. The cares of life are *impediments* to the progress of vital religion.

2. That which prevents distinct articulation; as an *impediment* in speech.

IMPEDIMENT, *v. t.* To impede. [Not in use.] Bp. Reynolds.

IMPEDIMENTAL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing. Mountagu.

IMPEDING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IMPEDITE, *v. t.* To impede. [Not in use.]

IMPEDITIVE, *a.* Causing hindrance. Sanderson.

IMPEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; It. *impellere*; L. *impello*; in and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion or necessity. A ball is *impelled* by the force of powder; a ship is *impelled* by wind; a man may be *impelled* by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety *impel* nations to confederate.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. Pope.

And several men *impel* to several ends. Pope.

IMPELLED, *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IMPELLENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power. Glanville.

IMPELLE, *n.* He or that which impels.

IMPELING, *ppr.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IMPEN, *v. t.* [in and *pen*.] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place. Feltham.

IMPENDING, *v. t.* [L. *impendo*; in and *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud *impends* over the land.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*. Pope.

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

It expresses our deep sense of God's *impending* wrath. Smalridge.

Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. Pope.

IMPENDING, } *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach; a menacing attitude. Hammond.

IMPENDING, } *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach; a menacing attitude. Hammond.

IMPEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as an independent evil. *Hale.*

IMPENDING, *ppr.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IMPENETRABILITY, *n.* [from *impenetrable*.]

1. The quality of being impenetrable.
2. In *philosophy*, that quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. *Good.*
3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression. *Johnson.*

IMPENETRABLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis*; in and *penetrabilis*, from *penetro*, to penetrate.]

1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as an impenetrable shield.
2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. The hardened sinner remains impenetrable to the admonitions of the gospel.
3. Not to be entered by the sight; as impenetrable darkness. Hence,
4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect; as impenetrable obscurity or abstruseness.

IMPENETRABLENESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IMPENETRABLY, *adv.* With solidity that admits not of being penetrated.

2. With hardness that admits not of impression; as impenetrably dull. *Pope.*

IMPENITENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impenitence*; Sp. *impenitencia*; It. *impenitenza*; L. in and *penitens*, from *peniteo*, to repent, *pœna*, pain.]

Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final *impenitence* dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment.

He will advance from one degree of *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

IMPENITENT, *a.* [Fr.; in and *penitent*, supra.]

Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

They died *impenitent*. *Milton.*

IMPENITENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IMPENITENTLY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IMPENNOUS, *a.* [in and *pennous*.] Wanting wings.

IMPEOPLE, *v. t.* To form into a community. [See *People*.] *Beaum.*

IMPERATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus*, *impero*, to command.]

Done by impulse or direction of the mind. [Not used.] *South. Hale.*

IMPERATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imperatif*; L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. See *Empire*.]

1. Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from *advisory*, or *discretionary*. The orders are *imperative*.
2. In *grammar*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice or exhortation; as, go, write, attend.

IMPERATIVELY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

IMPERATORIAL, *a.* Commanding. [Not in use.] *Norris.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *perceptible*.]

1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. We say a thing is *imperceptible* to the touch, to the eye or sight, to the ear, to the taste or smell. Hence,

2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress; as, the growth of a plant or animal is *imperceptible*; it is too slow to be perceived by the eye.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *n.* That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [Little used.] *Tatler.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPERCIP'IENT, *a.* Not perceiving or having power to perceive. *Barter.*

IMPER'DIBLE, *a.* Not destructible. [Not a legitimate word.]

IMPER'FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus*; in and *perfectus*, finished, perfect; *perficio*, to perfect; *per* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Not finished; not complete. The work or design is *imperfect*.
2. Defective; not entire, sound or whole; wanting a part; impaired. The writings of Livy are *imperfect*.
3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err; as, men are *imperfect*; our minds and understandings are *imperfect*.
4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right. Our services and obedience are *imperfect*.
5. In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.
6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessory sounds; as an *imperfect* chord. An *imperfect* interval is one which does not contain its complement of simple sounds. *Busby.*

IMPERFECTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imperfectio*, supra.]

Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing; equally applicable to physical or moral subjects. When fruit fails to come to maturity, and after it begins to decay, we denominate the defect, an *imperfection*. Laws sometimes fail of the intended effect, either from their *imperfection*, or from the *imperfection* of the administration. Men are all chargeable with *imperfections*, both in character and in conduct.

IMPERFECTLY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure.

IMPERFECTNESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IMPERFORABLE, *a.* [infra.] That cannot be perforated or bored through.

IMPERFORATE, *a.* [L. in and *perforatus*, *perforo*.]

Not perforated or pierced; having no opening. *Sharpe.*

IMPERFORATED, *a.* Not perforated. *Brown.*

2. Having no pores. *Sir J. Banks.*

IMPERISHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERMANENCE, *n.* Want of permanence or continued duration.

W. Mountague.

IMPERMANENT, *a.* [in and permanent.] Not permanent; not enduring.

Gregory.

IMPERMEABILITY, *n.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.

Cavallo. Asiat. Res.

IMPERMEABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to pass.]

Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid; as *impermeable* leather.

IMPERSONAL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel*; L. *impersonalis*; in and *personalis*, from *persona*. See *Person*.]

In grammar, an impersonal verb is one which is not employed with the first and second persons, *I* and *thou* or *you*, *we* and *ye*, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains*; *it becomes us to be modest*; *L. tædet*; *libet*; *pugnatur*.

IMPERSONALITY, *n.* Indistinction of personality.

Drapier.

IMPERSONALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATE, *v. t.* To personify.

Warton.

IMPERSONATED, *a.* Made persons of.

Warton.

IMPERSPICUITY, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IMPERSPICUOUS, *a.* [in and *perspicuous*.] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure.

Bailey.

IMPERSUASIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis*. See *Persuade*.]

Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

Decay of Picty.

IMPERTINENCE, *n.* [Fr. *impertinence*.]

IMPERTINENCY, *n.* [from L. *impertinens*; in and *pertinens*, *perlineo*, to pertain; *per* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight.

Bacon.

2. The state of not being pertinent.

3. Folly; rambling thought. [Little used.]

Shak.

4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. [This is the most usual sense.]

We should avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants.

Swift.

5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

There are many subtle impertinencies learnt in schools—

Watts.

IMPERTINENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens*, *supra*.]

1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; as an *impertinent* remark.

Hooker. Tillotson.

2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person; as an *impertinent* coxcomb.

3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.

Popc.

Vol. I.

IMPERTINENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

L'Estrange.

IMPERTINENTLY, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand.

2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.

Addison.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through.

Hale.

IMPERTRANSIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *pertranseo*; *per* and *transeo*, to pass over or through; *trans* and *eo*, to go.] Not to be passed through. [Little used.]

IMPETURABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perturbo*, to disturb; *per* and *turbo*.]

That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.

Encyc.

IMPETURATION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.

W. Mountague.

IMPETURBED, *a.* Undisturbed. [Not in use.]

Bailey.

IMPERVIOUS, *a.* [L. *impervius*; in and *pervius*, passable; *per* and *via*, way.]

1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; as an *impervious* gulf; an *impervious* forest.

2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; as an *impervious* shield.

3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids. Glass is *pervious* to light, but *impervious* to water. Paper is *impervious* to light. In the latter sense only, *impervious* is synonymous with *impermeable*.

IMPERVIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IMPETIGINOUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo*, a ring-worm.]

Resembling the ring-worm or tetter; covered with scales or scabs; scurfy.

IMPETRABLE, *a.* [See *Impetrate*.] That may be obtained by petition.

IMPETRATE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro*.] To obtain by request or entreaty.

Usher.

IMPETRATION, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.

Herbert.

2. In law, the preobtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.

Encyc.

IMPETRATIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.

Bp. Hall.

IMPETRATORY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.

Taylor.

IMPETUOSITY, *n.* [See *Impetuous*.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.

IMPETUOUS, *a.* [Fr. *impetueux*; L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, *impeto*; in and *peto*, to urge, to rush. See *Bid*.]

1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.

2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as a man of *impetuous* temper.

IMPETUOUSLY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

Addison.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *n.* A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence.

2. Vehemence of temper; violence.

IMPETUS, *n.* [L. *supra*.] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.

IMPICTURED, *a.* Painted; impressed.

Spenser.

IMPIER. [See *Umpire*.]

IMPIERCEABLE, *a.* *impers/able*. [in and *pierce*.] Not to be pierced or penetrated.

Spenser.

IMPIETY, *n.* [Fr. *impiété*; L. *impietas*; in and *pietas*, *pious*.]

1. Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of *impiety*.

2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, constitutes an *impiety* of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands or neglect of duty implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore *impiety*. *Impiety*, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are *impieties*.

IMPIGNORATE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn.

[Not in use.]

IMPIGNORATION, *n.* The act of pawning. [Not in use.]

IMPINGE, *v. i.* *impinj'*. [L. *impingo*; in and *pango*, to strike. See *Pack*.]

To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

Newton.

IMPINGING, *ppr.* Striking against.

IMPINGUATE, *v. t.* [L. in and *pinguis*, fat.] To fatten; to make fat. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

IMPIOUS, *a.* [L. *impius*; in and *pious*, pious.]

1. Irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. The scoffer at God and his authority is *impious*. The profane swearer is *impious*.

When vice prevails and *impious* men bear sway,

The post of honor is a private station.

Addison.

2. Irreverent towards God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt; as an *impious* deed; *impious* language; *impious* writings.

IMPIOUSLY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IMPIOUSNESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMPLACABILITY, *n.* [from *implacabile*.] The quality of not being appeasable; inexorable-

ness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

I M P

IMPLA'CABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. implacabilis*; in and *placabilis*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Not to be appeased; that can not be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as an *implacable* prince.

2. Not to be appeased or subdued; as *implacable* anger; *implacable* enmity, malice or revenge.

IMPLA'CABLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person *implacably*.

IMPLANT, *v. t.* [in and *plant*, *L. planto*.] To set, plant or infix for the purpose of growth; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to *implant* grace in the heart. [It is now seldom or never used in its literal sense for setting plants or seeds in the earth.]

IMPLANTA'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments. *Brown.*

IMPLANT'ED, *pp.* Set; infixing in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IMPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IMPLAUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *implausible*.] The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IMPLAUS'IBLE, *a. s as z.* [in and *plausible*.] Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed; as an *implausible* harangue. *Swift.*

IMPLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

IMPLE'ACH, *v. t.* [in and *pleach*.] To interweave. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

IMPLE'AD, *v. t.* [in and *plead*.] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

Let them *implead* one another. *Acts xix.*

IMPLE'ADED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

IMPLE'ADER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IMPLE'ADING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

IMPLE'ASING, *a.* Unpleasing. [Not in use.]

IMPLE'DGE, *v. t.* To pawn. [Not used.]

IMPLE'MENT, *n.* [Low *L. implementum*, from *impleo*, to fill; in and *pleo*.] Whatever may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor; the vessels used in a kitchen, &c.; as the *implements* of trade or of husbandry. [It is a word of very extensive signification.]

IMPLE'TION, *n.* [*L. impleo*, to fill; in and *pleo*.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

The *impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers. The *impletion* of simple flowers, is by the increase either of the petals, or of the nectary. *Lec.*

IMPLEX, *a.* [*L. implexus*. See *Implicate*.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is *simple* or *implex*; it is called *simple*, when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

I M P

IMPLEX'ION, *n.* [See *Implicate*.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [Little used.] *Dict.*

IMPLICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *implicuer*; *lt. implicare*; *L. implico, implicatus*; in and *plico*, to fold, *Gr. πλέω, W. plygu*.]

1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. [Seldom used in its literal sense.] *Boyle.*

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.

IMPLICATED, *pp.* Infolded; involved.

2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part. Twenty persons are *implicated* in the plot.

IMPLICATING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IMPLICATION, *n.* [*L. implicatio*, *supra*.]

1. The act of infolding or involving.

2. Involvement; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

3. An *implying*, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

The doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLICATIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY, *adv.* By implication. *Buck.*

IMPLIC'IT, *a.* [*L. implicitus*, from *implico*, *supra*.]

1. Infolded; entangled; complicated.

In his woolly fleece

I cling *implicit*. [Little used.] *Pope.*

2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; as an *implicit* contract or agreement.

3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself. Thus we give *implicit* credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity. We receive with *implicit* faith whatever God has clearly revealed.

IMPLIC'ITLY, *adv.* By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name.

He that denies the providence of God, *implicitly* denies his existence. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting, or without examining evidence. We are disposed to believe *implicitly* what a man of veracity testifies.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

IMPLIC'ITNESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IMPLI'ED, *pp.* [See *Impty*.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as an *implied* promise.

IMPLI'EDLY, *adv.* By implication.

IMPLORA'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

I M P

IMPLO'RE, *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer*; *Sp. implorar*; *It. implorare*; *L. imploro*; in and *ploro*, to cry out.]

1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; as, to *implore* the forgiveness of sins; to *implore* mercy. *Implo*ring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask earnestly; to beg.

IMPLO'RE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.

IMPLO'RE, *n.* Earnest supplication. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

IMPLO'RED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated; besought.

IMPLO'ER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IMPLO'RING, *ppr.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IMPLU'MED, } Having no plumes or

IMPLU'MOUS, } *a.* fethers. *Johnson.*

IMPLUNGE, *v. t.* [*implung'*.] To plunge; to immerse. *Fuller.*

IMPLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *implicuer*; *Sp. implicar*; *It. implicare*; *L. implico*; in and *plico*, to fold. See *Implicate*.]

1. Literally, to infold or involve; to wrap up. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Shellock.*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring *implies* an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. Contracts are express or *implied*; express contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; *implied* contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law, or the justice and reason of the transaction. *Blackstone.*

IMPLY'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

IMPOCK'ET, *v. t.* To pocket. [Not used.]

IMPOIS'ON, *v. t. s as z.* [Fr. *empoisonner*. See *Poison*.]

1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison.

2. To embitter; to impair; as, grief *impoisons* the pleasures of life. *Shak.*

3. To kill with poison. [Rare.] *Shak.*

IMPOIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; embittered.

IMPOIS'ONING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; embittering.

IMPOIS'ONMENT, *n.* The act of poisoning. *Pope.*

IM'POLARLY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [Not used.] *Brown.*

IMPOL'ICY, *n.* [in and *policy*.] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; a word applied to private as well as public affairs. *Washington.*

IMPOLI'TE, *a.* [in and *polite*.] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude in manners.

IMPOLI'TELY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IMPOLITENESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners. *Chesterfield.*

IMPOL'ITIC, *a.* Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the

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- public interest; as an *impolitic* prince or minister.
- Unwise; adapted to injure the public interest; as an *impolitic* law, measure or scheme.
 - Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent.
 - Not suited to promote private interest.
- IMPOLITICAL**, *for impolitic*, is obsolete.
- IMPOLITICALLY**, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.
- IMPONDERABILITY**, *n.* Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.
- IMPONDERABLE**, *a.* [in and ponderable, *ponderous*.] Not having sensible weight. *Brown.*
- IMPOOR**, *v. t.* [in and poor.] To impoverish. [Not in use.] *Brown.*
- IMPOROSITY**, *n.* [in and porosity.] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores. *Bacon.*
- IMPOROUS**, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid. *Brown. Ray.*
- IMPORT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; L. *importo*; in and *porto*, to bear. See *Bear*.]
- To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction or state; opposed to *export*. We *import* teas and silks from China, wines from Spain and France, and dry goods from Great Britain. Great Britain *imports* cotton from America and India. We may say also that Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine *import* flour from the middle states.
 - To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. We are to understand by a term, what it clearly *imports*.
 - To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.
Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*
- IMPORT**, *n.* That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. *Import* differs from *implication* in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference or deduction than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the *import* of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the *import* of words and phrases.
- That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. Our *imports* exceed our exports; the balance must be paid in specie; hence the scarcity of coin.
 - Importance; weight; consequence. [Formerly accented on the second syllable.] *Shak. Dryden.*

- IMPORTABLE**, *a.* That may be imported.
2. Insupportable; not to be endured. *Obs. Spenser.*
- IMPORTANCE**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia*; It. *importanza*; from *import*.]
- Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest or result. The education of youth is of great *importance* to a free government. A religious education is of infinite *importance* to every human being.
 - Weight or consequence in the scale of being.
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*
 - Weight or consequence in self-estimation. He believes himself a man of *importance*.
 - Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity. [In these senses, obsolete.] *Shak.*
- IMPORTANT**, *a.* [Fr.] Literally, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure or result by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is *important* to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so *important* as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is *important* to her navy, and her navy is *important* to her independence. Men often forget the *important* end for which they were created.
- Bearing on; forcible; driving.
He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser. Shak.*
 - Importunate. [Not used.]
- IMPORTANTLY**, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond.*
- IMPORTATION**, *n.* [Fr.; from *import*.]
- The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to *exportation*. Nations forbid the *importation* of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance at home.
 - The wares or commodities imported. The *importations*, this season, exceed those of the last.
 - Conveyance.
- IMPORTED**, *pp.* Brought from another country or state.
- IMPORTER**, *n.* He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.
- IMPORTING**, *ppr.* Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state.
- Bearing, as a signification; meaning.
 - Having weight or consequence.
- IMPORTLESS**, *a.* Of no weight or consequence. [Not used.] *Shak.*
- IMPORTUNACY**, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.
- IMPORTUNATE**, *a.* [L. *importunus*. See *Importune*.]
- Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; as an *importunate* suitor or petitioner.
 - Pressing; urgent; as an *importunate* demand.
 - Inciting urgently for gratification; as *importunate* passions and appetites.

- IMPORTUNATELY**, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.
- IMPORTUNATENESS**, *n.* Urgent and pressing solicitation. *Digby.*
- IMPORTUNATOR**, *n.* One that importunes. [Not in use.] *Sandys.*
- IMPORTUNE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner*; Sp. *importunar*; It. *importunare*; from L. *importunus*; in and *porto*, to bear on.]
- To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.
Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*
- IMPORTUNE**, *a.* [L. *importunus*. Formerly accented on the second syllable.]
- Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable. *Spenser. Bacon.*
 - Unseasonable. *Milton.*
- [This word is obsolete; being superseded by *importunate*, unless perhaps in poetry.]
- IMPORTUNELY**, *adv.* With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. *Obs. Spenser.*
- Unseasonably; improperly. *Obs. Sanderson.*
- IMPORTUNITY**, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; L. *importunitas*.]
- Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity. Men are sometimes overcome by the *importunity* of their wives or children.
- IMPORTUOUS**, *a.* [L. *importuosus*; in and *portus*.] Without a port, haven or harbor.
- IMPOSABLE**, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on. *Hammond.*
- IMPOSE**, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *imposer*; L. *impositum*, from *impono*; in and *pono*, to put. *Pono*, as written, belongs to Class *Bn*; and *posui*, *positum*, to Class *Bs* or *Bd*. The latter coincide with Eng. *put*.]
- To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty or penalty. The legislature *imposes* taxes for the support of government; toll is *imposed* on passengers to maintain roads, and penalties are *imposed* on those who violate the laws. God *imposes* no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.
On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues— *Pope.*
 - To place over by authority or by force. The Romans often *imposed* rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.
 - To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty.
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws. *Waller.*
Impose but your commands— *Dryden.*
 - To fix on; to impute. [Little used.] *Brown.*
 - To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation.
 - To obtrude fallaciously.
Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*
 - Among *printers*, to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.
To *impose on*, to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense; vulgarly, to *put*

upon. We are liable to be *imposed on* by others, and sometimes we *impose on* ourselves.

IMPOSE, *n. s* as *z*. Command; injunction. [Not used.] *Shak.*

IMPOSED, *pp*. Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined.

Imposed on, deceived.

IMPOSER, *n*. One who lays on; one who enjoins.

—The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSING, *ppr*. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.

2. *a*. Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; as an *imposing* air or manner.

—Large and *imposing* edifices, embosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bishop Hobart.*

IMPOSING-STONE, *n*. Among printers, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSITION, *n. s* as *z*. [Fr. from *L. impositio*. See *Impose*.]

1. In a general sense, the act of laying on.

2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, when the bishop in the episcopal church, and the ministers in congregational churches, place their hands on the head of the person whom they are ordaining, while one prays for a blessing on his labors. The same ceremony is used in other cases.

2. The act of setting on or affixing to; as the *imposition* of names. *Boyle.*

3. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty or excise laid by authority. Tyrants oppress their subjects with grievous *impositions*.

4. Injunction, as of a law or duty. *Milton.*

5. Constraint; oppression; burden.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

6. Deception; imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollet.*

7. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment. *Watson.*

IMPOSSIBILITY, *n*. [from *impossible*.]

1. That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time, is an *impossibility*.

2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an *impossibility*, as the means are inadequate to the end. [See *Impossible*.]

IMPOSSIBLE, *a*. [Fr. from *L. impossibilis*; in and *possibilis*, from *possum*, to be able.]

1. That cannot be. It is *impossible* that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be, and not be at the same time.

2. Impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Matt. xix.*

Without faith it is *impossible* to please God. *Heb. xi.*

There are two kinds of impossibilities; *physical* and *moral*. That is a *physical impos-*

sibility, which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be *morally impossible*, when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances which give it the appearance of being impossible. [See *Possible*, *Practicable* and *Impracticable*.] *Encyc.*

IMPOST, *n*. [Sp. It. *imposta*; Fr. *impôt*, for *impost*; L. *impositum*, *impono*.]

1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. *Imposts* are also called *customs*.

2. In *architecture*, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar, or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch. *Ainsworth. Ash.*

IMPOSTHUMATE, *v. i*. *impos'tumate*. [See *Imposthume*.]

To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

IMPOSTHUMATE, *v. t*. To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATED, *pp*. Affected with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *n*. The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume. *Core. Bacon.*

IMPOSTHUME, *n*. *impos'tume*. [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, L. *apostema*, Gr. *αποστημα*, from *απειναι*, to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; *απο* and *ειναι*, to stand.]

An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. *Encyc.*

[This word and its derivatives, being mere corruptions, might well be suffered to pass into oblivion.]

IMPOSTHUME, *v. i*. The same as *imposthume*.

IMPOSTOR, *n*. [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp. Port. *impostor*; It. *impostore*; from Low L. *impostor*, from *impono*. See *Impose*.]

One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. It seems to be yet unsettled, whether Perkin Warbeck was an *impostor*. A religious impostor may be one who assumes the character of a preacher, without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments. *Encyc.*

IMPOSTURAGE, *n*. Imposition. [Not in use.] *Bp. Taylor.*

IMPOSTURE, *n*. [Fr. from *L. impostura*. See *Impose*.]

Deception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

—Form new legends,

And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Irene.*

IMPOSTURED, *a*. Having the nature of imposture. *Beaum.*

IMPOSTUROUS, *a*. Deceitful. [Not used.] *Beaum.*

IMPOTENCE, { *n*. [L. *impotentia*; in and *potens*, from *possum*, the root of It. *potere*, Sp. *poder*. See *Power*.]

1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing.

Some were poor by the *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children; old decrepit persons, idiots and cripples. *Hayward.*

The *impotence* of exerting animal motion attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities.

3. Inability to beget.

4. Ungovernable passion; a Latin signification. [Little used.] *Milton.*

IMPOTENT, *a*. [Fr. from *L. impotens*.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident to perform any act.

I know thou wast not slow to hear, Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males.

3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as *impotent* of tongue. *Dryden.*

IMPOTENT, *n*. One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. *Shak.*

IMPOTENTLY, *adv*. Weakly; without power over the passions.

IMPOUND, *v. t*. [in and *pound*. See *Pound*.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to *impound* unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.

2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUNDED, *pp*. Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, *n*. One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUNDING, *ppr*. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISH, *v. t*. [Fr. *appauvrir*, *appauvrissant*, from *pauvre*, poor; It. *impoverire*. See *Poor*.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to *impoverish* individuals and families.

2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility; as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping.

IMPOVERISHED, *pp*. Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, *n*. One who makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

IMPOVERISHING, *ppr*. Making poor; exhausting.

IMPOVERISHMENT, *n*. Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IMPOWER. [See *Empower*.]

IMPRACTICABILITY, { *n*. [See *Im-*

IMPRACTICABLENESS, { *n*. *practicable*.]

1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility.

2. Untractableness; stubbornness. *Burns.*

IMPRAC'TICABLE, *a*. [in and *practicable*; Fr. *impraticable*. See *Practice*.]

1. That cannot be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by human means, or by the means proposed. It is

IMP

impracticable for a man to lift a tun by his unassisted strength; but not *impracticable* for a man aided by a mechanical power.

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; as a fierce, *impracticable* nature. *Rowe*.

3. That cannot be passed or traveled; as an *impracticable* road; a colloquial sense.

IMPRAC'TICABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

—Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson*.

IMPRECATE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor*; in and *precor*, to pray. See *Pray*.]

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IMPRECATED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil.

IMPRECATING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IMPRECATION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio*.] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

IMPRECATORY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IMPRECISION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [in and *precision*.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Taylor*.

IMPREGN, *v. t.* *impre'ne*. [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; L. in and *pregnans*. See *Pregnant*.]

To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. See *Impregnate*.]

Milton. Thomson.

IMPREGNABLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable*.]

1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack; as an *impregnable* fortress.

2. Not to be moved, impressed or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*. *South*.

IMPREGNABLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as a place *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys*.

IMPREGNATE, *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner*; Sp. *impregnar*. See *Pregnant*.]

1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal.

2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific.

3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues or one thing to another, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.

IMPREGNATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IMPREGNATED, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IMPREGNATING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IMPREGNATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; applied to animals or plants.

2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another.

3. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham*.

4. Saturation. *Ainsworth*.

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IMPREJUDICATE, *a.* [L. in, *præ*, and *judico*.]

Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessioned; impartial. [Not used.] *Brown*.

IMPREPARATION, *n.* [in and *preparation*.]

Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [Little used.] *Hooker*.

IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité*, from *imprescriptible*.]

The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user. *Vattel, Trans.*

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *imprescriptible*, from L. *præscribo*; *præ* and *scribo*, to write.]

That cannot be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

Rights of mere ability which a man may use or not at pleasure, without any person's having a right to prescribe to me on that subject, are *imprescriptible*. *Vattel, Trans.*

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability, are *imprescriptible*. *Vattel*.

IMPRESS, *v. t.* [L. *impressum*, from *imprim*; in and *premo*, to press.]

1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure; as, to *impress* coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to *impress* a figure on wax or clay.

2. To print, as books.

3. To mark; to indent.

4. To fix deep; as, to *impress* truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.

5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use *press* or *impress* indifferently.

6. To seize; to take for public service; as, to *impress* provisions. *Marshall*.

IMPRESS, *n.* A mark or indentation, made by pressure.

2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character.

God leaves us this general *impress* or character on the works of creation, that they were very good. *South*.

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazoned shields, *Impresses* quaint— *Milton*.

5. The act of compelling to enter into public service. [See *Press*.] *Shak*.

IMPRESSED, *pp.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being *impressible*.

IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily *impressible*.

2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IMPRESSING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

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IMPRESION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio*.] The act of impressing, as one body on another; as a figure made by *impression*.

2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; as, a seal makes an *impression* on wax.

3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. Thus we say, the truths of the gospel make an *impression* on the mind; they make no *impression*, or a deep and lasting *impression*. The heart is *impressed* with love or gratitude. We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery.

4. Image in the mind; idea.

5. Sensible effect. The artillery made no *impression* on the fort. The attack made no *impression* on the enemy.

6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as a copy of the last *impression*. The whole *impression* of the work was sold in a month.

7. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an *impression* that the fact was stated to me, but I cannot clearly recollect it.

IMPRESSIVE, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible. *Spenser*.

IMPRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IMPRESSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being *impressive*.

IMPRESSMENT, *n.* The act of impressing men into public service; as the *impressment* of seamen.

2. The act of compelling into any service; as the *impressment* of nurses to attend the sick.

3. The act of seizing for public use; as the *impressment* of provisions for the army. *Marshall*.

IMPRESSURE, *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression. *Shak*.

IMPREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare*.] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Burke*.

IMPREST, *v. t.* To advance on loan.

IMPREVALENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing. *Hall*.

IMPRIMA'TUR, *n.* [L. let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

IMPRIMERY, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie*.] A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [Not in use.]

IMPRIMIS, *adv.* [L. *imprimis*, for in *primis*.] In the first place; first in order.

IMPRINT, *v. t.* [It. *imprimere*; Sp. *imprimir*; Fr. *imprimer*; L. *imprimo*; in and *premo*, to press. See *Print*.]

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; as a character or device *imprinted* on wax or cloth.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress. Let your father's admonitions and instructions be *imprinted* on your mind.

IMPRINTED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

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IMPRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.
IMPRISON, *v. t.* *impriz'n.* [Fr. *emprisonner*; in and *prison*.]

1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.
2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place; as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell.

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless.

Spenser.

Dryden.

IMPRISONED, *pp.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large.

IMPRISONING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IMPRISONMENT, *n.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody.

2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. Appropriately, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison, or in the custody of a sheriff, &c.

False imprisonment is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority. The arrest or detention of the person by an officer without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is *false imprisonment*.

Blackstone.

IMPROBABILITY, *n.* [See *Improbable*.]

The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IMPROBABLE, *a.* [Sp. Fr. from L. *improbabilis*; in and *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove.]

Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always *improbable* that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is *improbable* that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IMPROBABLY, *adv.* In a manner not likely to be true.

2. In a manner not to be approved.

IMPROBATE, *v. t.* [L. *improbo*.] To disallow; not to approve. [Not used.]

IMPROBATION, *n.* The act of disapproving. [Not in use.]

IMPROBITY, *n.* [L. *improbitas*; in and *probitas*, from *probo*, to approve.]

That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of known *improbability* is always suspected, and usually despised.

IMPRODU'CED, *a.* Not produced. [Not in use.]

IMPROFICIENCY, *n.* Want of proficiency.

IMPROFITABLE, *a.* Unprofitable. [Not in use.]

IMPROMPTU, *adv.* [L. in *promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, ready, quick.]

Off hand; without previous study; as a verse uttered or written *impromptu*.

IMPROMPTU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

I M P

IMPROPER, *a.* [L. *improprius*; in and *proprius*, proper.]

1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as an *improper* medicine for a particular disease; an *improper* regulation.

2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time or place; as *improper* conduct in church; *improper* behavior before superiors; an *improper* speech.

3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as an *improper* word or phrase.

4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an *improper* man for the office.

IMPROPERLY, *adv.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.

2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write *improperly*.

IMPROPTIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious.

[The latter is the word in use.]

IMPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Not proportionable. [Little used.]

IMPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportionate; not adjusted. [Little used.]

IMPROPRIATE, *v. t.* [L. in and *proprius*, proper.]

1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to *impropriate* thanks to one's self. [Not used.]

2. To annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.

IMPROPRIATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATED, *pp.* Appropriated to one's self. [See *Appropriated*.]

2. Put in possession of a layman.

IMPROPRIATING, *ppr.* Appropriating to one's self.

2. Annexing to a lay proprietor.

IMPROPRIATION, *n.* The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.

2. The benefice *impropriated*.

IMPROPRIATOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

IMPROPRIETY, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *improprius*. See *Improper*.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place or circumstances; as *impropriety* of behavior or manners. Levity of conduct is an *impropriety* in a religious assembly and at a funeral. Rudeness or forwardness in young persons before their superiors, is *impropriety*. Indecency and indecorum are *improprieties*.

2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded.

IMPROSPERITY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success.

IMPROSPEROUS, *a.* [in and *prosperous*.]

Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage.

I M P

[*Unprosperous* is the word most generally used in this sense.]

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* Ill success; want of prosperity.

IMPROVABILITY, *n.* [See *Improbable*.]

The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IMPROVABLE, *a.* [See *Improve*.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities.

We have stock enough, and that too of an *improvable* nature, that is capable of infinite advancement.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands.

2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better.

3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

A scarcity of *improvable* lands began to be felt in these colonies.

IMPROVABLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IMPROVE, *v. t.* *improov'.* [Norm. *prover*, to improve; *improvement*, improving. The French and Italians use the same compound in a different sense. It is from the Latin *in* and *probo*, to prove, or the adjective *probus*.]

1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. We *improve* a bad, but *improve* a good thing.

A good education *improves* the mind and the manners. A judicious rotation of crops tends to *improve* land.

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of *improving* money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover.

Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and *improving* life.

True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion.

This success was not *improved*.

Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should *improve* their privileges.

They were aware of the advantages of their position, and *improved* them with equal skill and diligence.

Those moments were diligently *improved*.

The candidate *improved* his advantages.

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved*.

Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be *improved* in behalf of others.

The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity.

My lords, no time should be lost, which may promise to *improve* this disposition in America.

Lord Chatham.

If we neglect to *improve* our knowledge to the ends for which it was given—

Locke.

It is the fault of persons not *improving* that light.

S. Clarke.

The shorter the time—the more eager were they to *improve* it.

Lardner.

A young minister wishing to *improve* the occasion—

C. Simeon.

3. To apply to practical purposes; as, to *improve* a discourse, or the doctrines stated and proved in a sermon.

Owen.

4. To advance or increase by use; in a bad sense.

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. [Ill.]

Porteus.

5. To use; to employ; as, to *improve* a witness or a deposition.

Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships be *improved* as openings for useful instruction.

T. Scott.

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The house or the farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant.

This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the U. States. It however deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

IMPROVE, v. i. *improov'*. To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children *improve* in knowledge and virtue. A farm *improves* under judicious management. The artisan *improves* by experience. It is the duty, as it is the desire of a good man, to *improve* in grace and piety.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence.

Atterbury.

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign.

Milner.

[I regret to see this word thus used, or rather perverted.]

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise. The price of cotton *improves*, or is *improved*. [A mercantile and modern use of the word.]

To *improve on*, to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; as, to *improve on* the mode of tillage usually practiced.

IMPROVED, *pp.* Made better, wiser or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge or manners.

2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities.

3. Used to profit or good purpose; as opportunities of learning *improved*.

4. Used; occupied; as *improved* land.

IMPROVEMENT, n. *improov'ment*. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence; as the *improvement* of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; *improvement* in classical learning, science or mechanical skill; *improvement* in music; *improvement* in holiness.

2. Melioration; a making or growing better, or more valuable; as the *improvement* of barren or exhausted land; the *improvement* of the roads; the *improvement* of the breed of horses or cattle.

3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better; sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet.

Addison.

4. Advance or progress from any state to a better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays.

Addison.

5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*.

South.

6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; as the *improvement* of natural advantages or spiritual privileges.

A good *improvement* of his reason.

S. Clarke.

7. Practical application; as the *improvement* of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine.

Tillotson.

Hence,

8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement*.

9. Use; occupancy.

10. *Improvements*, plu., valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm.

Kent.

IMPROVER, n. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as an *improver* of horses or cattle.

2. That which improves, enriches or meliorates; as, chalk is an *improver* of lands.

Mortimer.

IMPROVIDED, a. [L. *improvisus*; in and *providere*, to foresee or provide.]

Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

Obs. Spenser.

IMPROVIDENCE, n. [L. *in* and *providens*, *providentia*, from *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage. Half the inconveniences and losses which men suffer are the effects of *improvidence*.

IMPROVIDENT, a. [L. *in* and *providens*; *pro* and *video*, supra.]

Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigences. Seamen are proverbially *improvident*. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as *improvident of* harm.

IMPROVIDENTLY, adv. Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IMPROVING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IMPROVISION, n. s as z. [in and *provisio*.]

Want of forecast; improvidence. [Little used.]

Brown.

IMPRUDENCE, n. [Fr. from L. *imprudens*; in and *prudens*, prudence.]

Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to the consequences of words to be uttered or actions to be performed, or their

probable effects on the interest, safety, reputation or happiness of one's self or others; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to enumerate the evils which his *imprudence* has brought on himself, his family, or his neighbors.

IMPRUDENT, a. [Fr. from L. *imprudens*; in and *prudens*, prudent.]

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscrete; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The *imprudent* man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.

IMPRUDENTLY, adv. Without the exercise of prudence; indiscretely.

IMPUDENCE, n. [Fr. from L. *impudens*; in and *prudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny.

Locke.

IMPUDENT, a. [Fr. from L. *impudens*.] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold with contempt of others; saucy.

When we behold an angel, not to fear

Is to be *impudent*.

Dryden.

IMPUDENTLY, adv. Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

At once assail

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail.

Sandys.

IMPUDICITY, n. [L. *impudicitia*.] Immodesty.

Sheldon.

IMPUGN, v. t. *impu'ne*. [Fr. *impugner*; Sp. *impugnar*; L. *impugno*; in and *pugno*, to fight or resist.]

To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is *impugned* by some, and defended by others.

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm.

Peacham.

IMPUGNATION, n. Opposition. [Little used.]

Bp. Hall.

IMPUGNED, *pp.* Opposed; contradicted; disputed.

IMPUGNER, n. One who opposes or contradicts.

IMPUGNING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

IMPUISANCE, n. [Fr.; in and *puissance*.]

Impotence; weakness. Obs.

Bacon.

IMPULSE, n. *im'puls*. [L. *impulsus*, from *impello*. See *Impel*.]

1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. *Impulse* is the effect of motion, and is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking.

Dryden.

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed,

Succeeded Turnus—

Dryden.

IMPULSION, n. [Fr. from L. *impulsio*. See *Impel*.]

1. The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body.

Bacon.

2. Influence on the mind ; impulse.

IMPULSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif*. See *Impel*.] Having the power of driving or impelling ; moving ; impellent.

Poor men ! poor papers ! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior.*

IMPULSIVELY, *adv.* With force ; by impulse.

IMPUNITY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité* ; L. *impunitas* ; *in* and *puno*, to punish.]

1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with *impunity*. *Impunity* encourages men in crimes.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not to be encountered with *impunity*.

IMPURE, *a.* [Fr. *impur* ; L. *impurus* ; *in* and *purus*, pure.]

1. Not pure ; foul ; feculent ; tinctured ; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance ; as *impure* water or air ; *impure* salt or magnesia.

2. Obscene ; as *impure* language or ideas.

3. Unchaste ; lewd ; unclean ; as *impure* actions.

4. Defiled by sin or guilt ; unholy ; as *persons*.

5. Unhallowed ; unholy ; as *things*.

6. Unclean ; *in a legal sense* ; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IMPURE, *v. t.* To render foul ; to defile. [Not used.] *Bp. Hall.*

IMPURELY, *adv.* In an impure manner ; with impurity.

IMPURENESS, *n.* [Fr. *impureté* ; L. *impuritas*, *supra*.]

1. Want of purity ; foulness ; feculence ; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing ; as the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.

2. Any foul matter.

3. Unchastity ; lewdness.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

4. Want of sanctity or holiness ; defilement by guilt.

5. Want of ceremonial purity ; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted *impurity* by touching a dead body or a leper.

6. Foul language ; obscenity.

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not wit. *Buckminster.*

IMPURPLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *purple* ; Fr. *empourprer*.]

To color or tinge with purple ; to make red or reddish ; as a field *impurpled* with blood.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPURPLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IMPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Impute*.] That may be imputed or charged to a person ; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are *imputable* to those who commit them.

2. That may be ascribed to ; *in a good sense*. This favor is *imputable* to your goodness, or to a good motive.

3. Accusable ; chargeable with a fault. [Not proper.] *Ayliffe.*

4. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is *imputable* to his posterity.

IMPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION, *n.* [Fr. from *imputer*.] The act of imputing or charging ; attribution ; generally *in an ill sense* ; as the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the *imputation* of numerous sins and errors ; to the *imputation* of pride, vanity and self-confidence ; to the *imputation* of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.

2. Sometimes *in a good sense*.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

3. Charge or attribution of evil ; censure ; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

4. Hint ; slight notice. *Qu. intimation.*

IMPUTATIVE, *a.* That may be imputed. *Shak.*

IMPUTATIVELY, *adv.* By imputation. *Encyc.*

IMPUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer* ; It. *imputare* ; Sp. *imputar* ; L. *impulo* ; *in* and *pulo*, to think, to reckon ; properly, to set, to put, to throw to or on.]

1. To charge ; to attribute ; to set to the account of ; generally *ill*, sometimes *good*. We *impute* crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, &c., to the guilty persons. We *impute* wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance, or to folly and rashness. We *impute* misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness. Rom. iv.

2. To attribute ; to ascribe.

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst. *Swift.*

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.

It has been held that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity. *Encyc.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous
deeds. *Milton.*

IMPUTED, *pp.* Charged to the account of ; attributed ; ascribed.

IMPUTER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of ; attributing ; ascribing.

IMPURES/CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and L. *putresco*, to putrefy.]

Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, L. *in*, is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography ; or it denotes *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incase* ; or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase*.

In, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion* ; and before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular* ; and

into *im*, before a labial, as in *imbidder*, *immaterial*, *impatient*.

IN, *prep.* [L. *in* ; Gr. *en* ; Goth. and Sax. *in* ; Fr. *en* ; Sp. *en* ; It. *in* ; G. *in* or *ein* ; D. *in* ; Dan. *ind* ; Sw. *in* ; W. *yn* ; Sans. *antu*.]

In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits ; as *in* a house ; *in* a fort ; *in* a city. It denotes a state of being mixed, as sugar *in* tea ; or combined, as carbonic acid *in* coal, or latent heat *in* air. It denotes present in any state ; as *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time ; as *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in*, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used ; as *in* deed ; *in* fact ; *in* essence ; *in* quality ; *in* reason ; *in* courage ; *in* spirits, &c. A man *in* spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage ; *in* reason is equivalent to *with* reason ; one *in* ten denotes one of that number, and we say also one of ten, and one out of ten.

In, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*. This use of the word is frequent in the Scriptures ; as, let fowls multiply *in* the earth. This use is more frequent in England than in America. We generally use *on*, in all similar phrases.

In signifies by or through. *In* thee shall all nations be blessed. I am glorified *in* them.

In that, is sometimes equivalent to *because*. Some things they do *in* that they are men ; some things *in* that they are men misled and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

In these and similar phrases, *that* is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love towards us, *in* that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the fact stated in the latter clause, for which *that* is the substitute. Rom. v.

In as much, seeing ; seeing that ; this being the fact. I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.

In is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is *in*, or who is *out*, that is, *in* office, or *out* of office. Come *in*, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come *in*, that is, into office. A vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived.

To be or keep *in* with, to be close or near. Keep the ship *in* with the land.

INABILITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité* ; L. *inhabilis* ; *in* and *habilis*, Norm. *habile*, able.]

1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength ; as the *inability* of a man to raise an arm or a leg.

3. Want of adequate means ; as an *inability* to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.

3. Want of moral power. *Moral inability* is considered to be want of inclination, disposition or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called. *Moral inability* aggravates our guilt. *Scott.*

4. Want of intellectual strength or force; as an *inability* to comprehend a mathematical demonstration.
5. Want of knowledge or skill; as an *inability* to read or write.
- INABLEMENT, *n.* [See *Enable*.] Ability. [Not in use.] Bacon.
- INABSTINENCE, *n.* [in and *abstinence*.] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as the *inabstinence* of Eve. Milton.
- INABUSIVELY, *adv.* Without abuse. L. North.
- INACCESSIBILITY, } *n.* [from *inac-*
INACCESSIBLENESS, } *cessible*.]
The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.
- INACCESSIBLE, *a.* [in and *accessible*.]
1. Not to be reached; as an *inaccessible* height or rock. The depths of the sea are *inaccessible*.
2. Not to be obtained. The necessary vouchers are *inaccessible*.
3. Not to be approached; forbidding access; as an *inaccessible* prince.
- INACCESSIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached. Warton.
- INACURACY, *n.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as an *inaccuracy* in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation.
- INACURATE, *a.* [in and *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as an *inaccurate* man; he is *inaccurate* in narration; the transcript or copy is *inaccurate*; the instrument is *inaccurate*.
- INACURATELY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are *inaccurately* stated.
- INACTION, *n.* [Fr.; in and *action*.] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest. Pope.
- INACTIVE, *a.* [in and *active*.] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, *inactive*.
2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle. Also, habitually idle; indolent; sluggish; as an *inactive* officer.
- INACTIVELY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor or employment.
- INACTIVITY, *n.* [in and *activity*.] Inertness; as the *inactivity* of matter.
2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness. Swift.
- INACTUATE, *v. t.* To put in action. [Not used.] Glanville.
- INACTUATION, *n.* Operation. [Not used.] Glanville.
- INADEQUACY, *n.* [from *inadequate*.] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.
The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes— Dwight.
2. Inequality.
Dr. Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance. Burke.
3. Incompleteness; defectiveness; as the *inadequacy* of ideas.
- INADEQUATE, *a.* [in and *adequate*, L. *adequatus*, from *adæquo*, to equal.]
1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as *inadequate* power, strength, resources.
2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as *inadequate* ideas of God, of his perfections, or moral government; an *inadequate* compensation for services.
3. Incomplete; defective; not just; as *inadequate* representation or description.
- INADEQUATELY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.
- INADEQUATENESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.
- INADEQUATION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence. Puller.
- INADHESION, *n.* s as z. [in and *adhesion*.] Want of adhesion; a not adhering.
Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. Kirwan.
- INADMISSIBILITY, *n.* [from *inadmissible*.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as the *inadmissibility* of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.
- INADMISSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *admissible*, from *admitto*, to admit.]
Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed or received; as *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition.
- INADVERTENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance*,
INADVERTENCY, } *advertens*, *adverto*. See *Advert*.]
1. A not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. Many mistakes and some misfortunes proceed from *inadvertence*.
2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.
The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. Addison.
- INADVERTENT, *a.* [L. in and *advertens*.] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.
- INADVERTENTLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.
- INAFFABILITY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.
- INAFABLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.
- INAFECTATION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.
- INAFECTED, *a.* Unaffected. [Not used.] Shak.
- INAIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be assisted. Shak.
- INALIENABLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *alienable*, from L. *alieno*, *alienus*.]
Unalienable; that cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another. The dominions of a king are *inalienable*. All men have certain natural rights which are *inalienable*. The estate of a minor is *inalienable*, without a reservation of the right of redemption, or the authority of the legislature.
- INALIENABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable. Scott.
- INALIENABLELY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as rights *inalienably* vested.
- INALIMENTAL, *a.* [in and *aliment*.] Affording no nourishment. Bacon.
- INALTERABILITY, *n.* [from *inalterable*.] The quality of not being alterable or changeable. Fourcroy.
- INALTERABLE, *a.* [in and *alterable*.] That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable. Hakevall.
- INAMIALE, *a.* Unamiable. [Not in use.]
- INAMIABLENESS, *n.* Unamiableness. [Not in use.]
- INAMISIBLE, *a.* [L. in and *amitto*, to lose.] Not to be lost. [Little used.] Hammond.
- INAMISIBLENESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.
- INAMORATO, *n.* [L. in and *amor*, love.] A lover. Marston.
- INANE, *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space. Locke.
- INANGULAR, *a.* Not angular. [Little used.] Brown.
- INANIMATE, *v. t.* [infra.] To animate. [Little used.]
- INANIMATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; in and *animo*, *animatus*.]
1. Destitute of animal life. Plants, stones and earth are *inanimate* substances; a corpse is an *inanimate* body.
2. Destitute of animation or life.
- INANIMATED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. Cheyne.
2. Not animated; not sprightly. [See *Unanimated*.]
- INANITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inanis*, empty.]
Emptiness; want of fullness; as *inanition* of body or of the vessels. Burton.
- INANITY, *n.* [L. *inānitas*, from *inanis*, void.] Emptiness; void space; vacuity. Digby.
- INAPETENCE, } *n.* [in and *appetence*, L.
INAPETENCY, } *appetentia*.] Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select or imbibe nutriment. [See *Appetence*.]
2. Want of desire or inclination. Cheyne.
- INAPPLICABILITY, *n.* [from *inapplicable*.] The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.
- INAPPLICABLE, *a.* [in and *applicable*.] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case.
- INAPPLICATION, *n.* [Fr.; in and *applicatio*.]
Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.
- INAPPOSITE, *a.* s as z. [in and *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as an *inapposite* argument.
- INAPPRECIABLE, *a.* [in and *appreciable*, from *appreciate*.]
1. Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued.
2. That cannot be estimated. Ure.
- INAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible. Milton.
- INAPPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless. Taylor.
- INAPPROACHABLE, *a.* [in and *approachable*.] Not to be approached; inaccessible.
- INAPPROPRIATE, *a.* [in and *appropriare*.] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper. J. P. Smith.

2. Not appropriate; not belonging to.

Med. Repos.

INAPTITUDE, *n.* [*in* and *aptitude*.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

Burke.

INAQUATE, *a.* [*L. in* and *aquatus*.] Embodied in water.

Cranmer.

INAQUATION, *n.* The state of being inaquate.

Gardner.

INARABLE, *a.* [*in* and *arable*.] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

Dict.

INARCH, *v. t.* [*in* and *arch*.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a cion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

Miller. Encyc.

INARCHED, *pp.* Grafted by approach.

INARCHING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

INARCHING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

Encyc.

INARTICULATE, *a.* [*in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, *inarticulate*.

INARTICULATELY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

INARTICULATION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, *a.* [*in* and *artificial*.]

1. Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as an *inartificial* style of composition.

2. Simple; artless.

INARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

Collier.

INATTENTION, *n.* [*in* and *attention*.] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears.

Pope.

INATTENTIVE, *a.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit.

Watts.

INATTENTIVELY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

Johnson.

INAUDIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *audible*.] That cannot be heard; as an *inaudible* voice or sound.

2. Making no sound; as the *inaudible* foot of time.

Shak.

INAUDIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

Colebrooke.

INAUGURAL, *a.* [*L. inauguro*; *in* and *augur*.]

1. Pertaining to inauguration; as *inaugural* ceremonies.

2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as an *inaugural* address.

INAUGURATE, *v. t.* [*supra*.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into

the college of augurs. Kings and emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction.

2. To begin with good omens. [*Not used*.]

Wotton.

INAUGURATE, *a.* Invested with office.

Drayton.

INAUGURATED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURATING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

INAUGURATION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURATORY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration; as *inauguratory* gratulations.

Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

INAURATION, *n.* [*L. inaurum*, *inauratus*; *in* and *aurum*, gold.]

The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.

Arbutnot.

INAUSPICATE, *a.* Ill omened.

Buck.

INAUSPICIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *auspicious*.]

Ill omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable. The war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious*. The counsels of a bad man have an *inauspicious* influence on society.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorableness.

INBEING, *n.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness.

Watts.

INBORN, *a.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature; as *inborn* passions; *inborn* worth.

Dryden. Addison.

INBREATHED, *a.* [*in* and *breathe*.] Infused by inspiration.

Milton.

INBRED, *a.* [*in* and *bred*, *breed*.] Bred within; innate; natural; as *inbred* worth; *inbred* affection.

Dryden.

INBREED, *v. t.* To produce or generate within.

Bp. Reynolds.

INCA, *n.* The name or title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

INCA'GE, *v. t.* [*in* and *cage*.] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits.

Shak.

INCA'GED, *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

INCA'GING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.

INCA'GEMENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage.

Shelton.

INCALCULABLE, *a.* That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation.

INCALCULABLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.

INCALES'CENCE, } *n.* [*L. incalescens*, *incalesco*; *in* and *calesco*, to be hot.]

A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

Ray.

INCALES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

INCAMERA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *camera*, a chamber, or arched roof.]

The act or process of uniting lands, revenues or other rights to the pope's domain.

Encyc.

INCANDESCENCE, *n.* [*L. incandesco*, *incandesco*; *in* and *candesco*; *candeo*, *can-* to be white, to shine; *canus*, white.]

A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat. We say, a metal is heated to *incandescence*.

INCANDESCENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.

INCANTATION, *n.* [*L. incantatio*, *incanto*; *in* and *canto*, to sing.]

The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.

Encyc. Bacon.

INCANTATORY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Brown.

INCANTING, *a.* Enchanting. [*Not used*.]

INCANTON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

Addison.

INCAPABILITY, } *n.* [*from incapable*.]

INCAPABLENESS, } *n.* The quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as the *incapableness* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.

2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as the *incapability* of holding an office.

INCAPABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*; *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold; followed by *of*. We say, a vessel is *incapable of* containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor; but I believe we rarely or never say, a vessel is *incapable of* that quantity.

2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand or comprehend. Man is *incapable of* comprehending the essence of the Divine Being. An idiot is *incapable of* learning to read.

3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, a bridge is *incapable of* reparation.

4. Wanting power equal to any purpose.

Is not your father grown *incapable*

Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.* [See No. 2.]

5. Wanting moral power or disposition. He is *incapable of* a dishonorable act.

6. Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications. A man not thirty years of age is *unqualified*, and therefore *incapable of* holding the office of president of the United States; a man convicted on impeachment is *disqualified*, and therefore *incapable of* holding any office of honor or profit under the government.

Incapable properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or the mind. [See *Incapacity*.]

INCAPACIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as an *incapacious* soul.

Burns.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

INCAPACITATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To deprive of capacity or natural power

of learning, knowing, understanding or performing. Old age and infirmity often *incapacitate* men to exercise the office of a judge.

2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy *incapacitates* a child for learning algebra.

3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm *disables* a soldier, but does not *incapacitate* him.

4. To render unfit; as, infancy *incapacitates* one for marriage.

5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of a crime *incapacitates* one to be a witness.

INCAPACITATION, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification. *Burke.*

INCAPACITY, *n.* [*in* and *capacity*.] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing or understanding; *applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual.* There is a *natural incapacity* in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a *natural incapacity* in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a *casual incapacity*.

2. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability; as the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts.

3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power; as the *incapacity* of a convict to give testimony in a court of law.

INCARCERATE, *v. t.* [*L. incarceration*; *in* and *carcer*, a prison, *Sp. carcel*, *Sax. carcarn*, *Goth. karkara*, *G. D. kerker*, *W. carcar*. *Carcer* seems to be allied to *W. carc*, *Eng. cark*, *care*; showing that the primary sense is to press or strain.]

1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.

2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.

INCARCERATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *Harvey.*

INCARCERATION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment. *More.*

INCARN, *v. t.* [*L. incarno*; *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCARN, *v. t.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCARNADINE, *a.* [*Fr. incarnadin*; *It. incarnatino*; *L. in* and *caro*, flesh.]

Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red. *Shak.*

INCARNADINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh-color. [*Little used.*]

INCARNATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. incarner*; *Sp. encarnar*; *It. incarnare*; *L. incarno*; *in* and *caro*, flesh.]

To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh. *Milton. Asiat. Res.*

INCARNATE, *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as the *incarnate Son of God*.

2. In *Scotland*, of a red color; flesh-colored.

INCARNATION, *n.* The act of clothing with flesh.

2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; as the *incarnation* of the Son of God.

3. In *surgery*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh. *Encyc.*

INCARNATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. incarnatif*.] Causing new flesh to grow; healing. *Encyc.*

INCARNATIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds. *Encyc.*

INCASE, *v. t.* [*in* and *case*.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*. *Pope.*

INCASED, *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.

INCASK, *v. t.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

INCASSELLATED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.

INCATENATION, *n.* [*L. catena*, a chain.] The act of linking together. *Goldsmith.*

INCAUTIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as *incautious* youth.

INCAUTIOUSLY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

INCAUTIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

INCAVATED, *a.* [*L. in* and *cavo*, to make hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

INCAVATION, *n.* The act of making hollow.

2. A hollow made.

INCEND, *v. t.* [*L. incendio*.] To inflame; to excite. [*Little used.*] *Marston.*

INCENDIARY, *n.* [*L. incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to burn; *in* and *candeo*, to shine, or be on fire.]

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling house, or to any outhouse, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson.

2. Any person who sets fire to a building.

3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*. *Bentley.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

4. He or that which excites.

INCENDIARY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as an *incendiary* purpose.

2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition or quarrels.

INCENSE, *n.* [*in/cens*.] [*L. incensum*, burnt, from *incendo*, to burn; *It. incenso*; *Fr. encens*.]

1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. *Ezek. viii.*

2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. The *incense* used in the Jewish offerings was a mixture of sweet spices, stacte, onycha, galbanum, and the gum of the frankincense tree.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein and put *incense* thereon. *Lev. x.*

3. Acceptable prayers and praises. *Mal. i.*

4. In *the Materia Medica*, a dry resinous substance known by the name of thus and olibanum. *Encyc.*

INCENSE, *v. t.* [*in/cens*.] To perfume with incense. In the Romish church, it is the deacon's office to *incense* the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir. *Encyc.*

INCENSE, *v. t.* [*in/cens*.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than *enrage*.

How could my pious son thy power *incense*? *Dryden.*

INCENSED, *pp.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

INCENSEMENT, *n.* [*in/cens/ment*.] Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than *rage* and *fury*. *Shak.*

INCENSING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperating.

INCENSION, *n.* [*L. incensio*, from *incendo*, to burn.]

The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCENSIVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke. *Barrow.*

INCENSOR, *n.* [*L.*] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

INCENSORY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. [We generally use *censer*.] *Answorth.*

INCENTIVE, *a.* [*Low L. incensivus*, from *incendo*, to burn.] Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Decay of Piety.*

INCENTIVE, *n.* [*Low L. incensivum*.]

1. That which kindles or inflames; *used now in a figurative sense only.*

2. That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. The love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful *incentives* to action.

INCEPTION, *n.* [*L. inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin; *in* and *capio*, to take.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Rawle.*

INCEPTIVE, *a.* [*L. inceptivus*, from *incipio*, to begin.]

Beginning; noting beginning; as an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action.

A point is *inceptive* of a line, and a line is *inceptive* of a surface.

INCEPTOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments. *Walton.*

INCERATION, *n.* [*L. incero*, from *cera*.] The act of covering with wax.

INCERTAIN, *a.* [*in* and *certain*.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Fairfax.*

INCERTAINLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

INCERTAINTY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Davies.*

INCERTITUDE, *n.* [*L. incertitudo*, from *incertus*; *in* and *certus*, certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

INCES/SABLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [Little used.] *Shelton.*

INCES/SANCY, *n.* [from *incessant*.] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*

INCES/SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease.]

Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors. *Milton. Pope.*

INCES/SANTLY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually. *Spenser.*

IN/CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*; L. *incestum*; *in* and *castus*, chaste.]

The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

Spiritual incest, is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. *Encyc.*

INCESTUOUS, *a.* Guilty of incest; as an *incestuous* person.

2. Involving the crime of incest; as an *incestuous* connection.

INCESTUOUSLY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

INCESTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*

INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince*; L. *uncia*, the twelfth part; Gr. *ovvya*, but said to be from the Latin.]

1. A lineal measure in Great Britain and the United States, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns.

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches*; to gain ground by *inches*.

3. A precise point of time. *Beldame*, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

INCH, *v. t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [Little used.] *Ainsworth.*

INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

Inched, is added to words of number; as *four-inched*. *Shak.*

But in America the common practice is to add only *inch*; as a *seven-inch* cable.

INCHAR/ITABLE, *a.* Uncharitable. [The latter is the word used.]

INCHAS/TITY, *n.* [in and *chastity*.] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*

INCHEST, *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*

INCH'-MEAL, *n.* [inch and *meal*.] A piece an inch long. *Shak.*

IN/CHOATE, *v. t.* [L. *inchoo*.] To begin. [Little used.] *More.*

IN/CHOATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*. *Raleigh.*

IN/CHOATELY, *adv.* In an *inchoate* degree.

INCHOA/TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of these arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them. [Little used.] *Hale.*

INCHO/ATIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive; as an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called *inceptive*.

INCI/DE, *v. t.* [L. *incido*; *in* and *cedo*, to strike.]

To cut; to separate; as medicines. *Obs.*

IN/CIDENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens*; *incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cedo*, to fall.]

1. Literally, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. *Shak.*

2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. The angle which the line of falling, or the direction of a moving body striking another, makes with the plane struck, is called the *angle of incidence*. When rays of light striking a body are reflected, the angle of *incidence* and the angle of reflection are equal.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*

IN/CIDENT, *a.* Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

A proposition introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c. is called an *incident* proposition; as, *Julius, whose* surname was *Cesar*, overcame *Pompey*. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen; as intemperate passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor.

3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is *incident* to a manor. *Encyc.*

IN/CIDENT, *n.* That which falls out; an event; casualty.

2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. No person, no *incident* in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

INCIDENT/AL, *a.* Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental; as an *incident* conversation; an *incident* occurrence.

2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incident* business. *Rogers.*

INCIDENT/AL, *n.* An incident. [Little used.] *Pope.*

INCIDENT/ALLY, *adv.* Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.

2. Beside the main design; occasionally. I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

INCINERATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis*, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*

INCINERATED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.

INCINERATING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes by combustion.

INCINERATION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. *Boyle. Encyc.*

INCIP/ENCY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.

INCIP/IENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens*, *incipio*; *in* and *capio*, to take.]

Beginning; commencing; as the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.

INCIR/CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*

INCIRCUMSCRIP/TIBLE, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited. *Cramer.*

INCIRCUMSPEC/TION, *n.* [in and *circumspexio*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness. *Brown.*

INCISE, *v. t.* s as z. [Fr. *inciser*.] To cut in; to carve. *Carew.*

INCISED, *a.* [L. *incisus*, from *incido*, to cut.]

Cut; made by cutting; as an *incised* wound; *incised* lips. *Wise man.*

INCISELY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*

INCIS/ION, *n.* s as n. [Fr.; L. *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut.]

1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.

2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an *incision* in the flesh, and the gardener, in a tree; but we do not say, an *incision* is made with a plow or a spade; at least such phraseology is unusual.

3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines. *Obs.*

INCIS/IVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*.] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.

Incisive teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters. *Bacon.*

INCISOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates.

INCISORY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

INCIS/URE, *n.* [L. *incisura*.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*

INCITANT, *n.* [from *incite*.] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*

INCITATION, *n.* [L. *incitatio*. See *Incite*.]

1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. *Brown.*

2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts. *Government of the Tongue.*

INCI/TE, *v. t.* [L. *incito*; *in* and *cito*, to call, to stir up.]

1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* *Prusias* to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.

No blown ambition does our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

3. To animate; to encourage.

INCITED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.

INCITEMENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,
Derive incitements to renew thy rage.

Pope.

INCITER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

INCITING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up.

In general, *incite* denotes to operate on the mind or will; *excite* has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.

INCIVIL, *a.* [in and civil.] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But *uncivil* is generally used.]

INCIVILITY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité*.] Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness.

Tillotson.

2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding with a plural. Loud laughter and uncomely jests in respectable company, are *incivilities* and indecencies.

INCIVILLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

INCIVISM, *n.* [in and civism.] Want of civism; want of love to one's country or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen.

Ames.

INCLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast.

Cudworth.

INCLAVATED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*

IN'CLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen yarn.

Encyc.

INCLEMENCY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia*. See *Clemency*.]

1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; applied to persons.

2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.; applied to the weather. We were detained by the inclemency of the weather.

INCLEMENT, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as inclement weather; inclement sky.

Pope.

INCLINABLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*. See *Incline*.]

1. Leaning; tending; as a tower *inclinable* to fall.

Bentley.

2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as a mind *inclinable* to truth.

Milton.

INCLINATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inclinatio*. See *Incline*.]

1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, towards another body; as the *inclination* of the head in bowing.

2. In geometry, the angle made by two lines or planes that meet; as, the *inclination* of axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic is 23° 28'.

3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. The prince has no *inclination* to peace. The bachelor has manifested no *inclination* to marry. Men have a natural *inclination* to pleasure.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing.

South.

4. Love; affection; regard; desire; with *for*. Some men have an *inclination for* music, others *for* painting.

5. Disposition of mind. *Shak.*

6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon. *Enfield.*

7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORILY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination. *Brown.*

INCLINATORY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*

INCLINE, *v. i.* [L. *inclino*; in and *clino*, Gr. *κλίνω*, Sax. *klinian*, *kleonian*, *hlynian*, Eng. to lean, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, Russ. *klonyu* and *nakloniayu*, Ir. *cleonaim*; Fr. *incliner*; Port. Sp. *inclinat*; It. *inclinare*, *inclinare*, *chinare*. Class Ln.]

1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines *incline* toward each other. A road *inclines* to the north or south. Connecticut river runs south, *inclining* in some part of its course to the west, and below Middletown, it *inclines* to the east.

2. To lean; in a moral sense; to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be *inclined* to eat.

INCLINE, *v. t.* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.

Common Prayer.

Incline my heart to thy testimonies. Ps. cxix.

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

INCLINED, *pp.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, in mechanics, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.

INCLINER, *n.* An inclined dial.

INCLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

INCLINING, *a.* Leaning.

INCLIP, *v. t.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shak.*

INCLOISTER, *v. t.* [in and cloister.] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But *cloister* is generally used.]

INCLOSE, *v. t.* s as z [Fr. *enclos*; Sp. It. *incluso*; L. *inclusus*, *inccludo*; in and *clavdo*, or *cludo*.]

1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.

3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to *inclose* trinkets in a box.

4. To environ; to encompass.

5. To cover with a wrapper or envelop; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

INCLOSED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLOSER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLOSING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

INCLOSURE, *n.* The act of inclosing.

2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed. *Ray.*

5. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

6. Ground inclosed or separated from common land.

7. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelop, as a paper. *Washington.*

INCLOUD, *v. t.* [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*

INCLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

INCLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

INCLU'DE, *v. t.* [L. *include*; in and *cludo*, to shut up; Fr. *enclorre*.]

1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use *inclose*.]

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily *includes* a portion of that of France. The word duty, *includes* what we owe to God, to our fellow men, and to ourselves; it *includes* also a tax payable to the government.

INCLU'DED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.

INCLU'DING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

INCLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. *inclusio*.] The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*.] Inclosing; encircling. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

INCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

INCOAGULABLE, *a.* [in and coagulable.] That cannot be coagulated or concremented.

INCOERCIBLE, *a.* [in and coercible, from *coerce*.]

Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced. *Black.*

INCOEXISTENCE, *n.* [in and coexistence.] A not existing together. [Not common.] *Locke.*

INCOG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

INCOGITANCY, *n.* [L. *incogitantia*; in and *cogito*, to think.]

Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking. *Decay of Piety.*

INCOG'ITANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. *Milton.*

INCOG'ITANTLY, *adv.* Without consideration. *Boyle.*

INCOG'ITATIVE, *a.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being. *Locke.*

INCOG'NITO, *adv.* [*L. incognitus*; *in* and *cognitus*, known.] In concealment; in a disguise of the real person.

INCOGN'IZABLE, *a.* *incon'izable*. [*in* and *cognizable*.]

That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable*— *Tooke.*

INCOHE'RENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

INCOHE'RENCY, } 1. Want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement, or dependence of one part on another; as the *incoherence* of arguments, facts or principles.

3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

INCOHE'RENT, *a.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; *applied to material substances.* *Woodward.*

2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man, and the language of a madman, are *incoherent*.

INCOHE'RENTLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk *incoherently*.

INCOIN'CIDENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

INCOIN'CIDENT, *a.* [*in* and *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place or principle.

INCOLUM'ITY, *n.* [*L. incolumitas*.] Safety; security. *Hovell.*

INCOMB'INE, *v. i.* To differ. [*Ill formed.*] *Milton.*

INCOMBUSTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*from incombustible*.]

The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed. *Ray.*

INCOMBUST'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *combustible*.] Not to be burnt, decomposed or consumed by fire. Amianth is an *incombustible* substance.

INCOMBUST'IBLENESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

IN'COME, *n.* *in'cum*. [*in* and *come*.] That gain which proceeds from labor, business or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. *Income* is often used synonymously with *revenue*, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state.

2. A coming in; admission; introduction. [*Not in use.*]

IN'COMING, *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*

IN'COMING, *n.* [*in* and *come*.] Income; gain.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

INCOMMENSURABIL'ITY, *n.* [*from incommensurable*.]

The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing, or when the same thing will not exactly measure both.

INCOMMEN'SURABLE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurable*.]

Having no common measure. Two lines are *incommensurable*, when, compared to each other, they have no common measure, that is, no measure that will exactly measure both. Quantities are *incommensurable*, when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both. *Encyc.*

INCOMMEN'SURATE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurate*.]

1. Not admitting of a common measure. *More.*

2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. Our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

INCOMMEN'SURATELY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion. *Cheyne.*

INCOMMIS'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix*.]

That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.

INCOMMIX'TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed. *Brown.*

INCOMMO'DE, *v. t.* [*L. incommodo*; *in* and *commodo*, *con* and *modus*.]

To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest in the quiet enjoyment of something, or in the facility of acquisition. It denotes less than *annoy*, *ver* or *harass*. We are *incommoded* by want of room to sit at ease. Visits of strangers at unseasonable hours, *incommodate* a family. Often we are *incommoded* by a fashionable dress.

INCOMMO'DED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested.

INCOMMO'DING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*L. incommodus*.]

Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble, without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house may be *incommodious*.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMOD'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. incommodité*; *L. incommoditas*.] Inconvenience; trouble. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

INCOMMUNICABIL'ITY, } *n.* [*from incommunicable*.]

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, } The quality of not being communicable, or capable of being imparted to another.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *communicable*.]

1. That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.

2. That cannot or may not be communicated, told or revealed to others. *South.*

tation. Dissipation is *incompatible* with health, reputation and virtue.

2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as *incompatible* tempers.

3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution. By our constitution, the offices of a legislator and of a judge are *incompatible*, as they cannot be held at the same time by the same person.

INCOMPATIBLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

INCOMPETENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incompetence*,
INCOMPETENCY, } *n.* from *incompetent*.]

1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as the *incompetency* of infants or idiots.

2. Want of natural adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties; as the *incompetency* of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as the *incompetency* of a witness.

4. Want of adequate means.

5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as the *incompetency* of testimony.

INCOMPETENT, *a.* [Fr. from *L. in* and *competens, compelo*. See *Incompatible*.]

1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties; as an *incompetent* judge. Infancy, derangement, want of learning or dotation may render a person *incompetent* to fill an office or to transact business.

2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable.

3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person convicted of a crime, is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity.

4. Destitute of means; unable.

5. Inadequate; insufficient; as *incompetent* testimony.

6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable. It is *incompetent* for the defendant to make this defense. *Mass. Rep.*

INCOMPETENTLY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

INCOMPLETE, *a.* [in and *complete*.] Not finished. The building is *incomplete*.

2. Imperfect; defective.

INCOMPLETELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

INCOMPLEX, *a.* [in and *complex*.] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

INCOMPLIANCE, *n.* [in and *compliance*.]

1. Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humor in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson*.

INCOMPLIANT, *a.* [in and *compliant*.]

Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPOSED, *a.* [in and *composed*.] Disordered; disturbed. [But this word is little used. Instead of it we use *discomposed*.]

INCOMPOSITE, *a.* *incomposit*. [in and *composite*.] Uncompounded; simple.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *n.* [in and *compossible*.]

The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [Little used.] *More. Hale.*

INCOMPOSIBLE, *a.* [in, con, and *possible*.] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.]

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *n.* [See the next word.]

The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness. *Campbell.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Comprehend*.]

1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is *incomprehensible* to us, or by us.

2. Not to be contained. [Little used.] *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility, which see.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner which the human mind cannot comprehend or understand; inconceivably. *Locke.*

INCOMPREHENSION, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

INCOMPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive. *Watson.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Incompressible*.]

The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *a.* [in and *compressible*.]

Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not wholly *incompressible*.

INCONCEALABLE, *a.* [in and *concealable*.]

Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* [in and *conceivable*; Fr. *inconceivable*.]

1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; inconceivable. It is *inconceivable* to us, how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

2. That cannot be understood.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect. *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [Little used.] *Hale.*

INCONCINNITY, *n.* [L. *inconcinna*.] Unsuitableness; want of proportion. *More.*

INCONCLUDENT, *a.* [L. in and *concludens, concludo*, to conclude.]

Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [Little used.] *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUDING, *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Pearson.*

INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* [in and *conclusive*.]

Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding or settling a point in debate or

a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is *inconclusive*, when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate.

INCONCOCT, *a.* Inconcocted.

INCONCOCTED, *a.* [in and *concoct*.] Not fully digested; not matured; unripened. *Bacon.*

INCONCOCTION, *n.* [in and *concoction*.]

The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*

INCONCURRENCE, *a.* [in and *concurring*, from *concur*.] Not concurring; not agreeing. *Brown.*

INCONCUSABLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken. *Reynolds.*

INCONDENSABILITY, *n.* [See *Incondensable*.] The quality of being not condensable.

INCONDENSABLE, *a.* [in and *condensable*.]

1. Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact. *Black.*

2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.

INCONDITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus*; in and *condo*, to build.]

Rude; unpolished; irregular. [Little used.] *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL, *a.* [in and *conditional*.]

Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. [Not now used. See *Unconditional*.] *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE, *a.* [in and *condition*.]

Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. [Not now used.] *Boyle.*

INCONFIRMED, for *unconfirmed*, is not in use.

INCONFORMITY, *n.* [in and *conformity*.]

Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requirements of law, rule or custom; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.]

INCONFUSED, *a.* s as z. Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*

INCONFUSION, *n.* Distinctness. *Bacon.*

INCONGENIAL, *a.* [in and *congenial*.]

Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

INCONGENIALITY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

INCONGRUENCE, *n.* [in and *congruence*.]

Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement; unsuitableness. [Little used. We now use *incongruity*.] *Boyle.*

INCONGRUENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent. *Elyot.*

INCONGRUITY, *n.* [in and *congruity*.]

1. Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. The levity of youth in a grave divine, is deemed an *incongruity* between manners and profession.

2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS, *a.* [*L. incongruus.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a seaman on a judge, would be deemed *incongruous* with his character and station.

INCONGRUOUSLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.

INCONNECTION, *n.* [*in and connection.*] Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. *Bp. Hall.*

INCONSCIONABLE, *a.* Having no sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE, *n.* [*L. inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness. *Stillington.*

INCONSEQUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as an *inconsequent* deduction or argument. *Brown.*

INCONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* Not regularly following from the premises.

2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment. *Chesterfield.*

INCONSIDERABLE, *a.* [*in and considerable.*]

Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quantity or amount; *inconsiderable* value. No sin is *inconsiderable* in the sight of a holy God.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERABLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

INCONSIDERACY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*

INCONSIDERATE, *a.* [*L. inconsideratus.* See *Consider.*]

1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. The young are generally *inconsiderate*.

2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash; as *inconsiderate* conduct.

3. Not duly regarding; with *of*, before the subject; as *inconsiderate of* consequences.

INCONSIDERATELY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION, *n.* [*Fr.; in and consideration.*]

Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTENCE, } [*in and consist-*
INCONSISTENCY, } *n. ence.*

1. Such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. *Johnson.*

3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uni-

formity; as the *inconsistency* of a man with himself.

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, *a.* Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is *inconsistent* with good breeding. Habitual gloom is *inconsistent* with health and happiness.

2. Not consistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other; or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are *inconsistent*.

3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. Men are sometimes *inconsistent* with themselves.

INCONSISTENTLY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSISTENTNESS, *n.* Inconsistency. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

INCONSISTING, *a.* Inconsistent. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

INCONSO/LABLE, *a.* [*in and consolable.*] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Addison.*

INCONSO/LABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

INCONSONANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance. *Busby.*

INCONSONANCY, *n.* [*in and consonancy.*] Disagreement; inconsistency. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCONSONANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

INCONSPICUOUS, *a.* [*in and conspicuous.*]

1. Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. *Boyle.*

2. Not conspicuous.

INCONSTANCY, *n.* [*L. inconstantia.* See *Constancy.*]

1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. *Addison.*

2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT, *a.* [*L. inconstans; Fr. inconstant.*]

1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; *used of persons*; as *inconstant* in love or friendship.

2. Mutable; changeable; variable; *used of things.*

INCONSTANTLY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

INCONSUMABLE, *a.* [*in and consumable.*]

Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSUMMATE, *a.* [*in and consummate.*]

Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

INCONSUMMATENESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, *a.* [*L. in and consumptus.*]

1. Not to be spent, wasted or destroyed by fire. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

2. Not to be destroyed. [*Not used.*]

INCONTESTABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admit-

creasing the difficulty of progress or success; as an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business.

2. Unfit; unsuitable. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; *inconveniently*; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, *a.* [in and conversable.]

Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. *More.*

INCONVERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. *Shaw's Zool.*

INCONVERTIBILITY, *n.* [from *inconvertible*.]

The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as the *inconvertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver. *Walsh.*

INCONVERTIBLE, *a.* [in and convertible.]

Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is *inconvertible* into another. Bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie. *Walsh.*

INCONVIN/CIBLE, *a.* [in and *convincible*.]

Not *convincible*; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVIN/CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCO/NY, *a. or n.* [Qu. in and *con*, to know.]

Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. [Ill.] *Shak.*

INCOR/PORAL, *a.* [in and *corporal*.] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. [Incorporeal is generally used.] *Raleigh.*

INCORPORAL/ITY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

INCOR/PORALLY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

INCOR/PORATE, *a.* [in and *corporate*.]

1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [Little used.]

2. Mixed; united in one body; associated. *Bacon. Shak.*

INCOR/PORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; Sp. *incorporar*; It. *incorporare*; L. *incorporo*; in and *corpus*, a body.]

1. In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver.

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's own composition.

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans *incorporated* conquered countries into their government. *Addison.*

5. To embody; to give a material form to. The idolaters, who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city, town

or parish; to *incorporate* the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was *incorporated* in January 1784; Hartford in May 1784. *Stat. of Connecticut.*

INCOR/PORATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate with oil.* *Bacon.*

INCOR/PORATED, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

INCOR/PORATING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

INCORPORATION, *n.* The act of incorporating.

2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.

3. Association in the same political body; as the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. *Blackstone.*

INCORPO'REAL, *a.* [Fr. *incorporel*; L. *incorporalis*, *incorporeus*.]

Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed *incorporeal* substances.

INCORPO'REALLY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. *Bacon.*

INCORPO'REITY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

INCORPSE, *v. t.* *incorps*. To incorporate. [Barbarous.] *Shak.*

INCORRECT, *a.* [in and *correct*.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect.* *Pope.*

2. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as an *incorrect* statement, narration or calculation.

3. Not according to law or morality.

INCORRECTION, *n.* Want of correction. *Arnway.*

INCORRECTLY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

INCORRECTNESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. *Incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundancy.

INCOR/RIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *corrigible*; L. *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*.]

1. That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; as *incorrigible* error.

2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as an *incorrigible* sinner; an *incorrigible* drunkard.

INCOR/RIGIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality of

INCORRIGIBILITY, } being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things. *Locke.*

INCOR/RIGIBLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRUPT, } *a.* [L. *incorruptus*; in

INCORRUPTED, } and *corrumpo*, *corruptus*; *con* and *rumpo*, to break.]

Not corrupt; not marred, impaired or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; applicable to persons, principles or substances. *Millon.*

INCORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* [from *incorruptible*.]

The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *corruptible*.]

1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c., are *incorruptible*. Spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible*.

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

INCORRUPTION, *n.* [in and *corruption*.]

Incapacity of being corrupted. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in corruption. 1 Cor. xv.

INCORRUPTIVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay. *Akenside.*

INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.

2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty. *Woodward.*

INCRA/SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatus*; in and *crassus*, thick.]

1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to *attenuate*.

2. In *pharmacy*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton.*

INCRA/SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

INCRA/SATE, } In botany, thickened

INCRA/SATED, } *a.* or becoming thicker towards the flower, as a peduncle. *Martyn.*

2. Fattened.

INCRA/SATED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

INCRA/SATING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

INCRASSATION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

INCRA/SATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

INCRA/SATIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

INCRA/SABLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

INCRA/SE, *v. i.* [L. *increasco*; in and *creasco*, to grow, Fr. *croître*, Sp. *crecer*, It. *crecere*, Arm. *cresgi*. As the Latin pret. is *crevi*, this word and the Eng. *grow*, are probably of the same family. Class Rd. No. 59. 75.]

1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies *increase* by natural growth; wealth *increases* by industry; heat *increases*, as the sun advances towards the meridian; a multitude *increases* by accession of numbers; knowledge *increases* with age and study; passion and

enmity *increase* by irritation, and misery *increases* with vice.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thess. iii.

2. To become more violent; as, the fever *increases*; the pain *increases*; cold, wind or a storm *increases*.

3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light *increases*.

4. To swell; to rise.

The waters *increased* and bore up the ark. Gen. vii.

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.

6. To become of more esteem and authority.

He must *increase*, but I must decrease. John iii.

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

INCREASE, *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity or amount; as, to *increase* wealth or treasure; to *increase* a sum or value.

2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; as, to *increase* the strength of moral habits; to *increase* love, zeal or passion.

3. To extend; to lengthen; as, to *increase* distance.

4. To extend; to spread; as, to *increase* fame or renown.

5. To aggravate; as, to *increase* guilt or trespass.

INCREASE, *n.* Augmentation; a growing larger; extension.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace, there shall be no end. Is. ix.

2. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no interest of him or *increase*; but fear thy God. Lev. xxv.

3. Produce, as of land.

Then shall the earth yield her *increase*. Ps. lxxvii.

4. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii.

5. Generation.

6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. Bacon.

7. Augmentation of strength or violence; as *increase* of heat, love or other passion; *increase* of force.

8. Augmentation of degree; as *increase* of happiness or misery.

INCREASED, *pp.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

INCREASEFUL, *a.* Abundant of produce.

INCREASER, *n.* He or that which *increases*.

INCREASING, *ppr.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

INCREATE, *a.* Uncreated, which see. **INCREATED**, *a.* [The latter is the word mostly used.]

INCREDIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *incréduité*. See *incredible*.]

The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

INCREDIBLE, *a.* [L. *incrédibilis*; in and *credibilis*, credible.]

That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xxvi.

INCREDIBLENESS, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

INCREDIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

INCREDULITY, *n.* [Fr. *incrédulité*.] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

Raleigh.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational.

Buckminster.

INCREDULOUS, *a.* [L. *incrédulus*; in and *credulus*; *credo*, to believe.]

Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

Bacon.

INCREDULOUSNESS, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

INCREDULABLE, *a.* [L. in and *cremo*.] That cannot be burnt. [Not used.] Brown.

INCREMENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increasco*. See *Increase*.]

1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value or amount; augmentation.

2. Produce; production.

3. Matter added; increase.

4. In *mathematics*, the quantity by which a variable quantity *increases*; a differential quantity.

INCREPATE, *v. t.* [L. *increpo*.] To chide; to rebuke. [Not in use.]

INCREPATION, *n.* [It. *increpazione*.] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension.

Hammond.

INCRESCENT, *a.* [L. *increscens*. See *Increase*.]

Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

INCRIMINATE, *v. t.* [L. in and *crimino*, to accuse. See *Crime*.]

To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRUENTIAL, *a.* [L. *incruentus*.] Unbloody; not attended with blood. [Not in use.]

INCRUST, *v. t.* [L. *incrusto*; in and *crusto*, to crust.]

To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as iron *incrusted* with oxyd or rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

INCRUSTATE, *v. t.* To incrust. [Less frequently used.]

INCRUSTATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *incrustatio*.]

1. A crust or rough coat of any thing on the surface of a body.

2. A covering or lining of marble or other stone. Addison.

INCRYSTALLIZABLE, *a.* [in and *crystallizable*.]

That will not crystalize; that cannot be formed into crystals.

INCUBATE, *v. t.* [L. *incubo*; in and *cubo*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

INCUBATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *incubatio*.]

The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

Ray.

INCUBATURE, *n.* Incubation. [Not used.]

INCUBUS, *n.* [L. from *incubo*, to lie on.]

1. The nightmare; an oppression of the breast in sleep, or sense of weight, with an almost total loss of the power of moving the body, while the imagination is frightened or astonished.

2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.

Ep. Hall.

INCULCATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco*, to drive or force on; in and *calco*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.]

To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior *inculcates* on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.

INCULCATED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

INCULCATION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

INCULPABLE, *a.* [L. in and *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.]

Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused.

South.

INCULPABLENESS, *n.* Unblamableness.

Mounslu.

INCULPABLY, *a.* Unblamably; without blame.

South.

INCULT, *a.* [L. *incultus*; in and *cultus*, from *colo*.]

Untilled; uncultivated.

Thomson.

INCULTIVATED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

INCULTIVATION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

Berington.

INCULTURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

Feltham.

INCUMBENCY, *n.* [from *incumbent*.] A lying or resting on something.

2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

These fines are to be paid to the bishop, only during his *incumbency*.

Swift.

There is no test of the tenure, but *incumbency* on the part of the king.

E. Everett.

INCUMBENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens*, *incumbo*; in and *cumbo*, to lie down; Sp. *incumbir*.]

1. Lying or resting on.

And when to move th' *incumbent* load they try.

Addison.

2. Supported; buoyed up.

And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air.

Dryden.

3. Leaning on, or resting against; as *incumbent* stamens or anthers, in botany.

Martyn.

4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all christians.

Sprat.

INCUMBENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office. [It is applied to civil officers as well as to ecclesiastical.]

INCUMBER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer*; It. *ingombrare*.]

To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See *Encumber*, and its derivatives.]

INCUMBRANCE, *n.* A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or

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laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment.

2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

INCUMBRANCER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate. *Kent.*

INCUMBROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

INCUR, *v. t.* [L. *incurro*, to run against; *in* and *curro*, to run; *It. incorrere*; Sp. *incurrir*.]

1. Literally, to run against; hence, to become liable to; to become subject to. Thus, a thief *incurs* the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all *incurred* the penalties of God's law.

2. To bring on; as, to *incur* a debt; to *incur* guilt; to *incur* the displeasure of God; to *incur* blame or censure.

3. To occur; to meet; to press on. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

INCURABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité*.] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *curable*.]

1. That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; as an *incurable* disease.

2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as *incurable* evils.

INCURABLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

INCURABLENESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

INCURABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

INEURIOS'ITY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference. *Wotton.*

INEURIOS, *a.* [in and *curious*.] Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive. *Swift.*

INEURIOSNESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness. *Chesterfield.*

INEUR'ED, *pp.* Brought on.

INEURING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

INCURSION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion*; L. *incurzio*, from *incurro*. See *Incur*.]

1. Literally, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. During the revolution, the British troops made an *incursion* to Danbury, and destroyed the magazines. In opposing this *incursion*, Gen. Wooster was killed.

2. Attack; occurrence; as sins of daily *incursion*. [Unusual.] *South.*

INCURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incurvo*; *in* and *curvus*, bent.]

To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.

INCURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inwards or upwards.

INCURV'ATED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

INCURV'ATING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

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INCURVA'TION, *n.* The act of bending.

2. The state of being bent, or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.

3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence. *Stillington.*

INCURVE, *v. t.* *incurv'*. To bend; to make crooked.

INCURV'ITY, *n.* [from L. *incurvus*.] A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. *Brown.*

INDAGATE, *v. t.* [L. *indago*.] To seek or search out. [Not used.]

INDAGA'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [Little used.] *Boyle. Brown.*

INDAGATOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [Little used.] *Boyle.*

INDART, *v. t.* [in and *dart*.] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. *Shak.*

INDEBITATUS ASSUMPSIT. [See *Assumpsit*.]

INDEBT, a verb, is never used.

INDEBT'ED, *a.* *indebt'ed*. [It. *indebitato*.]

1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is indebted to B; he is indebted in a large sum, or to a large amount.

2. Obligated by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. We are indebted to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth. We are indebted to God for life. We are indebted to the christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modern times.

INDEBT'EDNESS, *n.* *indebt'edness*. The state of being indebted.

INDEBT'MENT, *n.* *indebt'ment*. The state of being indebted. [Little used.] *Hall.*

INDECENCY, *n.* [Fr. *indécence*; *It. indecenza*; L. *indecentis*, *indeceo*; *in* and *deceo*, to become.]

That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed *indecent* of behavior towards superiors. [See *Indecorum*.]

INDECENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indecentis*.] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as *indecent* language; *indecent* manners; an *indecent* posture or gesture. *Dryden.*

INDECENTLY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

INDECID'UOUS, *a.* [in and *deciduus*.] Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

INDECIMABLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowel.*

INDECIS'ION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [in and *decision*.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution. *Burke.*

INDECIS'IVE, *a.* [in and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as an *indecisive* battle or engagement; an argument *indecisive* of the question.

2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

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INDECIS'IVELY, *adv.* Without decision.

INDECIS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

INDECLI'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indeclinabilis*; *in* and *declino*.]

Not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, *pondo*, in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun.

INDECLI'NABLY, *adv.* Without variation. *Mountagu.*

INDECOMPO'SABLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. [in and *decomposable*, *decompose*.]

Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements. *Encyc.*

INDECOMPO'SABLENESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

INDEC'OROUS, *a.* [L. *indecorus*; *in* and *decor*, *decus*, *deceo*, to become.]

Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is *indecorous* in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. *Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent*; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

INDEC'OROUSLY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDEC'OROUSNESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

INDECORUM, *n.* [L. *in* and *decorum*.] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with *indecent*; but *indecent*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

INDEED, *adv.* [in and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. Rom. viii.

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed*.

I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war— *Addison.*

It is used to note concession or admission; as, ships not so large *indeed*, but better manned.

Indeed is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. *Indeed!* is it possible? is it so *in fact*?

INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*; *in* and *defatigo*, *fatigo*, to fatigue.]

Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue; as *indefatigable* exertions; *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance.

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

INDEFATIGABLENESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. *Parnell.*

INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. *Dryden.*

INDEFATIGATION, *n.* Unweariedness. [Not used.]

INDEFEASIBILITY, *n.* [from *indefeasible*.]

The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as the *indefeasibility* of a title.

INDEFEASIBLE, *a. s. as z.* [in and *defeasible*; Fr. *defaire*, *defait*, to undo, to defeat; *de* and *faire*, to make, L. *facio*.]

Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void; as an *indefeasible* estate or title.

INDEFEASIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFECTIBILITY, *n.* [from *indefectible*.]

The quality of being subject to no defect or decay. *Ch. Observer.*

INDEFECTIBLE, *a.* [in and *defect*.] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure or decay.

INDEFECTIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete. *South.*

INDEFESIBLE, *a.* Indefeasible. [Not used.]

INDEFENSIBILITY, *n.* [from *indefensible*.]

The quality or state of not being capable of defense or vindication. *Walsh.*

INDEFENSIBLE, *a.* [in and *defensible*, from *defend*.]

1. That cannot be defended or maintained. A military post may be *indefensible*. A bad cause is *indefensible*.

2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or indecent expression is *indefensible*.

INDEFENSIVE, *a.* Having no defense. *Herbert.*

INDEFICIENCY, *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

INDEFICIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

INDEFINABLE, *a.* That cannot be defined. *Reynolds.*

INDEFINITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus*; in and *definitus*, *definio*, to define; *de* and *finis*, to end, *finis*, end.]

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; as an *indefinite* time. An *indefinite* proposition, term or phrase, is one which has not a precise meaning or limited signification.

2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none; as *indefinite* space. A space may be *indefinite*, though not *infinite*.

INDEFINITELY, *adv.* Without any settled limitation; as space *indefinitely* extended.

2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word *indefinitely*.

INDEFINITENESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

INDEFINITUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. [Not used.] *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE, *a.* [in and *deliberate*; Fr. *indelibéré*.]

Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as the *indeliberate* commission of sin.

INDELIBERATELY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

INDELIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being indelible. *Horsley.*

INDELIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *indeleble*; L. *indelebilis*; in and *delebilis*, from *deleo*, to blot out.]

1. Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or canceled; as *indelible* letters or characters. *Indelible* ink is such as cannot be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endowed with *indelible* power from above, to feed and govern this household. [Unusual.] *Sprat.*

3. That cannot be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be *indelible*; reproach or stain on reputation may be *indelible*.

INDELIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

INDELICACY, *n.* [in and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed. *Addison.*

2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

INDELICATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than *indecent*; as an *indelicate* word or expression; *indelicate* behavior; *indelicate* customs.

2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

INDELICATELY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

INDEMNIFICATION, *n.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage or penalty.

2. Security against loss.

3. Reimbursement of loss, damage or penalty.

INDEMNIFIED, *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

INDEMNIFY, *v. t.* [in and *dammify*; L. *dammificus*; *dammum*, loss.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty.

2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost. We *indemnify* a man, by giving sufficient security to make good a future loss, or by actual reimbursement of loss, after it has occurred.

INDEMNIFYING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

INDEMNITY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*; Sp. *indemnidad*; It. *indennità*; L. in and *dammum*, loss.]

1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss.

2. Security against punishment.

INDEMONSTRABLE, *a.* [in and *demonstrable*.] That cannot be demonstrated.

INDENIZATION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

INDENIZE, *v. t.* To endow, which see.

INDENIZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen. *Overbury.*

INDENT, *v. t.* [in and Fr. *dent*, L. *dens*, a tooth; Fr. *denteler*; Arm. *danta*.]

1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to *indent* the edge of paper.

The margins are *indented*. *Woodward.*

2. To bind out by indentures or contract; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.

INDENT, *v. i.* To contract; to bargain or covenant. [From the practice of using indented writings or counterparts.] *Shak.*

INDENT, *n.* Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch. *Shak.*

2. A stamp.

INDENT, *n.* A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. *Ramsay. Hamilton.*

INDENTATION, *n.* A notch; a cut in **INDENTMENT**. } the margin of paper or other things. *Woodward.*

2. A recess or depression in any border.

INDENTED, *pp.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth.

2. Bound out by indented writings; as an *indented* apprentice or servant.

3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing. [The practice of indenting writings is in some places discontinued, but the term remains in use.]

INDENTING, *ppr.* Cutting into notches.

2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

INDENTMENT, *n.* Indenture.

INDENTURE, *n.* A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But indenting is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures*.

INDENTURE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

INDEPENDENCE, *n.* [in and *dependence*.]

1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as the *independence* of the Supreme Being.

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. *Independence* of mind is an important qualification in a judge.

Declaration of Independence, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.

INDEPENDENT, *a.* [in and *dependent*.]

1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly *independent*.

2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others;

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not dependent. We all wish to be *independent* in property; yet few men are wholly *independent*, even in property, and none *independent* for the supply of their wants.

3. Affording the means of independence; as an *independent* estate.
4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as a man of an *independent* mind.
5. Not connected with. It is believed the soul may exist *independent* of matter.
6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as an *independent* air or manner.
7. Separate from; exclusive.

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *Ward.*

8. Pertaining to an independent or congregational church. It is followed by *of* or *on*, both of which are well authorized. *On* is most conformable to analogy, for it always follows *depend*, but *of* is most common.

INDEPEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

INDEPEND'ENTLY, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control.

2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously.
3. Without connection with other things.

INDEP'RECABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

INDEPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be found out. *Bp. Morton.*

INDEPRI'VABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

INDESCRI'BABLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

INDESERT', *n. s* as *z.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit or worth. *Addison.*

INDES'INENT, *a.* [*L. in* and *desino*, to cease; *de* and *sino*.] Not ceasing; perpetual.

INDES'INENTLY, *adv.* Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*from indestructible*.]

The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDESTRU'C'TIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *destructible*.]

That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; as a material substance. *Boyle.*

INDETERM'INABLE, *a.* [*in* and *determinable*.]

1. That cannot be determined, ascertained or fixed. *Brown.*
2. Not to be determined or ended.

INDETERM'INATE, *a.* [*in* and *determinate*.]

1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; as an *indeterminate* number of years.
2. Not certain; not precise.

INDETERM'INATELY, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as a space *indeterminately* large.

2. Not with certainty or precision of signification; as an idea *indeterminately* expressed.

INDETERM'INATENESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision. *Paley.*

INDETERMINA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *determination*.]

1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.
2. Want of fixed or stated direction. *Bramhall.*

INDETERM'INED, *a.* [*in* and *determined*.] Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

INDEVO'TE, *a.* Not devoted. *Bentley.*

INDEVO'TED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

INDEVO'TION, *n.* [*Fr.* in and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT', *a.* [*Fr. indevot*.] Not devout; not having devout affections. *Ibm.*

INDEVOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n. plu. indexes*, sometimes *indices*. [*L. connected with indico*, to show; *in* and *dico*, *Gr. δείκνυμι*.]

1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbutnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. *Bentley.*
3. A table of the contents of a book. *Watts.*

A table of references in an alphabetical order.

4. In *anatomy*, the fore finger, or pointing finger.
5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, that which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. *Encyc.*
6. The *index* of a globe, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle. *Encyc.*
7. In *music*, a direct, which see.

Index expurgatory, in catholic countries, a catalogue of prohibited books.

INDEX'ICAL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

INDEX'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an index. *Swift.*

INDEXTER'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *dexterity*.]

1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness.
2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation. *Harvey.*

IN'DIA, *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

IN'DIAN, *a.* [*from India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West.

IN'DIAN, *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; as an *East Indian*, or *West Indian*. It is particularly applied to any native of the American continent.

INDIAN Arrow Root, *n.* A plant of the genus *Maranta*.

INDIAN Berry, *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*.

INDIAN Bread, *n.* A plant of the genus *Jatropha*.

INDIAN Corn, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus *Zea*; a native of America.

INDIAN Cress, *n.* A plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*.

INDIAN Fig, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cactus*.

INDIAN Ink, *n.* A substance brought from China, used for water colors. It is in rolls or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lampblack and animal glue. *Encyc.*

INDIANITE, *n.* [*from India*.] A mineral occurring in masses having a foliated structure and shining luster. Its color is white or gray. *Cleveland.*

INDIAN Reed, *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna*.

INDIAN Red, *n.* A species of ocher, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight. *Hill.*

INDIA Rubber, *n.* The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also *elastic gum* or *resin*. It is produced by incision from the syringe tree of Cayenne.

IN'DICANT, *a.* [*L. indicans*; *in* and *dico*, to show.]

Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease. *Coxe.*

IN'DICATE, *v. t.* [*L. indico*; *in* and *dico*, to show, *Gr. δείκνυμι*.]

1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation *indicates* a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea in calm weather often *indicates* a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west at evening, *indicates* the approach of rain.
2. To tell; to disclose.
3. In *medicine*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.

IN'DICATED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

IN'DICATING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

INDICA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out.

2. Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.
4. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*
5. Explanation; display. [*Little used*.] *Bacon.*

INDIC'ATIVE, *a.* [*L. indicativus*.] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always *indicative* of modesty; it may be *indicative* of prudence.

2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies; as, he *writes*, he

- is *writing*; they *run*; we *misimprove* advantages. It also asks questions; as, *has the mail arrived?*
- INDICATIVELY**, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify. *Grew.*
- INDICATOR**, *n.* He or that which shows or points out. *Smith.*
- INDICATORY**, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.
- INDICE**. [See *Index*.]
- INDICOLITE**, *n.* [*indigo*, or *indico*, and *λίθος*, a stone.]
- In *mineralogy*, a variety of short or tourmalin, of an indigo blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. *Cleveland.*
- INDICT**, *v. t.* *indi'te*. [*L. indictus*, from *indico*; in and *dico*, to speak.]
- In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach*. It is followed by *of*; as *indicted of* treason or arson.
- INDICTABLE**, *a.* *indi'table*. That may be indicted; as an *indictable* offender.
2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as an *indictable* offense.
- INDICTED**, *pp.* *indi'ted*. Accused by a grand jury.
- INDICTER**, *n.* *indi'ter*. One who indicts.
- INDICTING**, *ppr.* *indi'ting*. Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.
- INDICTION**, *n.* [*Fr.* from Low *L. indictio*, *indico*.]
1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honor of the great victory of Constantine over Mezentius, Sep. 24, A. D. 312, by which christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the *indiction* should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- INDICTIVE**, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*
- INDICTMENT**, *n.* *indi'tement*. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court. *Blackstone.*
2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.
- INDIES**, *n. plu.* of *India*.
- INDIFFERENCE**, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. indifferencia*; in and *differo*, to differ. *Indifference* is little used.]
1. Equipose or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; as when we see a contest of parties with *indifference*.
2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference*. [*This is a different application of the first definition.*]
3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with *indifference*.
4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves. *Hooker.*
- INDIFFERENT**, *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. indifferens*.]
1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party or thing more than to another. Cato knows neither of them, *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*
2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness. It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*
3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. It is *indifferent* which road we take.
4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves *indifferent*, may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.
5. Impartial; disinterested; as an *indifferent* judge, juror or arbitrator.
6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst; as *indifferent* writing or paper. *Indifferent*, used adverbially, as *indifferent* honest, is ungrammatical and vulgar.
- INDIFFERENTLY**, *adv.* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon *indifferently* to all. *Addison.*
2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice or bias. —They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Com. Prayer.*
3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion. Set honor in one eye and death i' th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shak.*
4. Not well; tolerably; passably; as *indifferently* well; to be *indifferently* entertained.
- INDIGENCE**, } *n.* [*Fr.* *indigence*, from *L. indigentia*, from *indigeo*; in or *ind*, and *geeo*, to want, to lack.]
- INDIGENCY**, } *n.* [*Fr.* *indigence*, from *L. indigentia*, from *indigeo*; in or *ind*, and *geeo*, to want, to lack.]
- Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in *indigence*, while others possess more than they can enjoy.
- INDIGENE**, *n.* [*L. indigena*; in or *ind*, and *geno*, *gigno*, to beget, or to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn. Vattel.*
- INDIGENOUS**, *a.* [*L. indigena*, *supra*.]
1. Native; born in a country; *applied to persons*.
2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; *applied to vegetables*.
- INDIGENT**, *a.* [*L. indigens*; *Fr.* *indigent*.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor. Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*
- INDIGEST**, *n.* A crude mass. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- INDIGESTED**, *a.* [*in* and *digested*; *L. indigestus*.]
1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.
2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass.
3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude; as an *indigested* scheme.
4. Not prepared by heat.
5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as an *indigested* wound. *Wise man.*
- INDIGESTIBLE**, *a.* [*in* and *digestible*.]
1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not to be received or patiently endured.
- INDIGESTION**, *n.* [*in* and *digestion*.] Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. *Encyc.*
- As a disease, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.
- INDIGITATE**, *v. t.* To point out with the finger. *Brown.*
- INDIGITATION**, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger. *Mor.*
- INDIGN**, *a.* *indi'ne*. [*L. indignus*.] Unworthy; disgraceful. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
- INDIGNANCE**, *n.* Indignation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- INDIGNANT**, *a.* [*L. indignans*, from *indignor*, to disdain; in and *dignor*, *dignus*.] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was *indignant* at the challenge of David. He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tyckell.*
- INDIGNATION**, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. indignatio*.]
1. Anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust or abhorrence. When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. *Esth. v.*
2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; particularly, the wrath of God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion. *2 Kings iii.*
3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. *Is. xxvi.*
4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. *2 Cor. vii.*
- INDIGNIFY**, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

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INDIGNITY, *n.* [L. *indignitas*.] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are *indignities*. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest *indignity*.

INDIGNLY, *adv.* *indi'nely*. Unworthily. *Obs.* *Hall*.

INDIGO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr. *It. Sp. indigo*.]

A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the tincture is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dyeing blue. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

INDIGOMETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. *Ure*.

INDIGO-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, from which is prepared indigo. It is a native of Asia, Africa and America, and called by the native Americans, *anil*. The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume or pod is linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the *tinctoria*, or common indigo-plant, the *anil*, a larger species, and the *disperma*, which furnishes the Guatimala indigo. *Encyc. Miller. Edin. Encyc.*

INDILATORY, *n.* [in and *dilatory*.] Not dilatory or slow. *Cornwallis*.

INDILIGENCE, *n.* [in and *diligence*.] Want of diligence; slothfulness. *B. Jonson*.

INDILIGENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful. *Fellham*.

INDILIGENTLY, *adv.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall*.

INDIMINISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be diminished. *Milton*.

INDIRECT, *a.* [L. *indirectus*; in and *directus*, from *dirigo*.]

1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. From New York to England by Bordeaux, is an *indirect* course.

2. Not direct, in a moral sense; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as an *indirect* accusation; an *indirect* attack on reputation; an *indirect* answer or proposal. Hence,

3. Wrong; improper. *Shak.*
4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson*.

5. *Indirect tax*, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, &c.

INDIRECTION, *n.* [in and *direction*.] Oblique course or means. *Shak.*

2. Dishonest practice. *Obs.* *Shak.*

INDIRECTLY, *adv.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely.
2. Not by direct means.

3. Not in express terms. He *indirectly* mentioned the subject.

4. Unfairly.
Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held. *Shak.*

INDIRECTNESS, *n.* Obliquity; devious course.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty. *Mountagu.*

INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* [in and *discernible*.] That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

INDISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* Incapability of being discerned. *Hammond.*

INDISCERNIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* Indiscernible. *Obs.* *More.*

INDISCERNIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.

INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* [in and *discernible*.] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

INDISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [in and *disciplinable*.]

That cannot be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. *Hale.*

INDISCOVERABLE, *a.* [in and *discoverable*.] That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

INDISCOVERY, *n.* [in and *discovery*.] Want of discovery. [Unusual.] *Brown.*

INDISCREET, *a.* [in and *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as *persons*.

2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment; as *indiscreet* behavior.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

INDISCRETE, *a.* Not discrete or separated. *Pownal.*

INDISCRETION, *n.* [in and *discretion*.] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name, *indiscretions*.

INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus*. See *Discriminate*.]

1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; as the *indiscriminate* voraciousness of a glutton. *Chesterfield.*

2. Not having discrimination; confused.

3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

INDISCRIMINATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Not making any distinction; as the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine. *Marshall.*

INDISCRIMINATION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction. *Jefferson.*

INDISCUSSED, *a.* Not discussed. *Donne.*

INDISPENSABILITY, *a.* Indispensableness. [Little used.] *Skelton.*

INDISPENSABLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *dispensable*.]

Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are *indispensable* to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow men are of *indispensable* obligation.

INDISPENSABLE, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

INDISPENSABLY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission or want.

INDISPERSSED, *a.* Not dispersed. *More.*

INDISPOSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [Fr. *indisposer*; in and *disposer*, to dispose or fit. See *Dispose*.]

1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. A love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind to severe study and steady attention to business. The pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them to religious duties.

2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder; as the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body.
It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

4. To make unfavorable or disinclined; with *towards*.
The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciplines. *Clarendon.*

INDISPOSED, *pp.* or *a.* Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable.

2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit.

3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

INDISPOSEDNESS, *n.* Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.

2. Unfitness; disordered state.

INDISPOSING, *ppr.* Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling or unfavorable.

2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

INDISPOSITION, *n.* [Fr.; in and *disposition*.]

1. Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as the *indisposition* of men to submit to severe discipline; an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices.
A general *indisposition* towards believing. *Atterbury.*

2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. *Indisposition* is a slight defect of healthy action in bodily functions, rather than settled or marked disease.

3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

INDISPUTABLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *disputable*.]

Not to be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute. *Addison.*

INDISPUTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

INDISPUTABLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

INDISPUTED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed. *Encyc.*

INDISSOLUBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité*. See *Indissoluble*.]

1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied. *Locke.*

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2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation or binding force. *Warburton.*
- INDIS/SOLUBLE**, *a.* [Fr. from *L. indissolubilis*; in and *dissolubilis*, from *dissolvo*; *dis* and *solvo*, to loosen.]
1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat; many are *indissoluble* in water.
 2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as an *indissoluble* league or covenant. The marriage covenant is *indissoluble*, except in certain specified cases.
 3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as *indissoluble* friendship; *indissoluble* bands of love.
- INDIS/SOLUBLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation or breach; indissolubility. *Hale.*
- INDIS/SOLUBLY**, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.
On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton.*
- INDISSOLVABLE**, *a.* [in and *dissolvable*.]
1. That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.
 2. Indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as an *indissolvable* bond of union.
 3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.
- INDIS/TANCY**, *n.* Want of distance or separation. [A bad word and not used.] *Pearson.*
- INDISTINCT**, *a.* [Fr.; *L. indistinctus*; in and *distinctus*. See *Distinct*.]
1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are *indistinct*, when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are *indistinct*, when the ear cannot separate them. Hence,
 2. Obscure; not clear; confused; as *indistinct* ideas or notions.
 3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well defined images; as *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* view.
 4. Not exactly discerning. [Unusual.] *Shak.*
- INDISTINCTIBLE**, *a.* Undistinguishable. [Little used.] *Warton.*
- INDISTINCTION**, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.
The *indistinction* of many of the same name—hath made some doubt. *Brown.*
2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. *Sprat.*
 3. Equality of condition or rank. *Coxe, Switz.*
- INDISTINCTLY**, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are *indistinctly* seen.
2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.
 3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is *indistinctly* marked.
- INDISTINCTNESS**, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.
2. Obscurity; faintness; as the *indistinctness* of vision.
- INDISTINGUISHABLE**, *a.* [in and *distinguishable*.]
That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable. *Tyler.*
- INDISTINGUISHING**, *a.* Making no difference; as *indistinguishing* liberalities. *Johnson.*
- INDISTURBANCE**, *n.* [in and *disturbance*.]
Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Temple.*
- INDITCH**, *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [Little used.] *Bp. Hall.*
- INDITE**, *v. t.* [*L. indico, indictum*; in and *dico*, to speak.]
1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.
Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*. *Pope.*
 2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight *indited* his sermons.
My heart is *inditing* a good matter. *Ps. xlv.*
- INDITE**, *v. i.* To compose an account of. *Waller.*
[This is from the same original as *indict*. The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]
- INDITED**, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.
- INDITEMENT**, *n.* The act of inditing.
- INDITING**, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.
- INDIVIDABLE**, *a.* Not capable of division. *Shak.*
- INDIVIDED**, *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*
- INDIVIDUAL**, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*; *L. individuus*; in and *dividuus*, from *divido*, to divide.]
1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as an *individual* man or city.
—Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*
 2. Pertaining to one only; as *individual* labor or exertions.
- INDIVIDUAL**, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.
2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.
- INDIVIDUALITY**, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. *Arbutnot.*
- INDIVIDUALIZE**, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. *Drake.*
- INDIVIDUALIZED**, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing. *Drake.*
- INDIVIDUALIZING**, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.
- INDIVIDUALLY**, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them *individually* cannot perform.
2. With separate or distinct existence.
- How should that subsist solitary by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*
3. Inseparably; incommunicably.
Omniscience—an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Halewell.*
- INDIVIDUATE**, *a.* Undivided.
- INDIVIDUATE**, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.
Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Mare.*
- INDIVIDUATION**, *a.* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. *Watts.*
2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis. *Elym. Vocabulary.*
- INDIVIDUITY**, *n.* Separate existence. [Not used.]
- INDIVINITY**, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown.*
- INDIVISIBILITY**, *n.* [See *Indivisible*.]
The state or property of being indivisible. *Locke.*
- INDIVISIBLE**, *a.* *s* as *z*. [in and *divisible*. See *Divide*.]
That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, cannot be considered as *indivisible*. The mind or soul must be *indivisible*. A mathematical point is *indivisible*. *Encyc.*
- INDIVISIBLE**, *n.* In geometry, *indivisibles* are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small.
- INDIVISIBLENESS**, *n.* Indivisibility, which see.
- INDIVISIBLY**, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.
- INDOCIBLE**, *a.* [in and *docile*; *L. doceo*, to teach.]
1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. *Bp. Hall.*
 2. Intractable, as a beast.
- INDOCILE**, *a.* [Fr.; *L. indocilis*; in and *docilis*; *doceo*, to teach.]
1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull.
 2. Intractable, as a beast.
- INDOCILITY**, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité*.] Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. *Bp. Hall.*
2. Intractableness, as of a beast.
- INDOCTRINATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner*; *L. in* and *doctrina*, learning.]
To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.
He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young inexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*
- INDOCTRINATED**, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.
- INDOCTRINATING**, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.
- INDOCTRINATION**, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. *Brown.*
- INDOLENCE**, *n.* [Fr. from *L. indolentia*; in and *doleo*, to be pained.]
1. Literally, freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
 2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

INDOLENT, *a.* [Fr.] Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; *applied to persons*.
 2. Inactive; idle; as an *indolent* life.
 3. Free from pain; as an *indolent* tumor.

INDOLENTLY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit.

INDOMITABLE, *a.* Untamable. [Not used.] *Addison.*

INDOMPTABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *dompter*, *L. domo*, to tame.] Not to be subdued. [Unusual.] *Tooke.*

INDORSABLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned and made payable to order.

INDORSE, *v. t. indors'*. [*L. in* and *dorsum*, the back.]

1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; as, to *indorse* a note or bill of exchange; to *indorse* a receipt or assignment on a bill or note. Hence,
2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. The bill was *indorsed* to the bank.

To *indorse in blank*, to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the indorsee.

INDORSEE, *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, *n. indors'ment*. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for payment, the return of an officer, or the verdict of a grand jury.

INDORSER, *n.* The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

INDRAUGHT, *n. in'draft*. [*in* and *draught*.] An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

INDRENCH, *v. t.* [*in* and *drench*.] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench. *Shak.*

INDUBIOUS, *a.* [*L. indubius*; *in* and *du-bius*, doubtful.]

1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain.
2. Not doubting; unsuspecting; as *indubious* confidence. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. indubitabilis*; *in* and *dubitabilis*, from *dubito*, to doubt.]

Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLENESS, *n.* State of being indubitable. *Ash.*

INDUBITABLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt. *Sprat.*

INDUBITATE, *a.* [*L. indubitatus*.] Not questioned; evident; certain. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

INDUCE, *v. t.* [*L. induco*; *in* and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *induire*; It. *indurre*.]

1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by

motives. The emperor could not be *induced* to take part in the contest.

2. To produce by influence.

As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as a fever *induced* by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has *induced* a change of opinions and of property.

4. To introduce; to bring into view.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

5. To offer by way of induction or inference. [Not used.] *Brown.*

INDUCED, *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

INDUCEMENT, *n.* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an *inducement* to idleness. The love of money is an *inducement* to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad.

INDUCER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades or influences.

INDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. *Brown.*

2. That may be caused. *Barrow.*

INDUCING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing.

INDUCT', *v. t.* [*L. inductus*, from *induco*; *in* and *duco*, to lead.] Literally, to bring in or introduce. Hence, *appropriately*,

2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are *inducted* by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the United States, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are *inducted* into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INDUCTED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCTILE, *a.* [*in* and *ductile*.] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [See *Ductile*.]

INDUCTILITY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. inductio*. See *Induct*.]

1. Literally, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence,

2. In logic and rhetoric, the act of drawing a consequence from two or more propositions, which are called premises. *Watts.*

3. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones.

4. The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact, or for the sake of argument. *Encyc.*

5. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; or the introduction of a

person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. *Induction* is applied to the introduction of officers, only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the transaction. In Great Britain, *induction* is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the United States, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

INDUCTIVE, *a.* Leading or drawing; with to.

A brutish vice,

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause.

They may be *inductive* of credibility. [Unusual.] *Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as *inductive* reasoning.

INDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By induction or inference.

INDUCTOR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUE, *v. t. indu'*. [*L. induo*; Gr. *enduo*; Fr. *enduire*. This word coincides nearly in signification with *endow*, that is, to put on, to furnish. *Duo* is evidently a contracted word.]

1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; as, to *indue* matter with forms, or man with intelligence.

2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.

INDUED, *pp.* Clothed; invested.

INDUEMENT, *n. indu'ment*. A putting on; endowment. *Mounslagu.*

INDUING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.

INDULGE, *v. i. indulg'*. [*L. indulgeo*. This word is compound, but the primitive simple verb is not known, nor the radical sense. If allied to G. and D. *dulden*, to bear, to tolerate, it is from the root of *L. tolero*.]

1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to *indulge* sloth; to *indulge* the passions; to *indulge* pride, selfishness or inclinations.

2. To gratify, *negatively*; not to check or restrain the will, appetite or desire; as, to *indulge* children in amusements.

2. To gratify, *positively*; to grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light

Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night!

Pope.

4. In general, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.

It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it is a habit, it has *in*. He indulged himself *with* a glass of wine; he indulges himself *in* sloth or intemperance.

INDULGE, *v. i. indulg'*. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to *indulge* in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to *indulge myself* or *himself*.

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Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues.

Johnson.

2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable. [Little used.]

INDUL'GED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as love of pleasure *indulged* to excess.

2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as a child *indulged* by his parents.

3. Granted.

INDUL'GENCE, } *n.* Free permission to the appetites, humor, desires, passions or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by *indulgence*! *Indulgence* is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.

2. Gratification; as the *indulgence* of lust or of appetite.

3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification. If all these gracious *indulgences* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly.

Rogers.

4. In the *Romish church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions.

Encyc.

INDUL'GENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as an *indulgent* parent.

2. Mild; favorable; not severe; as the *indulgent* censure of posterity.

Waller.

3. Gratifying; favoring; with of. The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.

Dryden.

INDUL'GENTIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgencies of the *Romish church*. [Not well authorized.]

Brevint.

INDUL'GENTLY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment.

Hammond.

2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.

INDUL'GER, *n.* One who indulges.

Mountagu.

INDUL'GING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

INDULT', } [It. *indulto*, a pardon; L. *indultus*, indulged.]

INDULT'O, } *n.* *indultus*, indulged.] 1. In the church of Rome, the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.

Encyc.

2. In Spain, a duty, tax or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.

Encyc.

INDURATE, *v. i.* [L. *induro*; in and *duro*, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat.

INDURATE, *v. t.* To make hard. Extreme heat *indurates* clay. Some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to *indurate* the heart.

Goldsmith.

INDURATED, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.

INDURATING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

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INDURA'TION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

Bacon.

2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.

Decay of Piety.

INDUS'TRIOUS, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *industria*.]

1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to *slothful* and *idle*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government.

Temple.

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to *remiss* or *slack*; as *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as an *industrious* life.

4. Careful; assiduous; as the *industrious* application of knowing men.

Watts.

INDUS'TRIOUSLY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

2. Diligently; assiduously; with care; applied to a particular purpose. He attempted *industriously* to make peace. He *industriously* concealed his name.

INDUSTRY, *n.* [L. *industria*; Fr. *industrie*. This is a compound word, and the root probably of the Class Ds.]

Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to *sloth* and *idleness*. We are directed to take lessons of industry from the bee. Industry pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

INDWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant.

Spenser.

INDWELL'ING, *a.* [in and *dwelling*.] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as *indwelling* sin.

Panoplist. Macknight. Milner.

INDWELL'ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INE'BRIANT, *a.* [See *Inebriate*.] Intoxicating.

INE'BRIANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

Encyc.

INE'BRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*; in and *ebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin *ebrius* is contracted from *ebrius* or *ebregus*, as appears from the Spanish *embriagar*, to intoxicate; *embriago*, inebriated; It. *briciaco*, drunk; *imbriacare*, *imbriacarsi*. The sense is to wash or drench, and it is evidently from the common root of the Gr. *βρεχω*, to water or irrigate. See *Rain*.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

Sandys.

2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to produce effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.

INE'BRIATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

Bacon.

INE'BRIATE, *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c.

Darwin.

INE'BRIATED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

INE'BRIATING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

INEBRIA'TION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Brown.

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INEBRI'ETY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Darwin.

INED'ITED, *a.* [in and *edited*.] Unpublished.

Warton.

INEF'FABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ineffabilis*; in and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak.]

Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words; usually in a good sense; as the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

INEF'FABLENESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable.

Scott.

INEF'FABLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words.

Milton.

INEFFECT'IVE, *a.* [in and *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter.

Taylor.

2. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as *ineffective* troops; *ineffective* force.

3. Producing no effect.

INEFFECT'UAL, *a.* [in and *effectual*.] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as an *ineffectual* remedy; the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See *Inefficacious*.]

INEFFECT'UALLY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

INEFFECT'UALNESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion.

Walt.

INEFFERVES'CENCE, *n.* [in and *effervescence*.] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

Kirwan.

INEFFERVES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

Kirwan.

INEFFERVES'CIBLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [It. and Fr. *inefficace*; L. *inefficax*; in and *efficax*, *efficax*, to effect; *ex* and *ficio*, to make.]

Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Ineffectual, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we cannot always know whether means are *inefficacious*, till experiment has proved them *ineffectual*; nor even then, for we cannot be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes. *Inefficacious* is therefore sometimes synonymous with *ineffectual*.

INEFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

INEF'FICACY, *n.* [in and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia*.]

1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as the *inefficacy* of medicines or of means.

2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.

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INEFFICIENCY, *n.* [*in* and *efficiency*.] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

INEFFICIENT, *a.* [*in* and *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficient.

2. Not active; effecting nothing; as an *inefficient* force. *Chesterfield*.

INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

INELABORATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Cockeram*.

INELASTIC, *a.* [*in* and *elastic*.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

INELASTICITY, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

INELEGANCE, *n.* [*See Inelegance*.] Want of elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

INELEGANT, *a.* [*L. inelegans*; *in* and *elegans*, from the root of *eligo*, to choose.] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

INELEGANTLY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. *Chesterfield*.

INELIGIBILITY, *n.* [*from ineligible*.] Incapacity of being elected to an office.

2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

INELIGIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *eligible*.] Not capable of being elected to an office.

2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

INELOQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace and pathos; not persuasive; *used of persons*.

2. Not fluent, graceful or pathetic; not persuasive; as language or composition. *Milton*.

INELOQUENTLY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE, *a.* [*L. ineluctabilis*.] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome. [*Not used*.] *Pearson*.

INELUDIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *eludible*.] That cannot be eluded or defeated. *Glanville*.

INENARRABLE, *a.* [*L. inenarrabilis*.] That cannot be narrated or told.

INEPT, *a.* [*L. ineptus*; *in* and *aptus*, fit, apt.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. *Woodward*.

2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish. *More*.

INEPTITUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as an *ineptitude* to motion. *Arbuthnot*.

INEPTLY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly. *Glanville*.

INEPTNESS, *n.* Unfitness. *More*.

INEQUAL, *a.* [*in* and *equal*.] Unequal; uneven; various. *Shenstone*.

INEQUALITY, *n.* [*L. inequalitas*; *in* and *equalis*, equal; *Fr. inégalité*.]

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, de-

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gree, dimensions or amount; as an *inequality* in size or stature; an *inequality* of numbers or of power; *inequality* of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the *inequality* of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the *inequalities* of men in society; *inequalities* of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, *a.* Not being equally distant. *Say*.

INEQUILATERAL, *a.* Having unequal sides. *Say*.

INEQUITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *equitable*.] Not equitable; not just.

INEQUIVALENCE, *n.* [*See Inequivalence*.] Having unequal

INEQUIVOCAL, *a.* [*in* and *equivocal*.] Having unequal

INERM, *n.* [*L. inermis*; *in* and *arma*, arms.]

INERMIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *ermis*.] Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf; a *botanical word*. *Martyn*.

INERRABILITY, *n.* [*from inerrable*.] Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility. *King Charles*.

INERRABLE, *a.* [*in* and *err*.] That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible. *Hammond*.

INERRABLENESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability. *Hammond*.

INERRABLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

INERRATIC, *a.* [*in* and *erratic*.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed. *Paus. Trans.*

INERRINGLY, *adv.* Without error, mistake or deviation. *Glanville*.

INERT, *a.* [*L. iners*; *in* and *ars*, art. The English sense is drawn not from art, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.]

1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert*.

2. Dull; sluggish; indisposed to move or act. *Thomson*.

INERTION, *n.* Want of activity; want of action or exertion.

These vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system, constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *Darwin*.

INERTITUDE, *n.* The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move. *Good*.

INERTLY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly. *Dunclad*.

INERTNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move *per se*; that quality of passiveness by which bodies persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. In the language of philosophy, this quality is called *vis inertiae*, or *inertia*. *Newton*.

2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual disposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

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In esse, [*L.*] in being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

INESCATE, *v. t.* [*L. inesco*.] To bait; to lay a bait for.

INESCATION, *n.* The act of baiting. *Hallowell*.

INESTIMABLE, *a.* [*L. inestimabilis*. See *Estimate*.]

1. That cannot be estimated or computed; as an *inestimable* sum of money.

2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; as *inestimable* rights. The privileges of American citizens, civil and religious, are *inestimable*.

INESTIMABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.

INEVIDENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity. *Barrow*.

INEVIDENT, *a.* [*in* and *evident*.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. *Brown*.

INEVITABILITY, *n.* [*from inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen. *Bramhall*.

INEVITABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. inevitabilis*; *in* and *evitabilis*, from *evito*, to shun.] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all subjected to many *inevitable* calamities.

INEVITABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.

INEVITABLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South*.

INEXACT, *a.* [*in* and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

INEXACTNESS, *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

INEXCITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *excitable*.] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

INEXCUSABLE, *a. s* as *z*. [*L. inexcusabilis*; *in* and *excusabilis*, *excuso*. See *Excuse*.]

Not to be excused or justified; as *inexcusable* folly.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

This *inexcusableness* is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South*.

INEXCUSABLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

INEXECUTION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance; as the *inexecution* of a treaty.

INEXERTION, *n.* [*in* and *exertion*.] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action. *Darwin*.

INEXHA/LABLE, *a.* [*in* and *exhalable*, *L. exhalo*.]

Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable. *Brown*.

INEXHAUSTED, *a.* [*in* and *exhausted*.]

1. Not exhausted; not emptied; *unexhausted*.

2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* [in and *exhaustible*.]

1. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; as an *inexhaustible* quantity or supply of water.

2. That cannot be wasted or spent; as *inexhaustible* stores of provisions.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, *n.* The state of being *inexhaustible*.

INEXHAUSTIVE, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

INEXISTENCE, *n.* [in and *existence*.]

1. Want of being or existence. *Broome.*

2. Inherence.

INEXISTENT, *a.* [in and *existent*.] Not having being; not existing.

2. Existing in something else. *South. Brown. Boyle.*

INEXORABILITY, *n.* The quality of being *inexorable* or unyielding to entreaty.

INEXORABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inexorabilis*; in and *exorabilis*, from *exoro*, to entreat; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.]

1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; as an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge.

2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.

Inexorable equality of laws. *Gibbon.*

INEXORABLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by intreaty.

INEXPECTATION, *n.* State of having no expectation. *Feltham.*

INEXPECTED, *a.* Not expected. [Not in use.]

INEXPEDIENCE, *n.* [in and *expedience*.]

INEXPEDIENCY, *n.* Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The *inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not.

INEXPEDIENT, *a.* [in and *expedient*.]

Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is *inexpedient*. What is expedient at one time, may be *inexpedient* at another.

INEXPERIENCE, *n.* [in and *experience*.]

Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as the *inexperience* of youth, or their *inexperience* of the world.

INEXPERIENCED, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERT, *a.* [in and *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

In letters and in laws

Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inextinguibilis*. See *Expiate*.]

1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

2. That cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement; as *inexpiable* hate. *Milton.*

INEXPIABLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLA'INABLE, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable. [The latter word is generally used.]

INEXPLE'ABLY, *adv.* Insatiably. [Not used.] *Sandys.*

INEXPLICABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inexplicabilis*; in and *explico*, to unfold.]

That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as an *inexplicable* mystery.

INEXPLICABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLO'ABLE, *a.* [in and *explorable*, from *explore*.]

That cannot be explored, searched or discovered. *Tbake.*

INEXPRESS'IBLE, *a.* [in and *expressible*, from *express*.]

Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as *inexpressible* grief, joy or pleasure.

INEXPRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

INEXPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

INEXPO'SURE, *n.* [in and *exposure*.] A state of not being exposed. *Med. Repos.*

INEXPUG'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inexpugnabilis*; in and *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.]

Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. *Ray.*

INEXSU'PERABLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis*.] Not to be passed over or surmounted.

INEXTEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension. *Good.*

INEXTEN'SION, *n.* [in and *extension*.] Want of extension; unextended state.

INEXTER'MINABLE, *a.* [in and *exterminable*.] That cannot be exterminated. *Encyc.*

INEXTINCT', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct. *Rush.*

INEXTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* [in and *extinguishable*.]

That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as *inextinguishable* flame, thirst or desire.

INEXTIR'PABLE, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.

INEX'TRICABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inextricabilis*. See *Extricate*.]

1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; as an *inextricable* maze or difficulty. *Sherlock.*

2. Not to be untied; as an *inextricable* knot.

INEX'TRICABLENESS, *n.* The state of being *inextricable*. *Donne.*

INEX'TRICABLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Pope.*

INEYE, *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud. *Philips.*

INFAB'RICATED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought. [Not used.]

INFALLIB'ILITY, *n.* [from *infallible*.]

INFAL'LIBLENES, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; infallibility. No human being can justly lay claim to *infallibility*. This is an attribute of God only.

INFAL'LIBLE, *a.* [F. *infaillible*; in and *faillir*, L. *fallere*.]

1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; en-

tirely exempt from liability to mistake; applied to persons. No man is *infallible*; to be *infallible* is the prerogative of God only.

2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success.

To whom he showed himself alive after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs— Acts i.

INFAL'LIBLY, *adv.* Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. *Smairidge.*

2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure. Our Savior has directed us to conduct that will *infallibly* render us happy.

INFAM'E, *v. t.* To defame. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

INFAMOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; L. *infamis*; *infamo*, to defame; in and *fama*, fame.]

1. Of ill report, *emphatically*; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; *used of persons*; as an *infamous* liar; an *infamous* rake or gambler.

2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person *infamous*; as an *infamous* vice.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. An *infamous* person cannot be a witness.

INFAMOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render *infamous*; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

2. With open reproach.

INFAMOUSNESS, *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; L. *infamia*; in and

INFAMY, *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; L. *infamia*; in and

fama, report.]

1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to *infamy*.

2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as the *infamy* of an action.

3. In law, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror. *Encyc.*

INFANCY, *n.* [L. *infantia*. See *Infant*.]

1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common usage, *infancy* extends not beyond the first year or two of life, but there is not a defined limit where *infancy* ends, and childhood begins.

2. In law, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty one years.

3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as the *infancy* of the Roman republic; the *infancy* of a college or of a charitable society; the *infancy* of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce.

INFAND'OUS, *a.* [L. *infandus*.] Too odious to be expressed. [Not in use.] *Hawell.*

INFANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in, fangan*, to take, and *thief*, thief.]

In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises. *Coul.*

INFANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; L. *infans*; in and *fans*, speaking, *fari*, to speak.]

1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In common usage, a child ceases to be called an

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infant within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.

2. In law, a person under the age of twenty one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts.

INFANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

2. Young; tender; not mature; as *infant* strength.

INFANT'A, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANT'E, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

INFANT'ICIDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium*; *infans*, an infant, and *cedo*, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, *a.* [L. *infantilis*.] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

INFANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.

INFANTLIKE, *a.* Like an infant. *Shak.*

INFANTLY, *a.* Like a child's. *Beaum.*

INFANTRY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*; Sp. *infanteria*; It. *fanteria*. See *Infant*.]

In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry. In some armies, there have been heavy-armed infantry, and light-armed or light infantry, according to their manner of arming and equipping.

INFARCE, *v. t.* *infars*. To stuff. [Not in use.]

INFARCTION, *n.* [L. *infarcio*, *infarcio*, to stuff; *in* and *farcio*.]

The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

INFASHIONABLE, *a.* Unfashionable.

[Not used.]

INFATIGABLE, *a.* Indefatigable. *Obs.*

INFATUATE, *v. t.* [L. *infatuus*; *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.]

1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. In general, this word does not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, so that a person *infatuated* acts in certain cases as a fool, or without common discretion and prudence. Whom God intends to destroy, he first *infatuates*.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon.*

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason. Men are often *infatuated* with a love of gaming, or of sensual pleasure.

INFATUATED, *pp.* Affected with folly.

INFATUATING, *ppr.* Affecting with folly.

INFATUATION, *n.* The act of affecting with folly.

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2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, either generally, or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance or any other vice, are chargeable with *infatuation*.

INFAUST'ING, *n.* [L. *infaustus*.] The act of making unlucky. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

INFEASIBILITY, } *n. s* as *z.* [from *in-*
INFEASIBLENESS, } *feasible*.]

Impacticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.

INFEASIBLE, *a. s* as *z.* [in and *feasible*, Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, L. *facio*.]

Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable. *Glanville.*

INFECT', *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; It. *infettare*; L. *inficio*, *infectus*; *in* and *facio*. In this application of *inficio*, as in *inficior*, to deny, we find the radical sense of *facio*, to make, which is to thrust, to drive. To *infect* is to thrust in; to deny is to thrust against, that is, to thrust away, to repel. And here we observe the different effects of the prefix *in*, upon the verb.]

1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are *infected* by the contagion of the plague, of syphilis, of small pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be *infected* only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be *infected* without contact with the diseased body.

2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.

3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. It is melancholy to see the young *infected* and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens *infected* with errors.

4. To contaminate with illegality.

INFECT', *a.* Infected. [Not used.]

INFECT'ED, *pp.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

INFECT'ER, *n.* He or that which infects.

INFECT'ING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

INFECTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inficio*.] The act of infecting, or the act by which poisonous matter, morbid miasmata or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body. The words *contagion* and *infection* are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. *Contagion* is the virus or effluvium generated in a diseased body, and capable of producing the specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. *Marsh* miasm is not properly *contagion*. *Infection* is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes *contagion*, and any other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. Hence,

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2. The morbid cause which excites disease in a healthy or uninfected body. This cause may be contagion from a diseased body, or other poisonous or noxious matter received into the body or under the skin. The *infection* of the plague and of yellow fever, is said to be imported in ships and conveyed in clothing; persons are said to take the *infection* from a diseased person, or from the air of apartments where the sick are confined. The *infection* spreads in a city, or it is free from *infection*. Pestilential exhalations are called *infections*.

Tooke, Russ. Encyc. art. Plague. Rush. *Infection* is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with *contagion*; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium, by which disease is transferred. *Cyc.*

3. That which taints, poisons or corrupts by communication from one to another; as the *infection* of error or of evil example.

4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

5. Communication of like qualities.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*.

Rambler.

INFECTIOUS, *a.* Having qualities that may taint, or communicate disease to; as an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* miasma.

2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication; as *infectious* vices or manners.

3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames.*

INFECTIOUSLY, *adv.* By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

INFECTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another. *Sidney.*

INFECUND, *a.* [L. *infecundus*; *in* and *fecundus*, prolific.] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

INFECUNDITY, *n.* [L. *infecunditas*.]

Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *Med. Repos.*

INFELICITY, *n.* [Fr. *infelicité*; L. *infelicitas*. See *Felicity*.] Unhappiness; misery; misfortune.

2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness; as the *infelicity* of the times, or of the occasion.

INFER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inferer*; L. *infero*; *in* and *fero*, to bear or produce.]

1. Literally, to bring on; to induce. [Little used.] *Harvey.*

2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we *infer* the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We *infer* one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is true, the other must be true also.

3. To offer; to produce. [Not used.]

INFER/ABLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises. *Shak. Burke.*

INFERENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *inferer*.] A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion. *Inferences* result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called premises are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true.

INFEOFF. [See *Enfeoff*.]

INFERIOR, *a.* [L. comp. from *inferus*, low; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *inferieur*.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. Pay due respect to those who are superior in station, and due civility to those who are *inferior*.
3. Lower in excellence or value; as a poem of *inferior* merit; cloth of *inferior* quality or price.
4. Subordinate; of less importance. Attend to health and safety; ease and convenience are *inferior* considerations.

INFERIOR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior*, than by disdainling him. *South.*

INFERIOR/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *inferiorité*.] A lower state of dignity; age, value or quality. We speak of the *inferiority* of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth.

INFERN/AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *infernus*.]

1. Properly, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Hence,
2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; as *infernal* spirits.
3. Hellish; resembling the temper of *infernal* spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.

INFERN/AL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernal stone [*lapis infernalis*], a name formerly given to lunar caustic, a substance prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver fused and cast in small cylinders. *Webster's Manual.*

INFERTILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *infertilis*; in and *fertilis*.]

Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as an *infertile* soil.

INFERTIL/ITY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as the *infertility* of land. *Hale.*

INFEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *infester*; L. *infesto*.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm weather, men are *infested* with musketoes and gnats; flies *infest* horses and cattle. The sea is often *infested* with pirates. Small parties of the enemy *infest* the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

INFESTA/TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation. *Bacon.*

INFESTED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

INFESTERED, *a.* [in and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate.

INFESTING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

INFESTIVE, *a.* [in and *festive*.] Having no mirth.

INFESTIV/ITY, *n.* [in and *festivity*.] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments.

INFESTUOUS, *a.* [L. *infestus*.] Mischievous. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

INFEDA/TION, *n.* [in and *feudum*, feud.]

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. *Hale.*
2. The granting of tithes to laymen. *Blackstone.*

INFIDEL, *a.* [Fr. *infidèle*; L. *infidelis*; in and *fidelis*, faithful.]

Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society. *Knox.*

INFIDEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of christianity.

INFIDEL/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *infidélité*; L. *infidelitas*.]

1. In general, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.
2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of christianity; unbelief.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity*. *Knox.*

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.
4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant. In this sense, *unfaithfulness* is most used.

INFIL/TRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *filtrer*, to filter.]

To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFIL/TRATING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

INFILTRA/TION, *n.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body.

2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations*, filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

INFINITE, *a.* [L. *infinitus*; in and *finitus*, terminated; Fr. *infini*; Sp. *infinito*.]

1. Without limits; unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed; applied to time, space and qualities. God is *infinite* in duration, having neither beginning nor end of existence. He is also *infinite* in presence, or omnipresent, and his perfections are *infinite*. We also speak of *infinite* space.
2. That will have no end. Thus angels and men, though they have had a beginning, will exist in *infinite* duration.
3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; as, a line beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely, is an *infinite* line.
4. Infinite is used loosely and hyperbolically for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.

Infinite canon, in music, a perpetual fugue.

INFINITELY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, I am *infinitely* obliged by your condescension.

INFINITENESS, *n.* Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity. *Taylor.*

2. Immensity; greatness.

INFINITES/IMAL, *a.* Indefinitely small. *Johnson. Encyc.*

INFINITES/IMAL, *n.* An indefinitely small quantity. *Encyc.*

INFIN/ITIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus*; Fr. *infinitif*.]

In grammar, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, to love.

INFINITUDE, *n.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent; as the *infinitude* of space, of time, or of perfections.

2. Immensity; greatness.

3. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFINITY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*; L. *infinitas*.]

1. Unlimited extent of time, space or quantity; boundlessness. We apply *infinity* to God and his perfections; we speak of the *infinity* of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness and holiness.
2. Immensity; indefinite extent.
3. Endless or indefinite number; a hyperbolical use of the word; as an *infinity* of beauties.

INFIRM, *a.* *infirm*. [Fr. *infirm*; L. *infirmus*; in and *firmus*.]

1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.
2. Weak of mind; irresolute; as *infirm* of purpose. *Shak.*
3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles, treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

INFIRM, *v. t.* *infirm*. To weaken. [Not used.] *Raleigh.*

INFIRMARY, *n.* *infirm'ary*. A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.

INFIRMITY, *n.* *infirm'ity*. [Fr. *infirmité*; L. *infirmitas*.]

1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. Old age is subject to *infirmities*.
2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*. *Shak.*

3. Weakness of resolution.

4. Any particular disease; malady; applied rather to chronic, than to violent diseases. *Hooker.*

5. Defect; imperfection; weakness; as the *infirmities* of a constitution of government. *Hamilton.*

INFIRMNESS, *n.* *infirm'ness*. Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness. *Boyle.*

INFIX, *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, *infigo*; in and *figo*, to fix.]

1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a sting, spear or dart.
2. To set in; to fasten in something.
3. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

INFIX/ED, *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.

INFIXING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.

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INFLA'ME, *v. t.* [*L. inflammo; in and flamma, flame.*]

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; *in a literal sense.* But more generally,
2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to *inflamm* love, lust or thirst; to *inflamm* desire or anger.
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. [*Unusual.*]

Addison.

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood; as, to *inflamm* the blood or body; to *inflamm* with wine.
5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.
6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to *inflamm* the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to *inflamm* a presumption.

Kent.

INFLA'ME, *v. i.* To grow hot, angry and painful.

Wiseman.

INFLA'MED, *pp.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

INFLA'MER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.

Addison.

INFLA'MING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.

INFLAMMAB'ILITY, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

INFLAM'MABLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as *inflammable* oils or spirits.

INFLAM'MABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.

Boyle.

INFLAMMA'TION, *n.* [*L. inflammatio.*]

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.
2. The state of being in flame.

Temple. Wilkins.

3. In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms.

Encyc.

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as an *inflammation* of the body politic, or of parties.

INFLAM'MATORY, *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as medicines of an *inflammatory* nature.

2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as an *inflammatory* fever or disease.

3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult or sedition; as *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches or publications.

INFLA'TE, *v. t.* [*L. inflatus, from inflo; in and flo, to blow.*]

1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.

2. To fill with the breath; to blow in.

Dryden.

3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

INFLA'TE, *a.* In *botany*, puffed; hollow.

INFLA'TED, *a.* low and distended; as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp.

Martyn.

INFLA'TED, *pp.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

INFLA'TING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.

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INFLA'TION, *n.* [*L. inflatio.*] The act of inflating.

2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled.

3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity.

4. Conceit.

B. Jonson.

INFLECT', *v. t.* [*L. inflecto; in and flecto, to bend.*]

1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refracted and *inflected* by one and the same principle?

Newton.

2. In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

INFLECT'ED, *pp.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as an *inflected* ray of light; varied in termination.

INFLECT'ING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.

INFLEC'TION, *n.* [*L. inflectio.*] The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.

2. In *optics*, a property of light by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it.

Encyc. Cyc.

3. In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c. by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

Encyc.

4. Modulation of the voice in speaking.

Hooker.

More commonly *inflection* gives significance to tones.

E. Porter.

Point of inflection, in *geometry*, the point where a curve begins to bend the contrary way.

Encyc.

INFLECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of bending; as the *inflective* quality of the air.

Derham.

INFLEX'ED, *a.* [*L. inflexus.*] Turned; bent.

Fellham.

INFLEXIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. inflexibilité, from inflexible; L. in and flexibilis, from flecto, to bend.*]

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.

INFLEX'IBLE, *a.* [*Fr. inflexibilis.*]

1. That cannot be bent; as an *inflexible* oak.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that cannot be turned; as a man of upright and *inflexible* temper.

Addison.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*.

Watts.

INFLEX'IBLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorable.

A judge should be *inflexibly* just and impartial.

INFLEXION. [See *Inflection*.]

INFLICT', *v. t.* [*L. infligto, infligo; in and fligo, to strike, Eng. to flog.*]

To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply;

as, to *inflict* pain or disgrace; to *inflict* punishment on an offender.

To *inflict* an office, condition, knowledge, tenderness, &c. on one, as used by Ches-

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terfield, is not an authorized use of the word.

INFLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied; as punishment or judgments.

INFLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

INFLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

INFLIC'TION, *n.* [*L. inflictio.*] The act of laying on or applying; as the *infliction* of torment or of punishment.

2. The punishment applied.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness.

Rogers.

INFLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. inflorescens, infloresco, infloreo; in and floreo, to blossom.*]

1. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants.

Milne.

2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.

Journ. of Science.

INFLUENCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. influens, influo, to flow in; in and fluo, to flow; Sp. influencia; It. influenza.*] Literally, a flowing in, into or on, and referring to substances spiritual or too subtil to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things.

Hooker.

It is now followed by *on* or *with*.

2. In a *general sense*, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen.

3. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; as the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; an *exploded doctrine of astrology*.

4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties or will, in persuading or dissuading, as the *influence* of motives, of arguments, or of prayer.

We say, arguments had no *influence* on the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no *influence* with the people; or he has great *influence* with the prince.

5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an *influence* in whitening cloth, and in giving a green color to vegetables.

6. Power acting on sensibility; as the *influence* of love or pity in sympathy.

7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as *divine influence*; the *influences* of the Holy Spirit.

INFLUENCE, *v. t.* To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo*, as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

Newton.

2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are *influenced* by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may *influence* the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.

3. To move, as the passions; as, to *influence* one by pity.

4. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to *influence* our faith and practice.

INFLUENCED, *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

INFLUENCING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

INFLUENT, *a.* Flowing in. [*Little used.*] *Arbutnot.*

INFLUENTIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes. *Milner.*

Influential characters, persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others. *Hamilton.*

INFLUENTIALLY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct.

INFLUENZA, *n.* [*It. influenza*, influence.] An epidemic catarrh. The *influenza* of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like *influenza* prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826.

INFLUX, *n.* [*L. infusus*, *infuso*; *in* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. The act of flowing in; as an *influx* of light or other fluid.

2. Infusion; intromission. The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

INFLUXION, *n.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*

INFLUXIOUS, *a.* Influential. [*Not used.*]

INFLUXIVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. *Haleworth.*

INFOLD, *v. t.* [*in* and *fold*.] To involve; to wrap up or enwrap; to inclose. *Blackmore.*

Infold his limbs in bands.

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace. Noble Banco, let me *infold* thee, And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

INFOLDED, *pp.* Involved; enwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

INFOLDING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

INFOLIATE, *v. t.* [*L. in* and *folium*, a leaf.]

To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

INFORM, *v. t.* [*Fr. informer*; *Sp. informar*; *It. informare*; *L. informo*, to shape; *in* and *formo*, *forma*, form.] Properly, to give form or shape to, but in this sense not used.

1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.

Let others better mold the running mass Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass. *Dryden.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

—Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part. *Pope.*

[*This use is chiefly or wholly poetical.*]

2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make

known to by word or writing; usually followed by *of*. Before we judge, we should be well *informed* of the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived and *informed* the commander of the state of the troops. Letters from Europe *inform* us of the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv.

In this application the verb is usually intransitive; as, A *informed* against B.

INFORM, *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught—*Monthly Rev.*

To *inform* against, to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed* against A.

INFORM, *a.* [*L. informis*.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

INFORMAL, *a.* [*in* and *formal*.] Not in the regular or usual form; as an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings.

2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as an *informal* visit.

3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an *informal* communication.

INFORMALITY, *n.* [*from informal*.] Want of regular or customary form. The *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

INFORMALLY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

INFORMANT, *n.* One who informs, or gives intelligence.

2. One who offers an accusation. [*See Informer*, which is generally used.]

INFORMATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. informatio*.]

1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received *information* of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Boston. The *information* by the messenger is confirmed by letters.

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active *informations* of the intellect—*South.*

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An *information* is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an *indictment* or a *presentment*. *Blackstone.*

INFORMATIVE, *a.* Having power to animate. *More.*

INFORMED, *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

INFORMER, *n.* One who animates, informs or gives intelligence.

2. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate all

knowledge of the violations of law, and bring the offenders to trial.

INFORMIDABLE, *a.* [*in* and *formidabile*.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable*. *Milner.*

INFORMING, *ppr.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.

Informing officer, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror.

A common *informer*, is any person who informs against another.

INFORMITY, *n.* [*L. informis*.] Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS, *a.* [*Fr. informe*; *L. informis*.] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. *Brown.*

INFORTUNATE, *a.* [*L. infortunatus*.] Unlucky; unfortunate. [*The latter is commonly used.*]

INFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Unfortunately. [*Not used.*]

INFORTUNE, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

INFRACT, *v. t.* [*L. infractus*, from *infringo*; *in* and *frango*, to break.]

To break; to violate. [*This is synonymous with infringe*; it is an unnecessary word and little used.]

INFRACTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. infractio*. See *Infract*.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; as an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement or law. *Watts.*

INFRACTOR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

INFRAMUNDANE, *a.* [*L. infra*, below, and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

INFRANGIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *frangibile*.]

1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as *infrangible* atoms. *Cheyne.*

2. Not to be violated.

INFREQUENT, *a.* [*L. infrequentia*.]

INFREQUENCY, *n.* [*Uncommonness*; rareness; the state of rarely occurring. *Brown.*]

INFREQUENT, *a.* [*L. infrequens*; *in* and *frequens*, frequent.]

Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

INFRIGIDATE, *v. t.* [*L. in* and *frigidus*, cold.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

INFRIGIDATION, *n.* The act of making cold. *Taylor.*

INFRINGE, *v. t.* [*infringo*; *in* and *frango*, to break. See *Break*.]

1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person *infringes* an agreement or covenant by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.

2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to *infringe* a law.

3. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

INFRING'ED, *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

INFRINGEMENT, *n.* *infring'ment.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment; as the *infringement* of a treaty, compact or other agreement; the *infringement* of a law or constitution.

INFRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

INFRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill.

INFUCATE, *v. t.* [*L. infuco; in and fuco*, to paint.] To stain; to paint; to daub.

INFUMED, *a.* [*L. infumatus.*] Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM, *a.* [*L. infundibulum*, a funnel, and *form.*]

In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having a conical border rising from a tube.

INFUR'iate, *a.* [*L. in and furatus*, from *furia*, fury.] Enraged; mad; raging.

INFUR'iate, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

INFUS'cate, *v. t.* [*L. infuscatus, infusco*, to make black; *in and fusco, fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to make black.

INFUSCA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

INFU'SE, *v. t. s as z.* [*Fr. infuser*, from *L. infusus, infundo*, to pour in; *in and fundo*, to pour.]

1. To pour in, as a liquid.

That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse.

2. To instill, as principles or qualities.

Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his son, which himself never possessed?

3. To pour in or instill, as into the mind.

Infuse into young minds a noble ardor.

4. To introduce; as, to *infuse* Gallicisms into a composition.

5. To inspire with; as, to *infuse* the breast with magnanimity.

6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

One scruple of dried leaves is infused in ten ounces of warm water.

7. To make an infusion with an ingredient.

INFU'SE, *n.* Infusion. **INFUSED**, *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

INFU'SER, *n.* One who infuses.

INFUSIB'ility, *n.* [*from infusible.*] The capacity of being infused or poured in.

2. The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.

INFU'SIBLE, *a.* [*from the verb.*] That may be infused. Good principles are *infusible* into the minds of youth.

INFU'SIBLE, *a.* [*in, not, and fusible*, from *fuse.*] Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely *infusible*.

INFU'SING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

INFU'SION, *n. s as z.* The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardor or zeal.

2. Suggestion; whisper.

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men.

3. In *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling.

4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities.

INFU'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

INFU'SORY, *a.* The infusory order of worms [*vermes*] comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced except by the microscope.

Ing, in Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow, Goth. *winga*. [See *English*.]

INGANNA'TION, *n.* [*It. ingannare*, to cheat.] Cheat; fraud.

INGATE, *n.* [*in and gate.*] Entrance; passage in.

INGATH'ERING, *n.* [*in and gathering.*] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as the feast of *ingathering*.

INGEL'ABLE, *a.* [*in and gelable.*] That cannot be congealed.

INGEM'inate, *a.* [*L. ingeminatus.*] Redoubled.

INGEM'inate, *v. t.* [*L. ingemino; in and gemino.*] To double or repeat.

INGEMINA'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDER. [See *Engender*.]

INGENERAB'ility, *n.* [*infra.*] Incapacity of being engendered.

INGEN'ERABLE, *a.* [*in and generate.*] That cannot be engendered or produced.

INGEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. ingenero; in and genero*, to generate.] To generate or produce within.

INGEN'ERATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as *ingenerate* powers of body.

INGEN'ERATED, *pp.* Produced within.

Noble habits *ingenerated* in the soul.

INGEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

INGEN'IOUS, *a.* [*L. ingeniosus*, from *ingenium; in and genius, geno, gigno*, to beget, *Gr. γεννῶμαι.*]

1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as an *ingenious* author; an *ingenious* mechanic.

The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves.

2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure or mechanism; as an *ingenious* performance of any kind; an *ingenious* scheme or plan; an *ingenious* model or machine; *ingenious* fabric; *ingenious* contrivance.

3. Witty; well formed; well adapted; as an *ingenious* reply.

4. Mental; intellectual.

INGEN'IOUSLY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

INGEN'IOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; *used of persons.*

2. Curiousness of design or mechanism; *used of things.*

INGEN'ITE, *a.* [*L. ingenitus; in and genitus*, born.]

Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.

INGENU'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. ingénuité.*] The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingenuity; skill; *used of persons.* How many machines for saving labor has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed.

2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; as the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism.

3. Openness of heart; fairness; candor.

[This sense of the word was formerly common, and is found in good authors down to the age of Locke, and even later; but it is now wholly obsolete. In lieu of it, *ingenuousness* is used.]

INGEN'UOUS, *a.* [*L. ingenuus.*] Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation or dissimulation; *used of persons or things.* We speak of an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration or confession.

2. Noble; generous; as an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal; *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood.

3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn; as *ingenuous* blood or birth.

INGEN'UOUSLY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation.

INGEN'UOUSNESS, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with *ingenuousness*.

2. Fairness; candidness; as the *ingenuousness* of a confession.

INGEN'Y, *n.* Wit; ingenuity.

INGEST', *v. t.* [*L. ingestus*, from *ingero; in and gero*, to bear.] To throw into the stomach.

INGES'TION, *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach; as the *ingestion* of milk or other food.

IN'GLE, *n.* [*Qu. L. igniculus, ignis.*] Flame; blaze.

2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace.

INGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*L. inglorius; in and gloria.*]

1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; as an *inglorious* life of ease.

2. Shameful; disgraceful. He charged his troops with *inglorious* flight.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

IN'GOT, *n.* [*Fr. lingot. Qu. L. lingua.*] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

INGR'AFT, *v. t.* [*in and graft.* The original word is *ingraff* or *graft*, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.]

1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; as, to *ingraft* the cion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree, as its stock; to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

2. To propagate by insinuation.

3. To plant or introduce something foreign

into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To set or fix deep and firm.

Ingraffed love he bears to Cesar. *Shak.*

INGRAFFED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

INGRAFFING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

INGRAFFMENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.

2. The thing ingrafted.

IN'GRAIN, *v. t.* [*in* and *grain*.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

IN'GRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as *ingrained* carpets.

IN'GRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.

INGRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; entwined. *Drayton.*

IN'GRATE, *a.* [*L. ingratus*; *in* and *ingra'teful*.] *a.* [*L. ingratus*; *in* and *ingra'teful*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

IN'GRATE, *n.* [*Fr. ingrat*.] An ungrateful person.

INGRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

INGRA'TEFULNESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

INGRA'TIATE, *v. t.* *ingra'tiate*. [*It. ingrazianarsi*; *L. in* and *gratia*, favor.]

1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by *with*, before the person whose favor is sought. Ministers and courtiers *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign. Demagogues *ingratiate* themselves *with* the populace.

2. To recommend; to render easy; *used of things*. *Hammond.*

INGRA'TIATING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.

INGRA'TIATING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

INGRATITUDE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *in* and *gratitude*.]

1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man. *L'Estrange.*

No man will own himself guilty of *ingratitude*.

2. Retribution of evil for good.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* returned. *Dryden.*

INGRA'VE, *v. t.* To bury. [*Not used*.]

INGRAVIDATE, *v. t.* [*L. gravidus*.] To impregnate. *Fuller.*

INGREAT, *v. t.* To make great. [*Not in use*.] *Fotherby.*

INGREDIENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. ingrediens*, entering into; *ingredior*; *in* and *gradior*. See *Grade*.]

That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We

say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain *ingredients*; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

INGRESS, *n.* [*L. ingressus*, *ingredior*, *supra*.]

1. Entrance; as the *ingress* of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

2. Power of entrance; means of entering. All *ingress* was prohibited.

INGRES'SION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. ingressio*, *ingredior*.] The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

INGUINAL, *a.* [*from L. inguen*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin; as an *inguinal* tumor.

INGULF', *v. t.* [*in* and *gulf*.] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool. *Milton.*

2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

INGULF'ED, *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

INGULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep.

INGUR'GITE, *v. t.* [*L. ingurgito*; *in* and *gurgis*, a gulf.] To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Dict.*

INGUR'GITE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.

INGURGITA'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*

INGUST'ABLE, *a.* [*L. in* and *gusto*, to taste.] That cannot be tasted. [*Little used*.] *Brown.*

INHAB'ILE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, apt, fit.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as *inhabile* matter. *Encyc.*

2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; *used of persons*. [*Little used*. See *Unable*.]

INHAB'ILITY, *n.* [*from inhabile*.] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used*. See *Inability*.]

INHAB'IT, *v. t.* [*L. inhabito*; *in* and *habito*, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes and rivers; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabith* eternity—Is. lvii.

INHAB'IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

INHAB'ITABLE, *a.* [*from inhabit*.] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be *inhabitable* worlds. Some regions of the earth are not *inhabitable* by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be *inhabitable*.

2. Not habitable. [*Fr. inhabitable*; *L. inhabitabilis*.] [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

INHAB'ITANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*Little used*.] *Carew.*

INHAB'ITANCY, *n.* Residence; habitation; permanent or legal residence in a town, city or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper

to demand support from the town, city or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper.

Laws of Mass. Blackstone.

INHABITANT, *n.* A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county or state. So brute animals are *inhabitants* of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings, as *inhabitants* of heaven.

2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish. The conditions or qualifications which constitute a person an inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.

INHABITA'TION, *n.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

2. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. *Brown.*

[*This word is little used*.]

INHABITED, *pp.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

INHAB'ITER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Derham.*

INHAB'ITING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

INHAB'ITRESS, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson.*

INHA'LE, *v. t.* [*L. inhale*; *in* and *halo*, to breathe.]

To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; opposed to *exhale* and *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

INHA'LED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

INHA'LER, *n.* One who inhales.

2. In medicine, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints. *Encyc.*

INHA'LING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

INHARMON'IC, *a.* Unharmonious;

INHARMON'ICAL, *a.* discordant.

INHARMO'NIUS, *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. *Broome.*

INHARMO'NIUSLY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

INHE'RE, *v. i.* [*L. inherere*; *in* and *herere*, to hang.]

To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colors *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

INHE'RENCE, *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHE'RENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. *Shak.*

2. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty and protection.

INHE'RENTLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Bentley.*

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INHE/RING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

INHER/IT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; It. *credare*; Fr. *hériter*; from L. *hæres*, an heir. See *Heir*.]

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

—That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. Deut. xvi.

The meek shall *inherit* the earth. Matt. v.

INHER/IT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.

—Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house. Judges xi.

INHER/ITABLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as an *inheritable* estate or title.

2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainder—the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*. Blackstone.

INHER/ITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance. Sherwood.

INHER/ITANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by *inheritance*.

3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi.

4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. Num. xxvi.

5. That which is possessed or enjoyed.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine *inheritance*. Ps. ii.

INHER/ITED, *pp.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHER/ITING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

INHER/ITOR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHER/ITRESS, *n.* An heiress; a female

INHER/ITRIX, *n.* who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INHERSE, *v. t.* *inherse*. [in and *herse*.] To inclose in a funeral monument. Shak.

INHER/SION, *n.* s as z. [L. *inhæsiō*, *inhæreo*.] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

INHIA/TION, *n.* [L. *inhitiō*.] A gaping after; eager desire. [Not used.]

INHIB/IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber*; L. *inhibeo*; in and *habeo*, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited*—by the objects without them. Bentley.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament. Clarendon.

INHIB/ITED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.

INHIB/ITING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

INHIBI/TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inhibitio*.]

1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.

2. In law, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. Cowel.

INHOLD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *inheld*. [in and hold.]

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Little used.] Raleigh.

INHOLDER, *n.* An inhabitant. Obs. Spenser.

INHOO/P, *v. t.* [in and hoop.] To confine or inclose in any place. Shak.

INHOS/PITABLE, *a.* [in and *hospitable*.]

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as an *inhospitable* person or people.

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers; as *inhospitable* deserts or rocks. Milton. Dryden.

INHOS/PITABLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers. Milton.

INHOS/PITABLENESS, *n.* Want of hospitality or

INHOSPITAL/ITY, *n.* Want of kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. Chesterfield.

INHU/MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus*; in and *humanus*, humane.]

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as an *inhuman* person or people.

2. Marked with cruelty; as an *inhuman* act.

INHUMAN/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité*.] Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; used of persons.

2. Cruelty in act; barbarity; used of actions.

INHU/MANLY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. Swift.

INHU/MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumare*, *mo*, *humo*, to bury.]

1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth. Encyc.

INHUMA/TION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

2. In chemistry, a method of digesting sub-

stances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance. Encyc.

INHU/MED, *pp.* Buried; interred.

INHU/MING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.

INIMAG/INABLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. Pearson.

INIM/ICAL, *a.* [L. *inimicus*; in and *amicus*, a friend.]

1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to private enmity, as *hostile* is to public.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant. —Savage violences *inimical* to commerce. Ward.

INIMITAB/ILITY, *n.* [from *inimitable*.]

The quality of being incapable of imitation. Norris.

INIM/ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inimitabilis*; in and *imitabilis*, from *imitor*, to imitate.] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as *inimitable* beauty or excellence; an *inimitable* description; *inimitable* eloquence.

INIM/ITABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation. Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. Broome.

INIQ/UITOUS, *a.* [See *Iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked; as an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding. [It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]

INIQ/UITY, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas*; in and *æquitas*, equity.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave trade.

2. Want of rectitude in principle; as a malicious prosecution originating in the *iniquity* of the author.

3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Is. lix.

4. Original want of holiness or depravity. I was shapen in *iniquity*. Ps. li.

INIQ/UOUS, *a.* Unjust. [Not used.]

INIRRITABIL/ITY, *n.* [in and *irritability*.]

The quality of being irritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.

INIR/RITABLE, *a.* [in and *irritable*.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement. Darwin.

INIR/RITATIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as an *inirritative* fever. Darwin.

INISLE, *v. t.* *ini/le*. [in and *isle*.] To surround; to encircle. [Not in use.] Drayton.

INI/TIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *initialis*, *initium*, beginning.]

1. Beginning; placed at the beginning; as the *initial* letters of a name.

2. Beginning; incipient; as the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

INI/TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.

INI/TIALLY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. Barrow.

INI/TIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *initio*, to enter or begin, from *initum*, *inco*, to enter; in and *eo*, to go.]

1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by in-

structing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into the mysteries of Ceres.

2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to *initiate* one into a club. *Addison.*

3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to *initiate* one in the higher branches of mathematics.

4. To begin upon. *Clarendon.*

INI'TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE, *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*

2. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the curtesy *initiate*, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. *Blackstone.*

INI'TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow.*

INI'TIATED, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.

INI'TIATING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies. *J. M. Mason.*

INITIA'TION, *n.* [*L. initiatio.*] The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into a christian community.

2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.

3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to *initiate* one into the visible church by baptism. *Hammond.*

INI'TIATORY, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

INI'TIATORY, *n.* [*supra.*] Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*

INJECT', *v. t.* [*L. injectus, injicio; in and jacio, to throw.*]

1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach.

2. To cast or throw on.

—And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.

INJECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.

INJECT'ION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. injectio.*] The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe.

2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.

3. In *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. *Encyc.*

INJOIN. [*See Enjoin.*]

INJUCUND'ITY, *n.* [*L. injucunditas.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]

INJUDICABLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Little used.*]

INJUDI'CIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOS, *a.* [*in and judicious.*] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as an *injudicious* person.

2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as an *injudicious* measure.

INJUDI'CIOSLY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.

INJUDI'CIOSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whillock.*

INJUN'CTION, *n.* [*L. injunctio, from injungo, to enjoin; in and jungo, to join.*]

1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.

For still they knew, and ought t' have still remembered

The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*

2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.

3. In *law*, a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved. *Blackstone.*

INJURE, *v. t.* [*Fr. injure, injurier; L. injuria, injury; Sp. injuriar; It. ingiuriare. See Injury.*]

1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.

2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.

3. To slander, tarnish or impair, as reputation or character.

4. To impair or diminish; to annoy; as happiness.

5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.

6. To impair, as the intellect or mind.

7. To hurt or weaken; as, to *injure* a good cause.

8. To impair; to violate; as, to *injure* rights.

9. To make worse; as, great rains *injure* the roads.

10. In *general*, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man *injures* his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He *injures* his neighbor by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfillment of his contracts.

INJURED, *pp.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.

INJURER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

INJURING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.

INJURIOUS, *a.* [*L. injurius; Fr. injurieux.*]

1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious*.

2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health.

3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is *injurious* to property.

4. Mischievous; hurtful; as the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.

5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character.

6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints as well as open

detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation.

7. In *general*, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed *injurious*.

INJURIOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

INJURIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

INJURY, *n.* [*L. injuria; in and jus, juris, right; Fr. injure; It. ingiuria; Sp. injuria.*]

1. In *general*, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an *injury*. That which impairs the mental faculties, is an *injury*. These *injuries* may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are *injuries* to rights. Slander is an *injury* to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an *injury*. We may receive *injury* by misfortune as well as by injustice.

2. Mischievous; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Watts.*

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.

INJUSTICE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. injustitia; in and justitia, justice.*]

1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an unequal distribution of rights, property or privileges among persons who have equal claims.

2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

INK, *n.* [*D. inkt; Fr. encre.*] A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas and gum-arabic.

2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c.

3. A pigment.

Printing ink is made by boiling lintseed oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.

Ink for the rolling press, is made with lintseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.

Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue. *Nicholson.*

Sympathetic ink, a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. *Encyc.*

INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.

INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.*]

1. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Ink horns are made of horn, glass or stone.

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2. A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Johnson.*

INK/INESS, *n.* [from *inky*.] The state or quality of being inky.

INK/LE, *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape. *Shak.*

INK/LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

INK/MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.

INKNOT, *v. t. innot'.* [in and *knot*.] To bind as with a knot.

INK/STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.

INK-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink. *Encyc.*

INK/Y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INLA/CE, *v. t.* [in and *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *Fletcher.*

INLA/ID, *pp.* of *inlay*, which see.

IN/LAND, *a.* [in and *land*.] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large *inland* towns.

2. Within land; remote from the ocean; as an *inland* lake or sea. *Spenser.*

3. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; as *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.

4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

IN/LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Shak. Milton.*

IN/LANDER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*

INLAND/ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

INLAP/IDATE, *v. t.* [in and *lapido*, *lapis*, a stone.]

To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

INLA/Y, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. inlaid*. [in and *lay*.] To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, on a ground of common wood. This is used in making compartments. *Encyc.*

IN/LAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. *Milton.*

INLA/YER, *n.* The person who inlays or whose occupation it is to inlay.

INLA/YING, *ppr.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, set in a ground of other wood.

INLAW/, *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

IN/LET, *n.* [in and *let*.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an *inlet* for light into a house; the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

In *limine*, [L.] at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

INLIST/, *v. i.* [in and *list*.] To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See *List*.]

INLIST/, *v. t.* To engage or procure to enter into military service. [See *Enlist*, a common spelling, but *inlist* is preferable.]

INLIST/ED, *pp.* Engaged in military service, as a soldier.

INLIST/ING, *ppr.* Entering or engaging in military service.

INLIST/MENT, *n.* The act of inlisting. These *inlistments* were for one year only. *Marshall.*

2. The writing containing the terms of military service, and a list of names of those who enter into the service.

INLOCK/, *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

IN/LY, *a.* [in and *like*.] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*

IN/LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved. *Milton. Spenser.*

IN/MATE, *n.* [in or *inn*, and *mate*.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house. *Cowel.*

2. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.

IN/MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller. *Milton.*

IN/MOST, *a.* [in and *most*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

The silent, slow, consuming fires Which on my *inmost* vitals prey. *Addison.*

I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn*, probably from the Heb. and Ch. *נחל* to dwell or to pitch a tent, whence Ch. *נחל* an inn. Class Gn. No. 19.]

1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In *America*, it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished for travelers and others. There was no room for them in the inn. *Luke ii.*

2. In *England*, a college of municipal or common law professors and students; formerly, the town-house of a nobleman, bishop or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the court.

Inns of court, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inns of chancery, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c. *Encyc.*

INN/HOLDER, *n.* [inn and *hold*.] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner.

2. An inhabitant. *Obs. Spenser.*

INN/KEEPER, *n.* [inn and *keep*.] An innholder. In *America*, the innkeeper is often a tavern keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.

INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne.*

INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover.

IN/NATE, *a.* [L. *innatus*, from *innascor*; in and *nascor*, to be born.]

Inborn; native; natural. *Innate* ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind, at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist. *Encyc.*

INNATED, for *innate*, is not used.

IN/NATELY, *adv.* Naturally.

IN/NATENESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

INNAV/IGABLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis*; in and *navigabilis*. See *Navigate*.]

That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.*

IN/NER, *a.* [from *in*.] Interior; farther inward than something else; as an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace.

2. Interior; internal; not outward; as the *inner* man. *Eph. iii.*

IN/NERLY, *adv.* More within. *Barret.*

IN/NERMOST, *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part. *Prov. xviii.*

INNERVE, *v. t. innerv'.* [in and *nerve*.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Dwight.*

IN-NING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.

2. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.

INN/INGS, *n.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

IN/NOCENCE, { *n.* [Fr. from L. *innocentia*;

IN/NOCENCY, { *n.* in and *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.

2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask—*innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*

3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as the *innocence* of a child.

4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect *innocence* cannot be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his *innocence*.

5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as the *innocence* of a cargo, or of any merchandise. *Kent.*

IN/NOCENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *innocens*.]

1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as an *innocent* medicine or remedy.

2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent, can be *innocent*. It is followed by *of*.

3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent* of the crime charged in the indictment.

4. Lawful; permitted; as an *innocent* trade.

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*
- INNOCENT**, *n.* One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.*
2. A natural; an idiot. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*
- INNOCENTLY**, *adv.* Without harm; without incurring guilt.
2. With simplicity; without evil design.
3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as goods *innocently* imported.
- INNOUOUS**, *a.* [*L. innocuus; in and noceo, to hurt.*]
- Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities, prove not only *innocuous*, but beneficial. It applied only to things; not to persons.
- INNOUOUSLY**, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.
- INNOUOUSNESS**, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby.*
- INNOMINABLE**, *a.* Not to be named. *Chaucer.*
- INNOMINATE**, *a.* Having no name; anonymous. *Ray.*
- INNOVATE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. innover; L. innovo; in and novo, to make new, novus, new.*]
1. To change or alter by introducing something new.
- From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*
2. To bring in something new. *Bacon.*
- INNOVATE**, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with *on*. It is often dangerous to *innovate* on the customs of a nation.
- INNOVATED**, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.
- INNOVATING**, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.
- INNOVATION**, *n.* [*from innovate.*] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices. *Innovation* is expedient, when it remedies an evil, and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. *Innovation* is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage.
- INNOVATOR**, *n.* An introducer of changes.
- Time is the greatest *innovator*. *Bacon.*
2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new. *South.*
- INNOXIOUS**, *a.* [*L. innoxius; in and noxius, noceo, to hurt.*]
1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as an *innocuous* drug.
2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects.
- Innoxious* flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes. *Digby.*
3. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Pope.*
- INNOXIOUSLY**, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief.
2. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*
- INNOXIOUSNESS**, *n.* Harmlessness.
- The *innocuousness* of the small pox. *Tooke.*
- INNUENDO**, *n.* [*L. from innuo, to nod; in and nuo.*]
1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. *Mercury*—owns it a marriage by *innuendo*. *Dryden.*
2. In law, a word used to point out the precise person.
- INNUENT**, *a.* [*L. innuens.*] Significant. *Burton.*
- INNUMERABILITY**, *n.* State of being innumerable.
- INNUMERABLENESS**, *n.* Innumerable. *Fotherby. Sherwood.*
- INNUMERABLE**, *a.* [*L. innumerabilis.*]
- See *Number.*
1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.
2. In a loose sense, very numerous.
- INNUMERABLY**, *adv.* Without number.
- INNUMEROUS**, *a.* [*L. innumerus; in and numerus, number.*]
- Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Milton. Pope.*
- INNUTRITION**, *n.* [*in and nutrition.*]
- Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin.*
- INNUTRITIOUS**, *a.* [*in and nutritious.*]
- Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin.*
- INOBEДИENCE**, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience. *Bp. Bedell.*
- INOBEДИENT**, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.
- INOBSERVABLE**, *a.* [*in and observable.*]
- That cannot be seen, perceived or observed.
- INOBSERVANCE**, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon.*
- INOBSERVANT**, *a.* [*in and observant.*]
- Not taking notice. *Beddoes.*
- INOBSERVATION**, *n.* Neglect or want of observation. *Shuckford.*
- INOCULATE**, *v. t.* [*L. inoculo; in and oculus, the eye.*]
1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c. may be *inoculated*. We *inoculate* the stock with a foreign bud.
2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small pox or cow pox. When the latter disease is communicated, it is called *vaccination*.
- INOCULATE**, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to *inoculate* is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.
- INOCULATED**, *pp.* Budded; as an *inoculated* stock.
2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.
3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.
- INOCULATING**, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.
2. Infecting by inoculation.
- INOULATION**, *n.* [*L. inoculatio.*] The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.
2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting

INQ

INOPULENT, *a.* [in and opulent.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

INORDINACY, *n.* [from inordinate.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as the inordinacy of desire or other passion. *Bp. Taylor.*

INORDINATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*; in and ordo, order.]

Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; as an inordinate love of the world; inordinate desire of fame.

INORDINATELY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately. *Skelton.*

INORDINATENESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion. *Bp. Hall.*

INORDINATION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right. *South.*

INORGANIC, *a.* [in and organic.] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as the inorganic matter that forms the earth's surface. *Kirwan.*

Inorganic bodies, are such as have no organs, as minerals.

INORGANICALLY, *adv.* Without organs.

INORGANIZED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs; as earths, metals and other minerals.

INOSCULATE, *v. t.* [L. in and osculus, from oscular, to kiss.]

In anatomy, to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; as, one vein or artery inosculates with another; a vein inosculates with an artery.

INOSCULATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

INOSCULATING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

INOSCULATION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosis. *Ray.*

INQUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête*; L. *inquisitio*, *inquir*; in and *quero*, to seek.]

1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. An inquest of office, is an inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by a jury of no determinate number. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, a similar inquiry, made by the proper officer, under the authority of a state.

2. A jury.

3. Inquiry; search. *South.*

INQUIET, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble. [Not used.]

INQUIETATION, *n.* Disturbance. [Not used.]

INQUIETUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inquietudo*; in and *quies*, rest.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude. *Pope.*

INQUINATE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino*, to defile; in and Gr. *zowow*, from *zowos*, common.]

To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [Little used.] *Brown.*

INQUINATION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

INQUIRABLE, *a.* [from *inquire*.] That may be inquired into; subject to inquiry or inquest. *Bacon.*

INQUIRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enquerir*; Sp. *inquirir*; L. *inquir*; in and *quero*, to seek; Malayan, *charee*, to seek. See *Acquire*.]

1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel and inquire at her mouth. Gen. xxiv.

It has of before the person asked. Enquire of them, or of him. It has of, concerning, or after, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram, his son, to king David to inquire of his welfare. 1 Chron. xviii.

For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this. Eccl. vii.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information, it is followed by *into*. The coroner by jury inquires into the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, for is commonly used. Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. He was inquiring for the house to which he was directed. Inquire for the cloke that is lost. Inquire for the right road. Sometimes it is followed by *after*. Inquire after the right way.

When some general information is sought, this verb is followed by *about*; sometimes by *concerning*. His friends inquired about him; they inquired concerning his welfare.

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation. To inquire into, to make examination; to seek for particular information. Inquire into the time, manner and place. Inquire into all the circumstances of the case.

INQUIRE, *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he inquired the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for inquire for the way.

INQUIRENT, *a.* Making inquiry.

INQUIRER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

INQUIRING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

INQUIRY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre*, from *querer*, to inquire.]

1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men who were sent from Cornelius, had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. Acts x.

2. Search for truth, information or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as physical inquiries; inquiries about philosophical knowledge. *Locke.*

The first inquiry of a rational being should be, who made me? the second, why was I made? who is my Creator, and what is his will?

INS

INQUISITION, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Fr. from L. *inquisitio*, *inquir*. See *Inquire*.]

1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. Ps. ix.

2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest.

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make inquisition concerning them by a jury of the county. *Blackstone.*

3. Examination; discussion. *Bacon.*

4. In some catholic countries, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by father Dominic, who was charged by pope Innocent III. with orders to excite catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. *Encyc.*

INQUISITIONAL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry. *Sterne.*

INQUISITIVE, *a.* *s* as *z.* Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by *about* or *after*. He was very inquisitive about or after news. Children are usually inquisitive.

2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation or observation; given to research. He possesses an inquisitive mind or disposition. We live in an inquisitive age.

INQUISITIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Temple.*

INQUISITIVELY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the inquisitiveness of the human mind.

INQUISITOR, *n.* [L. See *Inquire*.] One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. *Dryden.*

2. A member of the court of inquisition in Catholic countries. *Encyc.*

INQUISITORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; as inquisitorial power.

2. Pertaining to the catholic court of inquisition; as inquisitorial tragedy. *Encyc.*

INQUISITORIOUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry. *Buchanan.*

INRAIL, *v. t.* [in and rail.] To rail in; to inclose with rails. *Hooker.*

INRAILED, *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

INRAILING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

INREGISTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*. See *Register*.]

To register; to record; to enter in a register. *Walsh.*

INROAD, *n.* [in and road.] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent inroads. The English made inroads into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated.

2. Attack; encroachment.

INSAFETY, *n.* Want of safety. [Ill.] *Naunton.*

INSALUBRIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *salubrious*.] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome; as an *insalubrious* air or climate.

INSALUBRITY, *n.* [*in* and *salubrity*.] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as the *insalubrity* of air, water or climate.

INSALUTARY, *a.* [*in* and *salutary*.] Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

INSANABLE, *a.* [*L. insanabilis*; *in* and *sano*, to heal.] Incurable; that cannot be healed. *Johnson.*

INSANE, *a.* [*L. insanus*; *in* and *sanus*, sound.]

1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. *Shak.*

[In the sense of making mad, it is little used.]

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as an *insane* hospital.

INSANE, *n.* An insane person; as a hospital for the *insane*.

INSANELY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason. *Montgomery.*

INSANENESS, } *n.* The state of being un-

INSANITY, } sound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness. *Insanity* is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is however rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident.

INSAPORY, *a.* [*L. in* and *sapor*, taste.] Tasteless; wanting flavor. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

INSA'TIABLE, *a.* *insa'shable*. [*Fr. from L. insatiabilis*; *in* and *satio*, to satisfy.]

Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as an *insatiable* appetite or desire; *insatiable* thirst.

INSA'TIABLENESS, *n.* *insa'shableness*. Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY, *adv.* *insa'shably*. With greediness not to be satisfied. *South.*

INSA'TIATE, *a.* *insa'shate*. [*L. insatiatus*.] Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as *insatiate* thirst. *Philips.*

INSA'TIATELY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATI'ETY, *n.* Insatiableness.

INSATISFACTION, *n.* Want of satisfaction. *Bacon.*

INSATURABLE, *a.* [*L. insaturabilis*; *in* and *satur*, full.] Not to be saturated, filled or glutted. *Johnson.*

INSCIENCE, *n.* [*in* and *science*.] Ignorance; want of knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

INSCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. inscribo*; *in* and *scribo*, to write, Eng. to *scrape*. See *Scribe*.]

1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.

2. To imprint on; as, to *inscribe* any thing on the mind or memory.

3. To assign or address to; to commend to

by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince.

4. To mark with letters, characters or words; as, to *inscribe* a stone with a name.

5. To draw a figure within another, so that all the angles of the figure inscribed touch the angles, sides or planes of the other figure. *Johnson. Encyc.*

INSCRIBED, *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed.

INSCRIBER, *n.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*

INSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing.

INSCRIPTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. inscriptio*. See *Inscribe*.]

1. Something written 'or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as *inscriptions* on monuments, called epitaphs, on pillars, &c. We do not call by this name, writings on paper or parchment.

2. A title.

3. An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.

INSCRIPTION, *a.* Bearing inscription.

INSCROLL, *v. t.* To write on a scroll. *Shak.*

INSCRUTABILITY, } *n.* The quality of

INSCRUTABLENESS, } being inscrutable.

INSCRUTABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. inscrutabilis*; *in* and *scrutor*, to search.]

1. Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. The designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable*.

2. That cannot be penetrated, discovered or understood by human reason. The ways of Providence are often *inscrutable*. Mysteries are *inscrutable*.

INSCRUTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an infinite being must often be *inscrutably* dark and mysterious.

INSCULP', *v. t.* [*L. insculpo*; *in* and *sculpo*, to engrave.] To engrave; to carve. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

INSCULP'TION, *n.* Inscription. [*Little used.*] *Tourneur.*

INSCULP'TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. [See *Sculpture*, which is generally used.] *Shak.*

INSEAM, *v. t.* [*in* and *seam*.] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. [*Poetical.*] *Pope.*

INSEARCH, *v. t.* *inserch'*. To make search. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

INSE'ABLE, *a.* [*L. insecabilis*; *in* and *seco*, to cut.]

That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Encyc.*

INSECT, *n.* [*L. insecta*, plu., from *inseco*, to cut in; *in* and *seco*, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear cut in, or almost divided. So in Greek, *σώμα*.]

2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an *insensibility* extremely unnatural.

3. Dullness; stupidity; torpor.

INSENSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *Sp.* from *L.* *in* and *sensus*, sense, *sentio*, to feel.]

1. Imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived. The motion of the earth is *insensible* to the eye. A plant grows, and the body decays by *insensible* degrees. The humors of the body are evacuated by *insensible* perspiration.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colors round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton.*

2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible*.

3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion: void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be *insensible* to the sufferings of our fellow men is inhuman. To be *insensible* of danger is not always evidence of courage.

4. Dull; stupid; torpid.

5. Void of sense or meaning; as *insensible* words. *Hale. Du Ponceau.*

INSENSIBLENESS, *n.* Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [See *Insensibility*, which is generally used.]

INSENSIBLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.

The hills rise *insensibly*. *Addison.*

2. By slow degrees; gradually. Men often slide *insensibly* into vicious habits.

INSENTIENT, *a.* [in and *sentient*.] Not having perception or the power of perception. *Reid.*

INSEPARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L.* *inseparabilis*; *in* and *separabilis*, *separo*, to separate.]

That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted. There is an *inseparable* connection between vice and suffering or punishment.

INSEPARABLENESS, } *n.* The quality
INSEPARABILITY, } of being inseparable, or incapable of disjunction. [The latter word is rarely used.] *Locke.*

INSEPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union. *Bacon. Temple.*

INSEPARATE, *a.* Not separate. [Not used.]

INSEPARATELY, *adv.* So as not to be separated. [Not used.] *Cranmer.*

INSERT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inserer*; *L.* *insero*, *insertum*; *in* and *sero*, to thrust.]

Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among; as, to *insert* a cion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a paper.

INSERTED, *pp.* Set in or among.

INSERTING, *ppr.* Setting in or among.

INSERTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L.* *insertio*.]

1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; as the *insertion* of cions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings; the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper; the *insertion* of ves-

sels, tendons, &c. in other parts of the body.

2. The thing inserted. *Broome.*

INSERTVIENT, *a.* Conducive.

INSET, *v. t.* To infix or implant.

INSHADDED, *a.* Marked with different shades. *Chaucer. Browne.*

INSHELL, *v. t.* To hide in a shell. *Shak.*

INSHELTER, *v. i.* To shelter. *Shak.*

INSHIP, *v. t.* To ship; to embark. *Shak.*

INSHRINE. [See *Enshrine*.]

IN'SIDE, *n.* [in and *side*.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to *outside*; as the *inside* of a church; the *inside* of a letter.

INSID'IALE, *v. t.* [*L.* *insidiar*.] To lie in ambush for.

INSID'IATOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush. *Barrow.*

INSID'IOUS, *a.* [*L.* *insidiosus*, from *insideo*, to lie in wait; *in* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. Properly, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; *used of persons*.

2. Intended to entrap; as *insidious* arts.

INSID'IOUSLY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem. *Bacon.*

INSID'IOUSNESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery. *Barrow.*

IN'SIGHT, *n.* *in'site*. [in and *sight*.] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. *Spectator.*

INSIG'NIA, *n.* [*L.* plu.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. *Burke.*

2. Marks, signs or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished. *Beattie.*

INSIGNIFICANCE, } *n.* [in and *signifi-*
INSIGNIFICANCY, } *cance*.]

1. Want of significance or meaning; as the *insignificance* of words or phrases.

2. Unimportance; want of force or effect; as the *insignificance* of human art or of ceremonies. *Addison.*

3. Want of weight; meanness.

INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* [in and *significant*.]

1. Void of signification; destitute of meaning; as *insignificant* words.

2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; as *insignificant* rites.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as an *insignificant* being or fellow.

INSIGNIFICANT, *n.* An insignificant, trifling or worthless thing. *Tatler.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* Without meaning, as words.

2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

INSIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, *a.* [*L.* *insincerus*; *in* and *sincerus*, sincere.]

1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; *used of persons*; as an *insincere* heart.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; *used of things*; as *insincere* declarations or professions.

3. Not sound.

INSINCERELY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

INSINCERITY, *n.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; *used of persons*.
2. Deceitfulness; hollowness; *used of things*; as the *insincerity* of professions.

INSIN'EW, *v. t.* [in and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to give vigor to. *Shak.*

INSIN'UANT, *a.* [Fr. from *L.* *insinuans*.] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor. [Little used.] *Wotton.*

INSIN'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; *L.* *insinuo*; *in* and *sinus*, the bosom, a bay, inlet or recess.]

1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water *insinuates* itself into the crevices of rocks.

2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle or artful means. He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion. And all the fictions bards pursue, Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

INSIN'UATE, *v. i.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; as *insinuating* flattery.

3. To wind along. *Millon.*

INSIN'UATED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted.

INSIN'UATING, *ppr.* Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.

2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

INSINUA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *L.* *insinuat*.]

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.

2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means.

3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by *insinuations*.

INSIN'UATIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon.*

INSIN'UATOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

INSIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*; *L.* *insipidus*; *in* and *sapidus*, *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as *insipid* liquor.

2. Wanting spirit, life or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as an *insipid* address; an *insipid* composition.

3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as *insipid* pleasures.

INSIPIDITY, } n. [Fr. *insipidité*.]
INSIPIDNESS, }

1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE, n. [L. *insipientia*; in and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

INSIST, v. i. [Fr. *insister*; L. *insisto*; in and *sisto*, to stand.]

1. Literally, to stand or rest on. [*Rarely used.*] *Ray.*

2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to *insist on* a particular topic.

To *insist on*, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to *insist on* oppressive terms in a treaty; to *insist on* immediate payment of a debt.

INSISTENT, a. Standing or resting on; as an *insistent* wall. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

INSISTURE, n. A dwelling or standing on; fixedness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

INSITIENCEY, n. [L. in and *sitio*, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst. *Grew.*

INSITUATION, n. [L. *insitio*, from *insilus*, *insero*, to plant.]

The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment. *Ray.*

INSNARE, v. t. [in and *snare*.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.

2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to *insnare* the artless youth.

3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

[This word is often written *ensnare*, but *insnare* is the true orthography.]

INSNARED, *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

INSNARER, n. One that insnares.

INSNARING, *ppr.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

INSOBRIETY, n. [in and *sobriety*.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. *Decay of Piety.*

INSOICIABLE, a. [Fr. from L. *insociabilis*; in and *sociabilis*, *socio*, to unite.]

1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

2. That cannot be joined or connected. *Wotton.*

INSOLATE, v. t. [L. *insolo*; in and *sol*, the sun.]

To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

INSOLATED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN/SOLATING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sun-beams.

INSOLA'TION, n. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another.

2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain. *Baltie.*

IN/SOLENC, n. [Fr. from L. *insolentia*; in and *soleo*, to be accustomed.]

Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence. *Johnson.*

Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

IN/SOLENC, v. t. To treat with haughty contempt. [*Not used.*] *K. Charles.*

IN/SOLENT, a. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as an *insolent* master. *Atterbury.*

2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as *insolent* words or behavior.

3. Unaccustomed; the primary sense. [*Not used.*]

IN/SOLENTLY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily. *Dryden.*

INSOLIDITY, n. [in and *solidity*.] Want of solidity; weakness. *More.*

INSOLUBILITY, n. [from *insoluble*.] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOLUBLE, a. [Fr. from L. *insolubilis*; in and *solvo*, to dissolve.]

1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is *insoluble* in water, when its parts will not separate and mix with that fluid.

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty. [*Not much used.*]

INSOLVABLE, a. [Fr. from L. in and *solvo*, to loosen or dissolve.]

1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as an *insoluble* problem or difficulty. *Watts.*

2. That cannot be paid or discharged. *Pope.*

INSOLVENCY, n. [infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as a merchant's *insolvency*.

2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as the *insolvency* of an estate. *Act of insolvency.* [See *infra*, *Insolvent law*.]

INSOLVENT, a. [L. in and *solvens*, *solvo*, to solve, to free, to pay.]

1. Not having money, goods or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as an *insolvent* debtor.

2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as an *insolvent* estate.

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as an *insolvent* law. *Daggett. Sergeant.*

Insolvent law, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprison-

INSPECTORATE, } *n.* The office of an
INSPECTORSHIP, } inspector.

INSPIRED, *a.* Sprinkled on. [*Not used.*]

INSPIRATION, *n.* [*L. inspiratio, inspergo*; in and *spargo*, to scatter.] The act of sprinkling on.

INSPEXIMUS, *n.* [we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, &c.] An exemplification.

INSPIRE, *v. t.* [in and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, *a.* [from *inspire*.] That may be inspired.

2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.

INSPIRATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. inspiro*.]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to *expiration*.

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men, ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God. 2 Tim. iii.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.

5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as the *inspiration* of Homer or other poet.

INSPIRATORY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

INSPIRE, *v. i.* [*L. inspiro*; in and *spiro*, to breathe; *Fr. inspirer*.]

To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to *expire*.

INSPIRE, *v. t.* To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,

The breathing instruments *inspire*. Pope.

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that inspired into him an active soul. Wisdom.

3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life.

4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner, we suppose the prophets to have been *inspired*, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.

5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.

6. To draw into the lungs; as, to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty. Harvey.

INSPIRED, *pp.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.

2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

INSPIRER, *n.* He that inspires.

INSPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.

2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

INSPIRIT, *v. t.* [in and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by the love of empire and ambition. Pope.

INSPIRITED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

INSPIRITING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

INSPISSATE, *v. t.* [*L. in* and *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

INSPISSATED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.

INSPISSATING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

INSPISSATION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

INSTABILITY, *n.* [*Fr. instabilité*; *L. instabilitas, instabilis*; in and *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.]

1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Instability* is the characteristic of weak minds.

2. Changeableness; mutability; as the *instability* of laws, plans or measures.

INSTABLE, *a.* [*L. instabilis*.] Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; of persons.

2. Not steady or fixed; changeable; of things.

[*Instable* and *unstable* are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.]

INSTABLENESS, *n.* Unstability; mutability; instability.

INSTALL, *v. t.* [*Fr. installer*; *Sp. instalar*; *It. installare*; from *G. stall*, from *stellen*, *D. stellen*, to set, *Gr. στελλω*, to send.]

To set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To *install* a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained, over a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in England, to induct a dean, prebendary or other ecclesiastical dignitary into possession of the church to which he belongs.

INSTALLATION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. Ayliffe.

INSTALLED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLMENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. Shak.

2. The seat in which one is placed. [Unusual.] Shak.

3. In *commerce*, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers by dividing the sum subscribed into *installments*, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by *installments*.

INSTANCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. insto*, to press; in and *sto*, to stand.] Literally, a standing on. Hence,

1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. The request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate.

2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable *instance* of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second *instance* of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation, equal to that of Buonaparte.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. Bentley.

The use of *instances*, is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. Baker.

3. Time; occasion; occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I, they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first *instance*. Hale.

4. Motive; influence. Obs. Shak.

5. Process of a suit. Obs. Ayliffe.

Instance-court, a branch of the court of admiralty, in England, distinct from the prize-court.

INSTANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations—I shall *instance* in two or three. Tyllotson.

INSTANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case. He *instanced* the event of Cesar's death.

INSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example. Bp. Hall.

INSTANT, *a.* [*Fr. from L. instans, insto*.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. Rom. xii.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is thine and *instant* doom. Prior.

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. Pope.

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July *instant*.

INSTANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

2. A particular time. Shak.

INSTANTANEITY, *n.* Unpremeditated production. Shenstone.

INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* [*Fr. instantané*; *Sp. It. instantaneo*.]

Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous*.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world *instantaneously*.

In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes begin *instantaneously*.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

INSTANTER, *adv.* [*L.*] In law, immediately; at the present time; without delay.

- The party was compelled to plead *instantly*.
- INSTANTLY**, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. Lightning often kills *instantly*.
2. With urgent importunity.
And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii.
3. With diligence and earnestness. Acts xxvi.
- INSTAR**, *v. t.* [*in* and *star*.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.
A golden throne
Instarr'd with gems. J. Barlow.
- INSTA'TE**, *v. t.* [*in* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor. South. Atterbury. Shak.
2. To invest. Obs.
- INSTATED**, *pp.* Set or placed.
- INSTA'TING**, *ppr.* Setting or placing.
- INSTAURATION**, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. instauratio*, *instauro*, to renew.]
Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse or dilapidation.
- INSTAURATOR**, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. More.
- INSTEAD**, *instead*. [*a* compound of *in* and *stead*, place; but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of*; *instead of*, in the same manner as *in the stead of*.]
In the place or room of.
Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat. Job xxxi.
Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead of* Joab. 2 Sam. xvii.
This consideration is *instead of* a thousand arguments. In this use, *instead* may be equivalent to *equal to*.
When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.
- INSTEEP**, *v. t.* [*in* and *steep*.] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. Shak.
2. To keep under or in water.
- INSTEEPED**, *ppr.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.
- INSTEEPING**, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.
- INSTEP**, *n.* [*in* and *step*.] The *instep* of the human foot, is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.
2. The *instep* of a horse, is that part of the hind leg, which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint. Encyc.
- INSTIGATE**, *v. t.* [*L. instigo*; *in* and *stigo*, *in*usit., *Gr.* *σίζω*, to prick.]
To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; *used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense*; as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime.
- INSTIGATED**, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.
- INSTIGATING**, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.
- INSTIGATION**, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.
2. Temptation; impulse to evil; as the *instigation* of the devil.
- INSTIGATOR**, *n.* One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.
2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.
- INSTILL**, *v. t.* [*L. instillo*; *in* and *stillo*, to drop.]
1. To infuse by drops. Milton.
2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to *instill* good principles into the mind.
- INSTILLA'TION**, *n.* [*L. instillatio*.] The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. That which is instilled or infused.
- INSTILLED**, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.
- INSTILLER**, *n.* He that instills.
- INSTILLING**, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. Shak.
- INSTILLMENT**, *n.* Any thing instilled. Shak.
- INSTIMULATE**, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite. [*Not used*.]
- INSTIMULATING**, *ppr.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers. Cheyne.
- INSTIMULATION**, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation*.]
The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.
- INSTINCT**, *a.* [*L. instinctus*. See the Noun.]
Moved; animated; excited; as *instinct* with spirit. Obs. Milton.
Betulia—*instinct* with life. Faber.
- INSTINCT**, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It.* *istinto*, *istinto*; *Sp.* *Port.* *instinto*; from *L. instinctus*, inwardly moved; *in* and *stinguo*, *Gr.* *σίζω*, *σίζω*. See *Distinguish*, *Extinguish*. The sense of the root is to thrust; hence the compound, *instinctus*, signifies properly, thrust in, infixed. See *Instigate*.]
A certain power or disposition of mind by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the instinct of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favorable for hatching. Encyc.
- Instinct* may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual. *Instinct* is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action. Good.
- And reason raise o'er *instinct* as you can,
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man. Pope.
- INSTINCTED**, *a.* Impressed; as an animating power. [*Little used*.] Bentley.
- INSTINCTION**, *n.* Instinct. [*Not in use*.] Elyot.
- INSTINCTIVE**, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be *instinctive*.
- INSTINCTIVELY**, *adv.* By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction or experience; by natural impulse.
- INSTITUTE**, *v. t.* [*L. instituo*; *in* and *statuo*, to set.]

2. The person who founds an order, sect, society or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object.

3. An instructor; one who educates; as an *instructor* of youth. *Walker.*

INSTOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *stop.*] To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

INSTRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified within something else. *Journ. of Science.*

INSTRUCT', *v. t.* [*L. instruo, instructum; in* and *struo*, to set or to put on, to furnish; *Fr. It. instruire; Sp. instruir.* The *L. struo* is contracted from *struco* or *strugo*. See *Destroy.*]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality.

2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

She being before *instructed* by her mother, said, give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. *Matt. xiv.*

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The president *instructed* his envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not *instructed*.

5. To model; to form; to prepare. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

INSTRUCTED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

INSTRUCTIBLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*

INSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

INSTRUCTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. instructio.*]

1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge. Receive my *instruction* and not silver. *Prov. viii.*

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.

INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* [*Sp. instructivo; It. istruttivo; Fr. instructif.*]

Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

INSTRUCTIVELY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction. *Pope.*

INSTRUCTOR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. *1 Cor. iv.*

2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

INSTRUCTRESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

INSTRUMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. instrumentum, from instruo, to prepare; that which is prepared.*]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, &c. Swords, mus-

kets and cannon are *instruments* of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical *instrument*.

2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; *applicable to persons or things.* Bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the *instrument* of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical *instruments*, or *instruments* of music.

4. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; in general, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose, and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end; as the *instrumentality* of second causes.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *adv.* By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *South.*

2. With instruments of music.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammond.*

INSTYLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *style.*] To call; to denominate. [*Not used.*] *Crashaw.*

INSUAVITY, *n.* [*L. insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

INSUBJECTION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBMISSION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

INSUBORDINATION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority. *Marshall. J. M. Mason.*

INSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*

INSUCCATION, *n.* [*L. insucco, to moisten; in* and *succus, juice.*]

The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. *Coxe.*

INSUFFERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; as *insufferable* heat, cold or pain.

2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are *insufferable*.

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff—

Dryden.

INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* [*in* and *sufficiency.*]

1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison.

2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

3. Want of the requisite strength, value or force; defect.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. *Hooker.*

INSUFFICIENT, *a.* [*in* and *sufficient.*]

1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use or purpose. The provisions are *insufficient* in quantity and defective in quality.

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLATION, *n.* [*L. in* and *sufflo, to blow.*]

1. The act of breathing on.

2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body. *Coxe.*

INSUITABLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

INSULAR, *a.* [*L. insularis, from insula, an isle.*]

Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as an *insular* situation.

INSULAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkeley.*

INSULATE, *v. t.* [*L. insula, an isle.*] To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.

2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a wall.

3. In *electrical experiments*, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth.

4. To make an isle. [*Little used.*]

INSULATED, *pp. or a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as an *insulated* house or column.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placed on an electric or non-conducting substance; not communicating with the earth.

INSULATING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position. In *electrical experiments*, preventing communication by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULATION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.

2. In *electrical experiments*, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULATOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric. *Ed. Encyc.*

INSULSE, *a. insuls'.* [*L. insulsus.*] Dull; insipid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

IN/SULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, to leap on; in and *salio*, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [*Little used.*]

Dryden.

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.
Savage.

INSULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; It. *insultare*; Sp. *insultar*; L. *insulto*. See the Noun.]

To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.

To *insult over*, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.

INSULT', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

B. Jonson.

INSULTA'TION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.

Feltham.

INSULT'ED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence and contempt.

INSULT'ER, *n.* One who insults.

Rowe.

INSULT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

INSULT'INGLY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Dryden.

INSU'ME, *v. t.* [L. *insumo*.] To take in.

[*Not used.*]

Evelyn.

INSUPERAB/ILITY, *n.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being insuperable.

[*Little used.*]

INSUPERABLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; in and *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome or surpass.]

1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as *insuperable* difficulties, objections or obstacles.

2. That cannot be passed over.

And middle natures, how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used in reference to an enemy, in the sense of invincible or unconquerable. We do not say that troops or enemies are *insuperable*; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles or impediments.

INSUPERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.

Grew.

INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *supportable*.]

1. That cannot be supported or borne; as the weight or burden is *insupportable*.

2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We say of heat or cold, insult, indignity or disgrace, it is *insupportable*.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Sidney.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

Dryden.

INSUPPRESS'IBLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed.

Young.

INSUPPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

Shak.

INSU'RABLE, *a.* [from *insure*.] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof.

Walsh.

INSU'RANCE, *n.* [from *insure*.] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. *Insurance* is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives.

2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insurance company, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

INSU'RANCER, *n.* An underwriter. [*Not in use.*]

INSU'RE, *v. t.* *insu're*. [in and *sure*. The French use *assurer*; we use indifferently *assure* or *insure*.]

To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent., called a premium. The property usually *insured* is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives.

INSU'RE, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company *insures* at 3 per cent., or at a low premium.

INSU'RED, *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

INSU'RER, *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

INSURG'ENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens*; in and *surgo*, to rise.]

Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as *insurgent* chiefs.

Stephens.

INSURG'ENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See *Insurrection*.] An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel*. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.

INSU'RING, *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable*. See *Surmount*.]

1. Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; as an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle or impediment.

2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as an *insurmountable* wall or rampart.

INSURMOUNT'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.
 3. Not fractional.
 4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

INTEGRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.
INTEGRALITY, *n.* Entireness. [Not used.]

INTEGRALLY, *adv.* Wholly; completely.

INTEGRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

Integrand particles of bodies, are those into which bodies are reduced by solution or mechanical division, as distinct from elementary particles.

INTEGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *integrare*.] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire.

INTEGRATED, *pp.* Made entire.

INTEGRATION, *n.* The act of making entire.

INTEGRITY, *n.* [Fr. *intégrité*; L. *integritas*, from *integer*.]

1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The constitution of the U. States guarantees to each state the integrity of its territories. The contracting parties guaranteed the integrity of the empire.
2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. *Integrity* comprehends the whole moral character, but has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable.

Buckminster.

3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated; unimpaired state; as the integrity of language.

INTEGUMENTATION, *n.* [L. *integro*, to cover.]

That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

Encyc.

INTEGUMENT, *n.* [L. *integumentum*, *integro*, to cover; *in* and *tego*. See *Deck*.]

That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated integuments.

Encyc.

INTELLECT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand. See *Intelligence*.]

That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the understanding. A clear intellect receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity.

INTELLECTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intellectio*, from *intelligo*.]

The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

Bentley.

INTELLECTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif*.] Having power to understand.

Glanville.

2. Produced by the understanding. Harris.
3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses. Milton.

INTELLECTUAL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel*.]

1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as intellectual powers or operations.

2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as an intellectual scene.

Pope.

3. Having the power of understanding; as an intellectual being.

4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as intellectual philosophy, now sometimes called mental philosophy.

INTELLECTUAL, *n.* The intellect or understanding. [Little used.]

Milton.

INTELLECTUALIST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.

Bacon.

INTELLECTUALITY, *n.* The state of intellectual power. [Not used.]

Hallywell.

INTELLECTUALLY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intelligentia*, from *intelligo*, to understand. This verb is probably composed of *in*, *inter*, or *intus*, within, and *lego*, to collect. The primary sense of *understand* is generally to take or hold, as we say, to take one's ideas or meaning.]

1. Understanding; skill.
2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. *Intelligence* may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals or by telegraphs.

Spenser.

3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good intelligence between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good understanding between persons, when they have the same views, or are free from discord.

4. A spiritual being; as a created intelligence. It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior intelligences.

INTELLIGENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [Little used.]

INTELLIGENCED, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [Little used.]

Bacon.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

INTELLIGENCER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger.

Bacon. Addison.

2. A public paper; a newspaper.

INTELLIGENCING, *pp. or a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.

INTELLIGENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intelligens*.]

1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an intelligent being.

2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as an intelligent officer; an intelligent young man; an intelligent architect; sometimes followed by *of*; as intelligent of seasons.

Milton.

2. Giving information. [Not used nor proper.]

Shak.

INTELLIGENTIAL, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
 Intellectual substances require. Milton.

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

Milton.

INTELLIGIBILITY, *n.* [from *intelligible*.] The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

Locke. Tooke.

INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intelligibilis*.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTEMPERATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus*.] Pure; undefiled. [Not in use.]

INTEMPERATENESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted. [Not used.]

Donne.

INTEMPERAMENT, *n.* [in and *temperament*.]

A bad state or constitution; as the intemperament of an ulcerated part.

Harvey.

INTEMPERANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intemperantia*.]

1. In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as intemperance in study or in labor, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, appropriately and emphatically,
2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

Should a foreign army land on our shores, to levy such a tax upon us as intemperance levies—no mortal power could resist the swelling tide of indignation that would overwhelm it.

L. Beecher.

INTEMPERATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus*; *in* and *temperatus*, from *tempero*, to moderate or restrain.]

1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be intemperate in passion, intemperate in labor, intemperate in study or zeal. Hence by customary application, *intemperate* denotes indulging to excess in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,

2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

3. Passionate; ungovernable. Shak.

4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as an intemperate climate. The weather may be rendered intemperate by violent winds, rain or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.

INTEMPERATE, *v. t.* To disorder. [Not in use.]

Whitaker.

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

INTemperatENESS, *n.* Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat or storms.

INTemperATURE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

INTEMPESTIVE, *a.* [*L. intempestivus.*] Untimely. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

INTEMPESTIVELY, *adv.* Unseasonably. [*Not used.*]

INTEMPESTIVITY, *n.* Untimeliness. [*Not used.*]

INTEN'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *tenable.*] That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. *Warburton.*

[*Untenable*, though not more proper, is more generally used.]

INTEND', *v. t.* [*L. intendo; in* and *tendo*, to stretch or strain, from *teneo*, Gr. *τενω*, to stretch.]

1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted.

[*This literal sense is now uncommon.*]

2. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. [*This is now the usual sense.*]

For they *intended* evil against thee. *Ps. xxi.*

3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

[*This use of the word is now obsolete.* We now use *tend* and *superintend* or *regard.*]

4. To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.*

INTEND'ANT, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. intendo.*]

1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction or management of some public business; as an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance: a word much used in France, and sometimes in England and America, but we generally use in lieu of it *superintendent*.

2. In *Charleston*, S. Carolina, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

INTEND'ED, *pp.* Designed; purposed; as, the insult was *intended*.

2. Stretched; made intense. [*Little used.*]

INTEND'ER, *pp.* One who intends.

INTEND'IMENT, *n.* Attention; understanding; consideration. *Obs.*

INTEND'ING, *ppr.* Meaning; designing; purposing.

2. Stretching; distending. [*Little used.*]

INTEND'MENT, *n.* [*Fr. entendement*, with a sense somewhat different.]

Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the *intendment* of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained, that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party.

INTEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. in* and *tener*, tender.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigor gives,

Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTEN'ERATED, *pp.* Made tender or soft.

INTEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Making tender.

INTENERATION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender. *Bacon.*

[*Intenerate* and its derivatives are little used.]

INTENSE, *a.* *intens'*. [*L. intensus*, from *intendo*, to stretch.]

1. Literally, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; as *intense* heat.

3. Very severe or keen; as *intense* cold.

4. Vehement; ardent; as *intense* phrases in language.

5. Extreme in degree.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were inconceivably *intense* and overwhelming. *S. E. Dwight.*

6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive; opposed to *remiss*. *Milton.*

INTENSELY, *adv.* *intens'ly.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; as a furnace *intensely* heated; weather *intensely* cold.

2. Attentively; earnestly. *Spenser.*

INTENSENESS, *n.* *intens'ness.* The state of being strained or stretched; intensity; as the *intense*ness of a cord.

2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; as the *intense*ness of heat or cold.

3. Extreme closeness; as the *intense*ness of study or thought.

INTEN'SION, *n.* [*L. intensio.*] A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained; as the *intension* of a musical string.

2. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to *remission*.

INTENS'ITY, *n.* [*Fr. intensité.*] The state of being strained or stretched; *intense*ness, as of a musical chord.

2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; as the *intensity* of heat.

3. Extreme closeness; as *intensity* of application.

4. Excess; extreme degree; as the *intensity* of guilt. *Burke.*

INTENS'IVE, *a.* Stretched, or admitting of extension.

2. Intent; unremitting; assiduous; as *intensive* circumspection. *Wotton.*

3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as an *intensive* particle or preposition.

INTENS'IVELY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force. *Bramhall.*

INTENT', *a.* [*L. intentus*, from *intendo*. See *Intend.*]

Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; formerly with *to*, but now with *on*; as *intent* on business or pleasure; *intent* on the acquisition of science.

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker— *Watts.*

INTENT', *n.* Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to *persons* or *things*.

INTERBASTA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear*, to baste.] Patch-work. [Not in use.] *Smith.*

INTER'GALAR, } *a.* [Fr. *intercalaire*; L. *intercalarius*; *inter* and *calo*, to call or proclaim.]

Inserted; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year. The twenty ninth of February in leap year is called the *intercalary day*. We read in Livy of an *intercalary month*.

INTER'GALATE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo*; *inter* and *calo*, to call.]

To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

INTER'GALATED, *pp.* Inserted.

INTER'GALATING, *ppr.* Inserting.

INTERCALA'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio*.] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap year.

INTERCE'DE, *v. i.* [L. *intercedo*; *inter* and *cedo*; literally, to move or pass between.]

1. To pass between.

He supposes that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age in which he lived. *Hale.*

2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; usually followed by *with*. *Calamy.*

3. To plead in favor of one.

INTERCE'DENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

INTERCE'DER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

INTERCE'DING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

INTERCEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *interceptus*, *intercipio*, to stop; *inter* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to *intercept* a letter. The prince was *intercepted* at Rome. The convoy was *intercepted* by a detachment of the enemy.

2. To obstruct; to stop in progress; as, to *intercept* rays of light; to *intercept* the current of a river, or a course of proceedings.

3. To stop, as a course or passing; as, to *intercept* a course. *Dryden.*

4. To interrupt communication with, or progress towards.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

5. To take, include or comprehend between.

Right ascension is an arch of the equator, reckoning towards the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries, and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

INTERCEPT'ED, *pp.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped.

INTERCEPT'ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

INTERCEPT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

INTERCEPTION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance. *Wotton.*

INTERCES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intercessio*, from *intercedo*. See *Intercede*.]

The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*

He bore the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. Is. liii.

INTERCES'SOR, *n.* [L. See *Intercede*.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. *Milton.*

2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. *Encyc.*

INTERCES'SORY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

INTERCHA'IN, *v. t.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together. *Shak.*

INTERCHA'INED, *pp.* Chained together.

INTERCHA'INING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

INTERCHANGE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; to *interchange* cares or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHANGE, *n.* Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as the *interchange* of commodities between New York and Liverpool.

2. Alternate succession; as the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains. *Milton.*

3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; as an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

INTERCHANGEABLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession; as the four *interchangeable* seasons. *Holder.*

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives. *Hooker.*

INTERCHANGED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

INTERCHANGEMENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [Little used.] *Shak.*

INTERCHANGING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

INTERCI'DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido*.] Falling or coming between. *Boyle.*

INTERCIP'IENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens*. See *Intercept*.] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

INTERCIP'IENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCIS'ION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *intercido*; *inter* and *cedo*, to cut.] Interruption. [Little used.] *Brown.*

INTERCLU'DE, *v. t.* [L. *intercludo*; *inter* and *cludo*, to shut.]

1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

2. To cut off; to interrupt. *Milford.*

INTERCLU'DED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

INTERCLU'DING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

INTERCLU'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. Interception; a stopping.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna*, a column.]

In *architecture*, the space between two columns. By the rules of the art, this should be in proportion to the height and bulk of the columns. *Encyc.*

INTERCOM'MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common*.]

1. To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

INTERCOM'MONING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *communicate*.]

To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

INTERCOMMUNION, *n.* [*inter* and *communion*.]

Mutual communion; as an *intercommunion* of deities. *Faber.*

INTERCOMMUNITY, *n.* [*inter* and *community*.]

A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as the *intercommunity* of pagan theology. *Paley.*

INTERCOST'AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.]

Placed or lying between the ribs; as an *intercostal* muscle, artery or vein. *Encyc.*

INTERCOST'AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs. *Derham.*

INTERCOURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursum*, *inter* and *curro*, to run.] Literally, a running or passing between. Hence,

1. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an *intercourse* with neighbors and friends in mutual visits and in social concerns; nations and individuals have *intercourse* with foreign nations or individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.

2. Silent communication or exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

INTERCUR', *v. i.* [L. *intercurro*.] To intervene; to come in the mean time. *Shelton.*

INTERCUR'RENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrere*, *intercurro*.] A passing or running between. *Boyle.*

INTERCUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrere*.]

1. Running between or among. *Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*

INTERCUTANEOUS, *a.* [*L. inter* and *cutis*, the skin.] Being within or under the skin.

INTERDEAL, *n.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Mutual dealing; traffick. *Spenser.*

INTERDICT, *v. t.* [*L. interdictio*, *interdictum*; *inter* and *dico*, to speak.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit. An act of congress *interdicted* the sailing of vessels from our ports. Our intercourse with foreign nations was *interdicted*.

2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church. An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT, *n.* [*L. interdictum*.] Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

2. A papal prohibition by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an *interdict*.

3. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.

INTERDICTED, *pp.* Forbid; prohibited.

INTERDICTING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.

INTERDICTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. interdictio*.]

The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. *Milton. Shak.*

INTERDICTIVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.

INTERDICTORY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.

INTEREQUINOCTIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox*.] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Balfour. Asiat. Res.*

INTEREST, for *interest*, is obsolete.

INTEREST, *v. t.* [*Fr. interessere*; *It. interessare*; *Sp. interesar*; *L. inter* and *esse*.]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against a person or thing. A narration of suffering *interests* us in favor of the sufferer. We are *interested* in the story or in the fate of the sufferer. We are *interested* to know the result, issue or event of an enterprise. It is followed by *in* or *for*. We are *interested* in the narration, but *for* the sufferer.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has *interested* believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To have a share.

We are not all *interested* in the public funds, but we are all *interested* in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to *interest* one in our favor.

To *interest* one's self, is to take a share or concern in.

INTEREST, *n.* Concern; advantage; good; as private *interest*; public *interest*. Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

2. Influence over others. They had now lost their *interest* at court.

He knew his *interest* sufficient to procure the office. *Rambler.*

3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. He has parted with his *interest* in the stocks. He has an *interest* in a manufactory of cotton goods.

4. Regard to private profit.

'Tis *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. Commercial states have a legal rate of *interest*. Debts on book bear an *interest* after the expiration of the credit. Courts allow *interest* in many cases where it is not stipulated. A higher rate of *interest* than that which the law allows, is called *usury*.

Simple interest is that which arises from the principal sum only.

Compound interest is that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest.

6. Any surplus advantage.

With all speed,

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shak.*

INTERESTED, *pp.* Made a sharer; as one *interested* in the funds.

2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as one *interested* by a story.

3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected; as an *interested* witness.

INTERESTING, *ppr.* Giving a share or concern; as by *interesting* one in a voyage, or in a banking company.

2. Engaging the affections; as by *interesting* a person in one's favor.

3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity, exciting emotions or passions; as an *interesting* story.

INTERFERE, *v. i.* [*L. inter* and *fero*, to bear, or *ferio*, to strike.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. It is prudence not to *interfere* in party disputes, but from necessity.

2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. The claims of two nations may *interfere*.

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh. *Far. Dict.*

INTERFERENCE, *n.* Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. *Burke.*

2. A clashing or collision.

3. A striking of one foot against the other.

INTERFERING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling.

2. Clashing; coming in collision.

3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

INTERFERING, *n.* Interference.

Bp. Butler.

INTERFLUENT, } *a.* [*L. interfluus*; *inter*

INTERFLUOUS, } and *fluo*, to flow.]

Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFOLIACEOUS, *a.* [*L. inter* and *folium*, a leaf.]

Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles. *Martyn.*

INT

The lapse or flow of time between two events.

INTERLARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder*; *entre*, among, and *larder*, to lard.]

1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

INTERLARED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.

INTERLARDING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.

INTERLEAF, *n.* [See *Leaf*.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted. *Chesterfield.*

INTERLEAVE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *leaf*.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

INTERLEAVED, *pp.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.

INTERLEAVING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.

INTERLINE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *line*.] To write in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English. *Locke.*

2. To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written. *Swift.*

INTERLINEAR, } [*inter* and *linear*.]

INTERLINEARY, } *a.* Written between lines before written or printed.

INTERLINEARY, *n.* A book having insertions between the leaves.

INTERLINEATION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation*.]

1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.

2. The words, passage or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

INTERLINED, *pp.* Written between lines; as an *interlined* word.

2. Containing a line or lines written between lines; as an *interlined* manuscript.

INTERLINING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.

INTERLINING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*

INTERLINK, *v. t.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another. *Dryden.*

INTERLINKED, *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.

INTERLINKING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.

INTERLOCATION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

INTERLOCUTION, *n.* [*L. interlocutio*; *inter* and *locutio*, *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLOCUTOR, *n.* [*L. interlocutor*, *supra*.]

1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist. *Boyle.*

2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence. *Encyc.*

INTERLOCUTORY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire*, *supra*.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

INT

2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree or judgment, given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called *interlocutory*; as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. *Blackstone.*

INTERLOPE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *D. loopen*, *G. laufen*, to run, Eng. to leap. See *Leap*.]

To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right. *Johnson.*

INTERLOPER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.

INTERLOPING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully. *Encyc.*

INTERLU'CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.

INTERLUCA'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

INTERLU'CENT, *a.* [*L. interlucens*; *inter* and *luceo*, to shine.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE, *n.* [*L. inter* and *ludus*, play.]

An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. In *ancient tragedy*, the chorus sung the interludes. In *modern times*, interludes consist of songs, feats of activity, dances, concerts of music, &c. *Encyc.*

INTERLUDER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude. *B. Jonson.*

INTERLU'ENCY, *n.* [*L. interluens*, *interluo*, to flow between.]

A flowing between; water interposed. [*Little used*.] *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, } [*L. inter* and *luna*, the moon.]

INTERLU'NARY, } *a.* Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible. *Brown. Milton.*

INTERMAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*inter* and *marriage*.]

Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Johnson. Addison.*

INTERMAR'RIED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.

INTERMAR'RY, *v. i.* [*inter* and *marry*.]

1. To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families.

2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe or nation with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

INTERMAR'RYING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.

INTERMEAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean*.] Interact; something done in the mean time. [*Not used*.] *Todd.*

INT

INTERMEA'TION, *n.* [*L. inter* and *meo*, to flow.] A flowing between. [*Not in use*.]

INTERMED'DLE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *meddle*.]

To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states. *Bacon.*

INTERMED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right. *Swift.*

INTERMED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously; intruding.

INTERMED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition. *Hamilton.*

INTERME'DIAL, *a.* [*L. inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying between; intervening; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIARY, *n.* [from *intermediate*.]

1. Interposition; intervention. [*Not much used*.] *Derham.*

2. Something interposed.

INTERME'DIATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat*; *L. inter* and *medius*, middle.]

Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers; *intermediate* colors.

Man has an *intermediate* nature and rank between angels and brutes.

INTERME'DIATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water.

INTERME'DIATELY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

INTERMEDIA'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means. *Cheyne.*

INTERME'DIUM, *n.* Intermediate space. *Ash.*

2. An intervening agent. *Cowper.*

INTERMELL, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremeller*.]

To intermix or intermeddle. [*Not in use*.] *Marston. Fisher.*

INTER'MENT, *n.* [from *inter*.] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

INTERMEN'TION, *v. t.* To mention among other things; to include. [*Not used*.]

INTERMICA'TION, *n.* [*L. intermico*; *inter* and *mico*, to shine.] A shining between or among.

INTERMIGRA'TION, *n.* [*L. inter* and *migro*, to migrate.]

Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other. *Hale.*

INTERM'INABLE, *a.* [*L. in* and *terminus*, end; *termino*, to end.]

Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings. Milton uses this word as an appellation of the Godhead.

INTERM'INATE, *a.* [*L. interminatus*, *intermino*.]

Unbounded; unlimited; endless; as *interminate* sleep. *Chapman.*

INTERM'INATE, *v. t.* [*L. interminor*.] To menace. [*Not used*.] *Bp. Hall.*

INTERMINA'TION, *n.* [*L. interminor*, to menace or forbid.] A menace or threat. [*Not used*.] *Hall.*

INTERMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others. *Hooker.*

INTERMIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMIN'GLED, *pp.* Intermixed.

There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

INTERMIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

INTERMISS'ION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. intermissio*. See *Intermit*.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labor without *intermission*; service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour.

2. Intervening time. *Shak.*

3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.

4. The state of being neglected; disuse; as of words. [*Little used*.] *B. Jonson.*

INTERMISS'IVE, *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual. *Howell.*

INTERMIT', *v. t.* [*L. intermitto*; *inter* and *mitto*, to send.]

To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague

That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shak.*

INTERMIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever *intermits* every other day. The pulse sometimes *intermits* for a second of time.

INTERMIT'TED, *pp.* Caused to cease for a time; suspended.

INTERMIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; as an *intermittent* fever.

INTERMIT'TENT, *n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. The ague and fever is called an *intermittent*.

INTERMIT'TING, *ppr.* Ceasing for a time; pausing.

2. Causing to cease.

INTERMIT'TINGLY, *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals.

INTERMIX', *v. t.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*

With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

INTERMIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

INTERMIX'ED, *pp.* Mingled together.

INTERMIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

INTERMIX'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.

2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMONT'ANE, *a.* [*L. inter* and *montanus*, *mons*, a mountain.]

Between mountains; as *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

INTERMUND'ANE, *a.* [*L. inter* and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.]

Being between worlds or between orb and orb; as *intermundane* spaces. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL, *a.* [*L. inter* and *muralis*, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMUSCULAR, *a.* [*inter* and *muscle*.] Between the muscles. *Beverly.*

INTERMUTA'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *mutatio*.] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change. *Thomson.*

INTERMU'TUAL, for *mutual*, is an illegitimate word.

INTERN', *a.* Internal. [*Not much used*.] *Howell.*

INTERN'AL, *a.* [*L. internus*.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c. *Internal* excellence is opposed to *external*. The *internal* peace of man, is peace of mind or conscience. The *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures, is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities.

2. Pertaining to the heart.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is every thing. *Paley.*

3. Intrinsic; real; as the *internal* rectitude of actions.

4. Confined to a country; domestic; not foreign; as the *internal* trade of a state or kingdom; *internal* troubles or dissensions; *internal* war. *Internal* taxes are taxes on the lands and other property within a state or kingdom; opposed to *external* taxes. *Hamilton.*

INTERN'ALLY, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

3. Spiritually.

INTERNA'TIONAL, *a.* [*inter* and *national*.] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as *international* law. *J. Q. Adams. Baring.*

INTERNE'CINE, *a.* [*L. internecinus*, *interneco*, to kill; *inter* and *neco*.] Deadly; destructive. [*Little used*.] *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION, *n.* [*L. internecio*.] Mutual slaughter or destruction. [*Little used*.] *Hale.*

INTERNEC'TION, *n.* Connection. [*Useless*.] *W. Mountague.*

INTERNODE, *n.* [*L. internodium*; *inter* and *nodus*, knot.]

In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant. *Martyn.*

INTERNUN'CIO, *n.* [*L. internuncius*; *inter* and *nuncius*, a messenger.] A messenger between two parties. *Johnson.*

INTEROS'SEAL, } [*L. inter* and *os*, a bone.] Situated between bones; as an *interosseous* ligament.

INTEROS'SEOUS, } *a.* bone.] Situated between bones; as an *interosseous* ligament.

INTERPE'AL, *v. t.* [*L. interpello*.] To interrupt. [*Not used*.] *More.*

INTERPEL', *v. t.* To set forth. [*Not used*.] *B. Jonson. Mason.*

INTERPELLA'TION, *n.* [*L. interpellatio*, *interpello*; *inter* and *pello*, to drive or thrust.] A summons; a citation. *Ayliffe.*

2. Interruption. *More.*

3. An earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERPLE'AD, *v. i.* [*inter* and *plead*.] In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally hap-

INT

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand and rescued miserable man—
Woodward.

INTERPOSE, *v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince *interposed* and made peace.

2. To put in by way of interruption.
But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis.

INTERPOSE, *n.* Interposel. [Not used.]
Boyle.
Spenser.

INTERPOSED, *pp.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

INTERPOSER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

INTERPOSING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

INTERPOSIT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.
Milford.

INTERPOSITION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. interpositio*.]

1. A being, placing or coming between; intervention; as the *interposition* of the Baltic sea between Germany and Sweden. The *interposition* of the moon between the earth and the sun occasions a solar eclipse.

2. Intervient agency; as the *interposition* of the magistrate in quieting sedition. How many evidences have we of divine *interposition* in favor of good men!

3. Mediation; agency between parties. By the *interposition* of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled.

4. Any thing interposed.
Milton.
INTERPOSURE, *n.* Interposel. [Not in use.]
Glanville.

INTERPRET, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpréter*; *L. interpreter*, from *interpret*.] The word is compounded of *inter* and *pres, pretis*; but the latter is not found in its simple form, and its origin is uncertain. It coincides in elements with *פרט* or *פרש* to part, to spread.]

1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman.

—Immanuel, which being *interpreted*, signifies, God with us. *Matt. i.*

2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams or enigmas; to expound and lay open what is concealed from the understanding; as, Joseph *interpreted* the dream of Pharaoh.

3. To decipher.

4. To explain something not understood; as, to *interpret* looks or signs.

5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.

INTERPRETABLE, *a.* That may be interpreted or explained.
Collier.

INTERPRETATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. interpretatio*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. *Interpretation* is the design of translation.

2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as the *interpretation* of dreams and prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily, *Interpretation* will misquote our looks.

Shak.

INT

3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.

4. The power of explaining.
Bacon.

INTERPRETATIVE, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation.
An *interpretative* siding with heretics.

Hammond.

2. Containing explanation.
Barrow.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation.
Ray.

INTERPRETED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

INTERPRETER, *n.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as an *interpreter* of the Scriptures.

2. A translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding signification in another.

INTERPRETING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

INTERPUNCTION, *n.* [*L. interpunctio, interpungo*; *inter* and *pungo*, to point.]

The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But *punctuation* is generally used.

INTERREGNUM, *n.* [*L. inter* and *regnum*, rule or reign.]

The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An *interregnum*, in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word however is used with more latitude.

INTERREIGN, *n.* *interra'ne*. [A translation of *interregnum*, Fr. *interregne*.] An *interregnum*, or vacancy of the throne. [*supra*.]
Bacon.

INTERRER, *n.* [from *inter*.] One that enters or buries.

INTERREX, *n.* [*L. inter* and *rex*, king.]

A regent; a magistrate that governs during an *interregnum*.

INTERROGATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interroger*; *L. interrogo*; *inter* and *rogo*, to ask.]

To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

INTERROGATE, *v. i.* To ask questions.
Bacon.

INTERROGATED, *pp.* Examined by questions.

INTERROGATING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

INTERROGATION, *n.* The act of questioning; examination by questions.

2. A question put; inquiry.
Pope.

3. A note that marks a question; as, does Job serve God for naught?

INTERROGATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif*.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as an *interrogative* phrase or sentence.

INTERROGATIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as *who? what? which? why?*

INTERROGATIVELY, *adv.* In the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *n.* One who asks questions.

INTERROGATORY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire*.]

A question or inquiry. In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.

INTERROGATORY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as an *interrogatory* sentence.
Johnson.

INTERRUPT, *v. t.* [*L. interrumpo, interruptus*; *inter* and *rumpo*, to break.]

1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to *interrupt* the charge of the enemy. The speaker was *interrupted* by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm *interrupted* the speaker, or his argument or discourse.

2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not *interrupted* by a single hill, or *interrupted* here and there by a hill.

INTERRUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.
Milton.

INTERRUPTED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.
Boyle.

INTERRUPTER, *n.* One that interrupts.

INTERRUPTING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

INTERRUPTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. interruptio*.]

1. The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression.

2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition; as an isle separated from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.
Hale.

3. Intervention; interposition.

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.
Dryden.

4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress or motion. An *interruption* may be temporary or durable. The work of the Erie canal has suffered few *interruptions* from storms and floods. The lava met with no *interruption* till it descended to the foot of the mountain. The author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work. The speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption*.

5. Stop; cessation; intermission.
Locke.

INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* [*L. inter* and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Situated between the shoulders.

INTERSCIND', *v. t.* [*L. inter* and *scindo*.] To cut off.
Dict.

INTERSCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. inter* and *scribo*.] To write between.
Dict.

INTERSECANT, *a.* [*L. intersecans, interseco*; *inter* and *seco*, to cut.] Dividing into parts; crossing.
Dict.

INTERSECT', *v. t.* [*L. interseco*; *inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts. Thus two lines or two planes may *intersect* each other. The ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

INTERSECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect*. [This is elliptical.]

INTERSECT'ED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

INTERSECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.

INTERSEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio*.] The act or state of intersecting.

2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus*; *inter*, between, and *semino*, to sow.] To sow between or among. [Little used.]

INSERT'ER, *v. t.* [L. *inserero*; *inter*, between, and *sero*, to throw.]

To set or put in between other things.

Brerewood.

INSERT'ION, *n.* An insertion, or thing inserted between other things.

Hammond.

INTERSPACE, *n.* [*inter* and *space*.] A space between other things.

INTERSPERSE, *v. t.* *interspers'*. [L. *interspersus*; *inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter.]

To scatter or set here and there among other things; as an able argument *interspersed* with flowers of rhetoric. *Intersperse* shrubs among trees.

INTERSPERS'ED, *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

INTERSPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

INTERSPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

INTERSTEL'LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella*, a star.]

Situated beyond the solar system. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interstitium*; *inter* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. We speak of the *interstices* between the teeth, or between the parts of wood or stone.

2. Time between one act and another; interval. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing. [Not used.] *Wallis.*

INTERSTI'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices. *Encyc.*

INTERSTRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies. *Encyc.*

INTERTALK, *v. t.* *intertalk'*. To exchange conversation. [Not used.] *Carew.*

INTERTANGLE, *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle. *Beaum.*

INTERTEXTURE, *n.* [L. *intertextus*; *inter* and *tero*, to weave.]

The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven. *More.*

INTERTIE, } In *carpentry*, a small tim-
INTERDUCE, } ber between summers.

INTERTROP'ICAL, *a.* [*inter* and *tropical*.] Situated between the tropics. *J. Morse.*

INTERTWINE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *twine*.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another. *Milton.*

INTERTWINED, *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

INTERTWINING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

INTERTWIST', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twist*.] To twist one with another.

INTERTWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

INTERTWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

INTERVAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; L. *intervalum*; *inter* and *vallum*, a wall, or *vallus*, a stake.]

1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as an *interval* between two columns, between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the *interval* between two wars. Hence we say, an *interval* of peace.

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain or delirium; remission; as an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason.

4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. *Encyc.*

5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land enriched by the overflowings of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. *Hutchinson.*

[Dr. Belknap writes this *intervale*; I think improperly.]

INTERVEINED, *a.* [*inter* and *vein*.] Intervened as with veins.

Fair campaign with less rivers *interveneined*. *Milton.*

INTERVE'NE, *v. i.* [L. *intervenio*; *inter* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. Thus the Atlantic *intervenes* between Europe and America; the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

2. To come between points of time or events; as the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.

3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross or interrupt. Events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes.

4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another. A third party may *intervene* and accept a bill of exchange for another.

INTERVE'NE, *n.* A coming between. [Not used.] *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as *intervening* space or time; *intervening* events or misfortunes; *intervening* peace.

INTERVEN'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intervenio*.]

1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. Light is not interrupted by the *intervention* of a transparent body.

2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others.

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the *intervention* of a foreign power. *Temple.*

INT

INTESTINAL, *a.* [from *intestine*.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as the *intestinal* tube or canal.

Arbuthnot.

INTESTINE, *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus*, from *intus*, within.]

1. Internal; inward; opposed to *external*; applied to the human or other animal body; as an *intestinal* disease.

2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as *intestinal* feuds; *intestinal* war; *intestinal* enemies. It is to be remarked that this word is usually or always applied to evils. We never say, *intestinal* happiness or prosperity; *intestinal* trade, manufactures or bills; but *intestinal* broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, &c. We say, *internal* peace, welfare, prosperity, or *internal* broils, war, trade, &c. This restricted use of *intestinal* seems to be entirely arbitrary.

INTESTINE, *n.* usually in the plural, *intestines*. The bowels; the canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

INTHIRST, *v. t.* *inthurst'*. [in and *thirst*.] To make thirsty. [Not used.] *Bp. Hall.*

INTHRALL, *v. t.* [in and *thrall*; Sax. *threal*, a servant; Ir. *traill*.]

To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle. The Greeks have been *inthrall*ed by the Turks.

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind. *Prior.*

INTHRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

INTHRALL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

INTHRALL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage. *Milton.*

INTHRO'NE, *v. t.* [in and *throne*.] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [See *Enthrone*, which is the more common orthography.]

INTHRONIZA'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning. [Not in use.]

INTHRO'NIZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [Not in use.]

INTIMACY, *n.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE, *a.* [L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, or *intus*, within.]

1. Inmost; inward; internal; as *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

2. Near; close. He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as an *intimate* friend; *intimate* acquaintance.

INTIMATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are entrusted without reserve.

INTIMATE, *v. i.* To share together. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

INTIMATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer*; Sp. *intimar*; It. *intimare*; Low L. *intimo*, to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from *intimus*.]

To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

INT

INTIMATED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

INTIMATELY, *adv.* Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as two fluids *intimately* mixed.

2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as two friends *intimately* united; two families *intimately* connected.

3. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be *intimately* acquainted with facts or with a subject.

INTIMATING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

INTIMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous *intimation* of his design.

INTIME, *a.* [L. *intimus*.] Inward; internal. [Not used.] *Digby.*

INTIMIDATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider*; in and L. *timidus*, fearful; *timeo*, to fear.]

To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to abash.

Now guilt once harbor'd in the conscious breast, *Intimidates* the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIMIDATED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

INTIMIDATING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

INTIMIDA'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

INTINCTIVITY, *n.* [L. *in* and *tinctus*, dipped, stained.]

The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. Fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity*. *Kirwan.*

INTIRE, *INTIRELY*. [See *Entire* and its derivatives.]

INTITLE. [See *Entitle*.]

INTO, *prep.* [in and *to*.] Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come *into* the house; go *into* the church; one stream falls or runs *into* another. Water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look *into* a letter or book; look *into* an apartment.

3. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation *into* the composition.

4. Noting mixture. Put other ingredients *into* the compound.

5. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas *into* other words.

6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple; ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapor. Men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance. We reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass. We are led by evidence *into* belief of truth. Men are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened *into* fits, and we are all liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.

INTOLERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intolerabilis*; in and *tolerabilis*, *tolero*, to bear.]

1. Not to be borne; that cannot be endured;

as *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

2. Insufferable; as *intolerable* laziness.

INTOLERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

INTOLERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as *intolerably* cold; *intolerably* abusive.

INTOLERANCE, *n.* [from *intolerant*.]

Want of toleration; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as the *intolerance* of a prince or a church towards a religious sect. *Burke.*

INTOLERANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *tolero*, to endure.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of the human body being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights and worship.

INTOLERANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration. *Louth.*

INTOLERATED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated. *Chesterfield.*

INTOLERA'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship. *Chesterfield.*

INTOMB, *v. t.* *intoom'*. [in and *tomb*.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

INTOMBED, *pp.* *intoom'ed*. Deposited in a tomb; buried.

INTOMBING, *ppr.* *intoom'ing*. Depositing in a tomb; interring.

INTONATE, *v. i.* [L. *intono*, *intonatus*; in and *tono*, to sound or thunder.]

1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale.

2. To thunder.

INTONATION, *n.* In music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. *Encyc.*

2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.

3. In speaking, the modulation of the voice in expression.

INTONE, *v. i.* [L. *intono*, supra.] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

Ass *intones* to ass. *Pope.*

INTOR'SION, *n.* [L. *intorqueo*, *intorsum*, to twist.]

A winding, bending or twisting. In botany, the bending or twining of any part of a plant towards one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical. *Martyn.*

INTORT', *v. t.* [L. *intortus*, from *intorqueo*, to twist.]

To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

INTORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

INTORT'ING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

INTOXICATE, *v. t.* [in and L. *toxicum*, which, Pliny informs us, is from *taza*, a species of tree, in Greek, *ομολαξ*. Lib. xvi. 10.]

1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine *intoxicated* both, They swim in mirth— *Milton.*

2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy or madness.

Success may sometimes *intoxicate* a man

of sobriety. An enthusiast may be *intoxicated* with zeal.

INTOXICATE, *a.* Inebriated. *More.*

INTOXICATED, *pp.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

INTOXICATING, *ppr.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.

2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation; as *intoxicating* liquors.

INTOXICATION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk.

INTRACTABLE, *a.* [*L. intractabilis*; *in* and *tractabilis*, *tracto*, to handle, manage, govern; *Fr. intraitable*; *It. intrattabile*.]

1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as an *intractable* temper.

2. Not to be taught; indocile.

INTRACTABLENESS, } The quality of
INTRACTABILITY, } *n.* being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness.

Porteus.

2. Indocility.

INTRACTABLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRAFOOLIA/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. intra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf; as *intrafoliaceous* stipules. *Lee. Martyn.*

ENTRANCE. [See *Entrance*.]

INTRANQUILITY, *n.* [*in* and *tranquility*.]

Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.

Temple.

INTRAN'SIENT, *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away. *Killingbeck.*

INTRANSITIVE, *a.* [*L. intransitivus*; *in* and *transeo*, to pass over.]

In *grammar*, an *intransitive verb* is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not *pass over* to, or operate upon an object; as, *I walk*; *I run*; *I sleep*.

INTRANSITIVELY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an *intransitive verb*. *Lowth.*

INTRANSMISSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be transmitted. *J. P. Smith.*

INTRANSMUTABILITY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable. *Ray.*

INTRANSMUTABLE, *a.* [*in* and *transmutable*.]

That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance. *Ray.*

IN'TRANT, *a.* [*L. intrans.*] Entering; penetrating.

INTREASURE, *v. t.* *intrezh'ur.* [*in* and *treasure*.]

To lay up as in a treasury. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

INTRE/ATFUL, *a.* Full of entreary.

INTRENCH, *v. t.* [*in* and *Fr. trancher*, to cut. See *Trench*.]

1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. The army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched*.

2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

His face

Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*.

Milton.

To *intrench on*, literally, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another. In the contest for power, the

king was charged with *intrenching* on the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching* on the prerogatives of the crown.

INTRENCH'ANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

INTRENCH'ED, *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

INTRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

INTRENCH'MENT, *n.* Properly, a trench or ditch only; but as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part of a fortification, hence *intrenchment* is generally understood to signify a ditch and parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth, or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire.

On our side we have thrown up *intrenchments* on Winter and Prospect hills.

Washington.

INTREPID, *a.* [*L. intrepidus*; *in* and *trepidus*, *trepido*, to tremble.]

Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as an *intrepid* soldier.

INTREPIDITY, *n.* [*Fr. intrepidité*.] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness. The troops engaged with *intrepidity*.

INTREPIDLY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely. *Pope.*

INTRICABLE, *a.* Entangling. [*Not in use.*] *Shelton.*

INTRICACY, *n.* [*from intricate*.] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as the *intricacy* of a knot, and figuratively, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot.

Addison.

INTRICATE, *a.* [*L. intricatus*, from *intrico*, to fold; *in* and *trico*; *It. intrecciare*. See *Trick*.]

Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure. We passed through *intricate* windings. We found the accounts *intricate*. The case on trial is *intricate*. The plot of a tragedy may be too *intricate* to please.

INTRICATE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

INTRICATELY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy. *Wotton.*

INTRICATENESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity. *Sidney.*

INTRICA'TION, *n.* Entanglement. [*Not used.*]

INTRIGUE, *n.* *intree'g.* [*Fr. id.*; *It. intrigo*; verbs, *Fr. intriguer*, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; *It. intricare*, *intrigare*, to perplex, to make intricate; *Low L. intrico*, to *intrico*, to enwrap; *trico*, to trifle, to show tricks; allied to *Gr. θρῖξ, τριξος*, hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus. In *D. bedriegen*, *G. betriegen*, signify to cheat; *D. driegen*, to tack, to baste; *G. triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, deceit, fraud. The primary sense seems to be to fold, lay over, or to draw together.]

INTRODUCED, *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

INTRODUCER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUCING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUCTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. introductio*.]

1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; *used of persons*. We speak of the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the *introduction* of company to a levee.

2. The act of bringing into a country; as the *introduction* of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.

3. The act of bringing something into notice, practice or use; as the *introduction* of new modes of dress or of tillage.

4. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.

5. The first part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favorable reception of his remarks or arguments.

INTRODUCTIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something. *Lowth.*

INTRODUCTOR, *n.* An introducer. [Not used.]

INTRODUCTORY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

INTROGRESSION, *n.* [*L. introgressio*.] Entrance. [Not used.]

INTROMISSION, *n.* [*L. intromissus, intromitto*; *intro* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The action of sending in. *Peacham.*

2. In *Scol's law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another. *Johnson.*

INTROMIT', *v. t.* [*L. intromitto, supra.*] To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.*

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold into a room.

INTROMIT', *v. i.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. *Stuart.*

INTRORECEPTION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

INTROSPECT', *v. t.* [*L. introspectio*; *intro* and *specio*, to look.]

To look into or within; to view the inside. *INTROSPECTION*, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

INTROSUSCEPTION, } The falling of
INTUSSUSCEPTION, } *n.* one part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another, causing a duplication of the intestine. *Core. Hooper.*

INTROVENIENT, *a.* [*L. intro* and *veniens, venio*, to come.]

Coming in or between; entering. [Little used.] *Brown.*

INTROVERSION, *n.* The act of turning inwards. *Berkeley.*

INTROVERT', *v. t.* [*L. intro* and *verto*.] To turn inwards. *Cowper.*

INTRUDE, *v. i.* [*L. intrudo*; *in* and *trudo*, to thrust. See *Thrust*.]

1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours. Never *intrude* where your company is not desired.

2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to *intrude* on the lands of another.

3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right. *Col. ii.*

INTRUDE, *v. t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome.

2. To force or cast in. *Greenhill.*

INTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in.

INTRUDER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* on the possession, during the minority of the heir. *Davies.*

They were all strangers and *intruders*. *Locke.*

INTRUDING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right or welcome.

INTRUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *L. intrusio*, from *intrudo*.]

1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right or welcome. The company may be disturbed by the *intrusion* of an unwelcome guest.

—Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.

3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person. *Wotton.*

INTRUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude. *Thomson.*

INTRUST', *v. t.* [*in* and *trust*.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant. We *intrust* an agent or factor with commercial business, or we *intrust* commercial concerns to an agent. We *intrust* our friends with secrets, or *intrust* secrets to them.

INTRUSTED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

INTRUSTING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

INTUIT', *n.* [*Sp. intuicion*; *L. intuitus, intueor*; *in* and *tueor*.]

A looking on; a sight or view; but *restricted to mental view or perception*. Particularly and appropriately, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they

are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.

We know by *intuition*, that a part is less than the whole. *Encyc.*

INTUITIVE, *a.* [*Sp. and It. intuitivo*; *Fr. intuitif*.]

1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as *intuitive* evidence.

2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

3. Seeing clearly; as an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision. *Hooker.*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as the *intuitive* powers of celestial beings.

INTUITIVELY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

INTUMESCE, *v. i.* *intumesco*. [*L. intumesco*; *in* and *tumeo*, to swell.]

To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat. In a higher heat it *intumesces* and melts into a yellowish black mass. *Kirwan.*

INTUMESCENCE, *n.* [*supra.*] The action of swelling.

2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state. *Woodward.*

INTURGESCENCE, *n.* [*L. in* and *turgesco*, to swell.]

A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. *Brown.*

INTU'SE, *n.* [*L. intusus*.] A bruise. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

INTWINE, *v. t.* [*in* and *twine*.] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as a wreath of flowers *intwined*.

INTWINED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWINING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

INTWIST', *v. t.* [*in* and *twist*.] To twist together; to interweave. *Parkhurst.*

INTWISTED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWISTING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN'ULIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Ure.*

INUMBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. inumbro*.] To shade.

INUN'CTION, *n.* [*L. inunctus, inungo*; *in* and *ungo*, to anoint.]

The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

INUNETUOSITY, *n.* [*L. in* and *unctus*, or *Eng. unctuous*.]

The want of unctuousity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as the *inunctuousity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

INUN'DANT, *a.* [*L. inundans, infra.*] Overflowing. *Shenstone.*

INUN'DATE, *v. t.* [*L. inundo, inundatus*; *in* and *unda*, a wave, or its root.]

1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit. The presses *inundate* the country with papers.

INUN'DATED, *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

INUN'DATING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

- INUNDA'TION**, *n.* [L. *inundatio*.] An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by *inundations* of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the *inundation* of the Nile.
2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.
- INUNDERSTAND'ING**, *a.* Void of understanding. [*A bad word and not used.*]
- INURBAN'ITY**, *n.* [*in* and *urbanity*.] Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.
- INURE**, *v. t.* [*in* and *ure*.] *Ure* signifies use, practice, in old English, and in Norman French. In Chaucer, it seems to bear rather the signification of luck or fortune. In Scottish, it is used in both senses. See *Ure*.
1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man *inures* his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we *inure* ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are *inured* to blood, and seamen are *inured* to hardships and deprivations.
- INURE**, *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.
- INURED**, *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.
- INUREMENT**, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.
- INURING**, *ppr.* Habituating; accustoming.
2. Passing in use to the benefit of.
- INURN'**, *v. t.* [*in* and *urn*.] To bury; to inter; to intomb.
- The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*.
2. To put in an urn.
- INURN'ED**, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.
- INURN'ING**, *ppr.* Interring; burying.
- INUSITA'TION**, *n.* Want of use; disuse. [*Little used.*]
- INUS'TION**, *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inuro*; *in* and *uro*, to burn.] The action of burning.
2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.
- INUT'ILE**, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inutilis*.] Unprofitable; useless. [*Not in use.*]
- INUTILITY**, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*; L. *inutilitas*; *in* and *utilitas*. See *Utility*.] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.
- INUTTERABLE**, *a.* That cannot be uttered.
- INVA'DE**, *v. t.* [L. *invado*; *in* and *vado*, to go.]
1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack. The French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795. They *invaded* Russia and perished.
2. To attack; to assail; to assault.
- There shall be seditions among men and *invading* one another. 2 Esdras.
3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.
4. To go into; a *Latinism*. [*Not used.*]
5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a disease.
- INVA'DED**, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.
- INVA'DER**, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder.
2. An assailant.
3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.
- INVA'DING**, *ppr.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.
- INVALES'CENCE**, *n.* [L. *invalesco*.] Strength; health.
- INVALETU'DINARY**, *a.* Wanting health.
- INVAL'ID**, *a.* [L. *invalidus*; *in* and *validus*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.]
1. Weak; of no force, weight or cogency.
2. In law, having no force, effect or efficacy; void; null; as an *invalid* contract or agreement.
- IN'VALID**, *n.* [Fr. *invalide*; L. *invalidus*, supra.]
1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.
2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for *invalids* at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honorable to the English nation.
- INVAL'IDATE**, *v. t.* [from *invalid*; Fr. *invalider*.]
1. To weaken or lessen the force of; more generally, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or a contract.
2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as, to *invalidate* an argument.
- INVAL'IDATED**, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.
- INVAL'IDATING**, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.
- INVALID'ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité*.] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.
- INVAL'IDNESS**, *n.* Invalidity; as the *invalidness* of reasoning.
- INVAL'UABLE**, *a.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of christians are *invaluable*.
- INVAL'UABLY**, *adv.* Inestimably.
- INVA'RIBLE**, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *variable*, from *vary*.] Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable*.

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INVEIGLING, *ppr.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.
INVEILED, *a.* Covered as with a veil.

INVENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer*; Sp. *inventar*; It. *inventare*; L. *invenio, inventum*; in and *venio*, to come; literally, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to *find*.]
Browne.

1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist; as, to *invent* a new instrument of music; to *invent* a machine for spinning; to *invent* gunpowder. [See *Invention*.]
Spenser.

2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; as, to *invent* falsehoods.

3. To feign; to frame by the imagination; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem.

4. To light on; to meet with. [This is the literal sense, but not now used.]

INVENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.

INVENT'ER, *n.* [See *Inventor*.]

INVENT'ING, *ppr.* Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating.

INVENT'ION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inventio*.]
 1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing; the *invention* of the orrery. *Invention* differs from *discovery*. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism, and many species of earth not formerly known. This distinction is important, though not always observed.

2. That which is invented. The cotton gin is the *invention* of Whitney; the steam boat is the *invention* of Fulton. The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders are said to be *inventions* of the Greeks; the Tuscan and Composite are *inventions* of the Latins.

3. Forgery; fiction. Fables are the *inventions* of ingenious men.

4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece. *Encyc.*

5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.

6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view.

7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. Thus we say, a man of *invention*. *Encyc.*

8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown. [Less proper.]

INVENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif*.] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as an *inventive* head or genius. *Dryden.*

INVENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produ-

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ces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The *inventors* of many of the most useful arts are not known.

INVENT'ORIAL'LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory. *Shak.*

INVENT'ORIED, *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

INVENT'ORY, *n.* [Sp. It. *inventario*; Fr. *inventaire*; from *invent*.]

1. An account, catalogue or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. In some of the United States, the *inventory* must include an account of the real as well as the personal estate of the deceased.

2. A catalogue of movables.

3. A catalogue or account of particular things. [An indefinite use of the word.]

INVENT'ORY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier*.] To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue or schedule of; as, to *inventory* the goods and estate of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

2. To insert or register in an account of goods.

INVENT'RESS, *n.* [from *invent*.] A female that invents. *Dryden.*

INVERSE, *a.* *invers'*. [L. *inversus*. See *Invert*.]

Inverted; reciprocal. *Inverse* proportion or ratio, is when the effect or result of any operation is *less* in proportion as the cause is *greater*, or is *greater* in proportion as the cause is *less*. Thus the time in which a quantity of work may be performed, will be *less* in proportion as the number of workmen is *greater*, and *greater* in proportion as the number of workmen is *less*. If ten men can perform a certain quantity of work in six days, then twenty men will perform the same work in three days. *Inverse* proportion is opposed to *direct*.

INVERSELY, *adv.* *invers'ly*. In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater.

INVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inversio*. See *Invert*.]

1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.

It is just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your Lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other.

3. A turning backwards; a contrary rule of operation. Problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by *inversion*, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division.

4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words; as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices."

5. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord. *Busby.*

INVERT', *v. t.* [L. *inverto*; in and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; as, to *invert* a cone; to *invert* a hollow vessel.

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2. To place in a contrary order or method; as, to *invert* the rules of justice; to *invert* the order of words.

And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. *Encyc.*

4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. [Not in use.] *Knolles.*

INVERT'EBRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column, as animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

INVERT'EBRATED, *a.* Destitute of a back bone or vertebral chain. [See *Vertebrate*.] *Good.*

INVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order.

INVERT'EDLY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

INVERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system. *Darwin.*

INVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

INVEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio*; in and *vestio*, to clothe. See *Vest*.]

1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array; usually and most correctly followed by *with*, before the thing put on; as, to *invest* one *with* a mantle or robe. In this sense, it is used chiefly in poetry and elevated prose, not in colloquial discourse.

2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity; as, to *invest* a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity.

3. To adorn; to grace; as, to *invest* with honor. *Shak.*

4. To clothe; to surround; as, to be *invested* with light, splendor or glory.

5. To confer; to give. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

6. To inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to *invest* a town.

7. To clothe money in something permanent or less fleeting; as, to *invest* money in funded or bank stock; to *invest* it in lands or goods. In this application, it is always followed by *in*.

INVEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.

INVEST'IENT, *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVEST'IGABLE, *a.* [from *investigate*.] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes *investigable*.

INVEST'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo*; in and *vestigio*, to follow a track, to search; *vestigium*, a track or footprint.]

To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition; as, to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the principles of moral duty; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent or the motives of a prince.

INVEST'IGATED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.

INVEST'IGATING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.

INVESTIGATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. investigatio*.]

The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist and the divine.

INVESTIGATIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*

INVESTIGATOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

INVESTITURE, *n.* [Fr. See *Invest*.] The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

It was customary for princes to make *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices. *Encyc.*

2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office or benefice.

He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Raleigh.*

INVESTIVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

INVESTMENT, *n.* The action of investing.

2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.* [We now use *vestment*.]

3. The act of surrounding, blocking up or besieging by an armed force.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its *investment*. *Marshall.*

4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; literally, the clothing of money with something.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *Hamilton.*

INVETERACY, *n.* [*L. inveteratio*. See *Inveterate*.]

Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as the *inveteracy* of custom and habit: usually or always applied in a bad sense; as the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.

INVETERATE, *a.* [*L. inveteratus, invetero*; in and *vetero*, from *vetus*, old.]

1. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion—*Bacon.*

2. Deep rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; *used of evils*; as an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse; an *inveterate* course of sin.

3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; *used of persons*; as an *inveterate* sinner.

4. Violent; deep rooted; obstinate; as *inveterate* enmity or malice.

INVETERATE, *v. t.* [*L. invetero*, to grow old.]

To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Obsolete or little used.*] *Bacon.*

INVETERATELY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

INVETERATENESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; *inveteracy*; as the *inveterateness* of a mischief. *Locke.*

INVETERATION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, *a.* [*L. invidiosus*, from *invidio*, to envy; in and *video*, to see. *Invidio* signifies properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [*This is the usual sense.*]

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

INVIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

INVIGILANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

INVIGORATE, *v. t.* [*It. invigorare*; in and *vigor*.]

To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise *invigorates* the body; cheerfulness *invigorates* the mind.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated* and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; animated.

INVIGORATING, *ppr.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.

INVIGORATION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

INVILLAGED, *a.* Turned into a village. *Browne.*

INVINCIBLE, *a.* [*Fr. invincible*; *L. in* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; as an *invincible* army.

2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an *invincible* obstacle, error, habit or objection.

INVINCIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality of **INVINCIBILITY**, } being unconquerable; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

INVIOLEABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. inviolabilis*; in and *violabilis, volo*, to violate.]

1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted or treated with irreverence; as, a sacred place and sacred things should be considered *invioleable*. *Milton.*

2. Not to be broken; as an *invioleable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow or promise.

3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as *invioleable* chastity or honor.

4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as *invioleable* saints. *Milton.*

INVIOLEABLENESS, } [*from invioleable*.] **INVIOLEABILITY**, } *n.* The quality or state of being invioleable; as the *invioleability* of crowned heads. *Ward.*

2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.

INVIOLEABLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; as a sanctuary *invioleably* sacred; to keep a promise *invioleably*.

INVIOLEATE, *a.* [*L. inviolatus*.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

But let *invioleate* truth be always dear to thee. *Denham.*

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ENVITRIFIABLE, *a.* [in and vitrifiable, from vitrify.]

That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass. *Kirwan.*

INVOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; in and *voco*, to call.]

To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid— *Milton.*

[Instead of this word, *invoke* is generally used.]

INVOCATED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.

INVOCATING, *ppr.* Invoking.

INVOCATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *invocatio*.]

1. The act of addressing in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as the *invocation* of the muses.

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

3. A judicial call, demand or order; as the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. *Wheaton's Rep.*

INVOCICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*, a sending or thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send, *lt. inviare*; *envois*, plu. things sent.]

1. In commerce, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c. with the value or prices and charges annexed.

2. A written account of ratable estate. *Laws of New Hampshire.*

INVOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.

Goods, wares and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway— *Madison's Proclamation.*

It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

INVOICED, *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed. *Robinson, Adm. Reports.*

INVOICING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.

INVOKE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco*; in and *voco*, to call; *voc*, a word.]

1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being. Poets *invoke* the muses for assistance.

2. To order; to call judicially; as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence into a court. *Wirt.*

INVOKED, *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called.

INVOKING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.

INVOLUCEL, *n.* [dim. of *involute*.] A partial involucre; an involucret. *Eaton.*

INVOLUCULATE, *a.* [supra.] Surrounded with involucels. *Barton.*

INVOLUCRUM, *n.* [L. from *involve*.] In *botany*, a calyx remote from the flower, particularly in the umbel, but applied also to the whorl and other kinds of inflorescence. *Martyn.*

INVOLUCRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, whorls, &c. *Martyn.*

INVOLUCRET, *n.* A small or partial involucre. *Martyn.*

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INVOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [from *involutary*.]

1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. *Baxter.*

2. In a manner independent of the will.

INVOLUNTARINESS, *n.* Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Independence on the will.

INVOLUNTARY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire*; L. *in* and *voluntarius*. See *Voluntary*.]

1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.

2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is *involuntary*, but not against the will.

3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an *involuntary* submission to a master.

INVOLUTE, *n.* [L. *involutus*.] A curve traced by the end of a string folded upon a figure, or unwound from it.

INVOLUTE, *a.* [L. *involutus*, *involve*. See *Involute*.] In *botany*, rolled spirally inwards. *Involute* foliation or vernation, is when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inwards on both sides towards the upper surface. *Martyn.*

INVOLUTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio*. See *Involve*.]

1. The action of involving or infolding.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. In grammar, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb; a third intervening member within a second, &c.; as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity.

4. In algebra, the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned. Thus $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by *involution*, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number.

INVOLVE, *v. t.* *involv'*. [L. *involve*; in and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.]

1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to *involve* one in smoke or dust.

2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.

3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, *involves* a contradiction.

4. To entwine; to join; to connect. He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin. The gathering number, as it moves along, *involves* a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To entangle. Let not our enemy *involve* the nation in war, nor our imprudence *involve* us in difficulty.

7. To plunge; to overwhelm. Extravagance often *involves* men in debt and distress.

8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate. Some *involved* their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Florida, witty, *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

9. To blend; to mingle confusedly. *Milton.*

I N W

10. In algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power; as a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.

INVOLVED, *pp.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled.

INVOLVING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.

INVULNERABILITY, *n.* [from *invulnerable*.]

INVULNERABLENESS, *n.* [from *invulnerable*.]

The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury. *Walsh.*

INVULNERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *invulnerabilis*. See *Vulnerable*.]

That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton.*

INWALL, *v. t.* [in and *wall*.] To inclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

INWARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard*; G. *einwärts*; in and *ward*. See *Ward*.]

1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as the *inward* structure of the body.

2. Intimate; domestic; familiar. *Spenser.*

3. Seated in the mind or soul. *Shak.*

INWARD, *adv.* Toward the inside. Turn *inwards*, the attention *inward*.

2. Toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts. Celestial light shine *inward*. *Milton.*

INWARDLY, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shak.*

2. In the heart; privately; secretly. He *inwardly* repines. It is not easy to treat with respect a person whom we *inwardly* despise.

3. Towards the center.

INWARDNESS, *n.* Intimacy; familiarity. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. Internal state. [Unusual.]

INWARDS, *n. plu.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera. *Milton. Ex. xxix.*

INWEAVE, *v. t.* pret. *inwoove*; *pp.* *inwooven*, *inwoove*. [in and *weave*.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwoove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

INWHEEL, *v. t.* [in and *wheel*.] To encircle. *Beaum.*

INWIT, *n.* [in and *wit*.] Mind; understanding. *Obs.*

INWOOD, *v. t.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

INWORKING, *ppr.* or *a.* [in and *work*.] Working or operating within.

INWORKING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within. *Macknight.*

INWOVE, *pp.* of *inweave*. Woven in; intertwined by weaving.

INWRAP, *v. t.* *inrap'*. [in and *wrap*.] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud; to *inwrap* in a cloke.

2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex. *Bacon.*

3. To ravish or transport. [Ill. See *Rap*.]

INWREATHE, *v. t.* *inre'the*. [in and *wreath*.]

To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath. Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams.

Milton.

INWROUGHT, *pp.* or *a.* *inraut'*. [*in* and *wrought*, from *work*.]

Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. *Milton.*

I'ODATE, *n.* [See *Iodine*.] A compound consisting of oxygen, iodine and a base.

Gay Lussac. Henry.

I'ODIC, *a.* *Iodic acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen.

I'ODIDE, *n.* A compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

I'ODIN, } *n.* [Gr. *ἰωδης*, resembling a violet.]

I'ODINE, } *n.* [et.] In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance recently discovered by Courtois,

a manufacturer of salt-peter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225° of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name.

Henry. Ure.

I'ODOUS, *a.* *Iodous acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic acid*.

IOD'URET, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metallic or other base.

I'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ἰω*, a violet, and *λίθος*, stone.]

A mineral of a violet blue color, with a shade of purple or black, called also *dichroit* and *corderite*. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms. Its varieties are *pelion* and *steinheilite*.

Cleveland.

[NOTE. By the regular principles of pronouncing the Greek *iota* and the Shemitic *jod*, this word ought to be pronounced *yolite*.]

IONIC, *a.* [from *Ionia*.] The *Ionic order*, in architecture, is that species of column named from *Ionia*, in Greece. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic; its height is 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half.

Encyc.

2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language, is the dialect used in *Ionia*.

3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers, was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in *Ionia*. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

Encyc.

4. Denoting an airy kind of music. The *Ionic* or *Ionian mode* was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes.

Busby.

IPECACUAN'HA, *n.* A root produced in South America. Four sorts are mentioned,

gray, brown, white, and yellow. The gray, or genuine kind, is referred by Matius to the *Psychotria emetica*, but more recently by Brotero to the *Callicocca Ipecacuanha*, a plant growing in Brazil. These plants have been considered by some as the same, or as species of the same genus. This root is used as an emetic.

Parr.

Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrheas and dysenteries.

Cyc.

IRASCIBIL'ITY, } *n.* [from *irascible*.]

IRAS'CIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.

IRAS'CIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. irascor*, from *ira*. See *Ire*.]

Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

IRE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. ira*, wrath; *W. irad*, pungency, passion, rage. See Eng. *Wrath*.]

Anger; wrath; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire.

Dryden.

I'REFUL, *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans.

Shak.

I'REFULLY, *adv.* In an angry manner.

I'RENARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπὶ ῥαρχης*.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.

IRIDES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

IRIDES'CENT, *a.* [from *iris*.] Having colors like the rainbow. *Fourcroy. Barrow.*

IRID'IUM, *n.* [from *iris*.] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in S. America.

Cleveland. Webster's Manual.

IRIS, *n.* plu. *irises*. [*L. iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow, Gr. *ἶρις*.]

1. The rainbow.

2. An appearance resembling the rainbow.

3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.

4. The changeable colors which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

5. A colored spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the sun-beams.

6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.

IRISATED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow.

Phillips.

IRISED, *a.* Containing colors like those of the rainbow.

Chaptal.

IRISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.

IRISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.

2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.

IRR

IRONED, *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.

IRONFLINT, *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining and nearly vitreous. It is sometimes in very minute and perfect six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by six-sided pyramids. It occurs also in masses, and in small grains. Its varieties are red, yellow, and greenish.

Cleveland.

IRONHEARTED, *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.

IRONMOLD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.

IRONMONGER, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

IRONSICK, *a.* In seamen's language, a ship is said to be *ironsick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

Encyc.

IRONSTONE, *n.* An ore of iron.

IRONWOOD, *n.* The popular name of a genus of trees called *Sideroxylon*, of several species; so called from their hardness.

IRONWORK, *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.

IRONWORKS, *n. plu.* The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.

IRONWORT, *n.* A genus of plants called *Sideritis*, of several species.

IRONICAL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique*. See *Irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. An *ironical* expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey.

IRONICALLY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be *ironically* severe.

IRONIST, *n.* One who deals in irony.

Pope.

IRONY, *a.* [from *iron*.] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as *irony* chains; *irony* particles.

Hammond.

2. Resembling iron; hard.

IRONY, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*; L. *ironia*; Gr. *ειρωνια*, from *ειρων*, a dissembler in speech.] A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; as, Nero was a very virtuous prince; Pope Hildebrand was remarkable for his meekness and humility. When irony is uttered, the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile or an arch look, or perhaps by an affected gravity of countenance. Irony in writing may also be detected by the manner of expression.

IROUS, *a.* [from *ire*.] Apt to be angry.

Obs. *Chaucer.*

IRRA'DIANCE, *n.* [L. *irradians*, from *irradiare*, to shine. See *Ray*.]

IRRA'DIANCY, *n.* [L. *irradiatio*, from *irradiare*, to shine. See *Ray*.]

1. Emission of rays of light on an object.

2. Beams of light emitted; luster; splendor.

Milton.

IRRA'DIATE, *v. t.* [L. *irradia*; in and *radio*, to shine. See *Ray*.]

1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with luster.

South.

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind.

Milton.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Hale.

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

Pope.

IRRA'DIATE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

IRRA'DIATE, *a.* Adorned with shining ornaments.

Mason.

IRRA'DIATED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IRRA'DIATING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IRRADIATION, *n.* The act of emitting beams of light.

2. Illumination; brightness.

3. Intellectual light.

Hale.

4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.

Encyc.

IRRATIONAL, *a.* [L. *irrationalis*; in and *rationalis*, from *ratio*.]

1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. Brutes are *irrational* animals.

2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. To pursue a course of life which destroys happiness, is *irrational*.

IRRATIONALITY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IRRATIONALLY, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* [in and *reclaimable*.]

1. Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform.

Addison.

2. That cannot be tamed.

IRRECLAIMABLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

IRRECONCILABLE, *a.* [in and *reconcilable*.]

1. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased or subdued; as an *irreconcilable* enemy or faction.

2. That cannot be appeased or subdued; as *irreconcilable* enmity or hatred.

3. That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as *irreconcilable* absurdities. It is followed by *with* or *to*. A man's conduct may be *irreconcilable to* or *with* his avowed principles.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being *irreconcilable*; incongruity; incompatibility.

IRRECONCILABLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be *irreconcilably* opposed to each other.

IRRECONCILE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled. - [III.]

Bp. Taylor.

IRRECONCILED, *a.* [in and *reconciled*.]

1. Not reconciled.

Shak.

2. Not atoned for.

IRRECONCILEMENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

IRRECONCILIATION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

Prideaux.

IRRECOVERABLE, *a.* [in and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be recovered or repaired; as an *irrecoverable* loss.

2. That cannot be regained. Time past is *irrecoverable*.

Rogers.

IRR

3. That cannot be obtained by demand or suit; as a debt.

Franklin.

4. Not be remedied; as *irrecoverable* misery.

Tillotson.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being *irrecoverable*.

Donne.

IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired or remedied. Happiness may be *irrecoverably* lost.

2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed. A profligate may be *irrecoverably* abandoned to vice.

IRRECOVERABLE, *a.* [L. in and *recupero*, to recover.] *Irrecoverable*. [Not used.]

IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.* *Irrecoverably*. [Not used.]

IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* [in and *redeemable*.]

1. That cannot be redeemed.

2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government; as *irredeemable* debts; *irredeemable* certificates or stock.

Hamilton. Smollett.

IRREDEEMABLENESS, *n.* The quality

IRREDEEMABILITY, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.

IRREDUCIBLE, *a.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state.

2. That cannot be reduced or changed to a different state; as corpuscles of air *irreducible* into water.

Boyle.

IRREDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being *irreducible*.

IRREFRAGABLE, *a.* [in and *refragable*, L. *refragor*; re and the root of *frango*, to break.]

That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* reason or evidence.

Atterbury. Swift.

IRREFRAGABLENESS, *n.* The quality

IRREFRAGABILITY, *n.* The quality of being *irrefragable* or incapable of refutation.

IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.* With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was *irrefragably* proved.

IRREFUTABLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis*. See *Refute*.]

That cannot be refuted or disproved.

Bp. Hall.

IRREFUTABLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

Romeyn.

IRREGENERACY, *n.* Unregeneracy.

J. M. Mason.

IRREGULAR, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier*; L. *irregularis*; in and *regularis*, *regula*. See *Regular*.]

1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as an *irregular* building or fortification.

2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; as the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body.

3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries.

4. Not according to the rules of art; *irregular* discourse.

5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as *irregular* conduct or propensities.

6. Not straight; as an *irregular* line or course.

7. Not uniform; as *irregular* motion.

8. In *grammar*, an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.

IRREG'ULAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service. *Kent.*

IRREGULAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *irrégularité*.]

1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as the *irregularity* of proceedings.

2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favorable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his *irregularities*.

IRREG'ULARLY, *adv.* Without rule, method or order.

IRREG'ULATE, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

IRREL'ATIVE, *a.* [in and relative.] Not relative; unconnected.

Irrelative chords, in music, have no common sound.

IRREL'ATIVELY, *adv.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*

IRREL'EVANCY, *n.* [from *irrelevant*.] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

IRREL'EVANT, *a.* [in and Fr. *relever*, to raise, from *clever*, *lever*, L. *elevo*, *levo*, to raise.]

Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony and arguments *irrelevant* to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

IRREL'EVANTLY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIE'VABLE, *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*

IRRELIG'ION, *n.* [Fr.; in and *religion*.] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety. *Dryden.*

IRRELIG'IONIST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. *Notl.*

IRRELIG'IOUS, *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux*.] Destitute of religious principles; condemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as an *irreligious* speech; *irreligious* conduct.

IRRELIG'IOUSLY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

IRRELIG'IOUSNESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IRRE'MEABLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; in and *remeo*, to return; *re* and *meo*, to pass.] Admitting no return; as an *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *remediable*, from *remedy*.]

1. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured; as an *irremediable* disease or evil.

2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as *irremediable* error or mischief.

IRREME'DIABLENESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IRREME'DIABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction. *Bp. Taylor.*

IRREMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *remissible*; L. *remitto*. See *Remit*.]

Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted. *Whiston.*

IRREMIS'SIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable. *Hammond.*

IRREMIS'SIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IRREMÖVABIL'ITY, *n.* [See *Irremovable*.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IRREMÖV'ABLE, *a.* [in and *removable*.]

1. That cannot be moved or changed. *Shak.*

2. That cannot be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IRREMUN'ERABLE, *a.* [in and *remunerable*.] That cannot be rewarded.

IRRENOWN'ED, *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated. *Spenser.*

IRREPARABIL'ITY, *n.* [See *Irreparable*.]

The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery. *Sterne.*

IRREP'ARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irreparabilis*. See *Repair*.]

1. That cannot be repaired or mended; as an *irreparable* breach.

2. That cannot be recovered or regained; as an *irreparable* loss. *Milton. Addison.*

IRREP'ARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IRREPEALABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *irrepealable*.] The quality of being irrepealable.

IRREPE'ALABLE, *a.* [in and *repealable*.] See *Repeal*.]

That cannot be legally repealed or annulled. *Sullivan.*

IRREPE'ALABLENESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IRREPE'ALABLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IRREPENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence. *Mountagu.*

IRREPLEV'ABLE, *a.* [in and *replevable*.] That cannot be replevied.

IRREPLEV'ISABLE, *a.* [in and *replevisable*.] That cannot be replevied.

IRREPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* [in and *reprehensible*.]

Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault. *Vattel, Trans.*

IRREPREHENS'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame. *Sherwood.*

IRREPRESENT'ABLE, *a.* [in and *represent*.]

Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image. *Stillington.*

IRREPRESS'IBLE, *a.* [in and *repressible*.]

That cannot be repressed.

IRREPROACHABLE, *a.* [in and *reproachable*.]

That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. An *irreproachable* life is the highest honor of a rational being.

IRREPROACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.

IRREPROACHABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as deportment *irreproachably* upright.

I R R

IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained. *Woodward.*

IRRETURNABLE, *a.* Not to be returned.

IRREVERENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia*; in and *reverentia*. See *Reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man.

2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men*. But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being and to his laws and institutions.

IRREVERENT, *a.* [Fr.; in and *reverent*.]

1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.

2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as an *irreverent* thought, word or phrase.

3. Wanting in respect to superiors. *Milton.*

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; in an irreverent manner.

2. Without due respect to superiors.

IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* [in and *reversible*.] That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed or annulled; as an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

IRREVERSIBLENESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IRREVOCABILITY, } *n.* State of being
IRREVOCABLENESS, } *n.* irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irrevocabilis*; in and *revocabilis*, *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed or annulled; as an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, edict or doom; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise. *Milton. Dryden.*

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [in and *revokable*.] Not to be recalled; irrevocable. *Asiat. Res.*

IRREVOLUBLE, *a.* That has no revolution. [Not used.] *Milton.*

IRRIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo*; in and *rigo*, to water.]

1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. *Ray.*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

IRRIGATED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.

IRRIGATING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IRRIGATION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.

2. In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

IRRIGUOUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus*. See *Irrigate*.]

1. Watered; watery; moist.
The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips.*

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I R R

IRRIS'ION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *irrisio*, *irrideo*; in and *rideo*, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

IRRITABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *irritable*.] Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as *irritability* of temper.

2. In *physiology*, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies. *Darwin.*

Irritability differs from *sensibility*; the most *irritable* parts of the body not being at all *sensible*, and vice versa. The heart is endued with the greatest *irritability*. *Haller. Encyc.*

IR'ITABLE, *a.* [from *irritate*.] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.

2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as an *irritable* temper.

3. In *physiology*, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body, but the muscular fibers. *Haller. Encyc.*

IR'ITANT, *a.* Irritating.

IR'ITANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates. *Rush.*

IR'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito*; in and *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage; or perhaps more properly from Sw. *retä*, to provoke; G. *reitzen*, to tickle, vellicate, irritate.]

1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage.

2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never *irritate* a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.

3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

4. To cause fibrous contractions in an extreme part of the sensorium, as by the appulse of an external body. *Darwin.*

IR'ITATED, *pp.* Excited; provoked; caused to contract.

IR'ITATING, *ppr.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.

IRRITA'TION, *n.* The operation of exciting heat, action and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.

2. The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like.

3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.

4. In *physiology*, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies. *Darwin.*

Irritation is the effect of a stimulus applied to an irritable part. *Coze.*

IR'ITATIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

I S E

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

IR'RITATORY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating. *Hales.*

IRRORA'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio*; in and *ros*.]

The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

Spallanzani, Trans.

IRRUP'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *irruptio*; in and *rumpo*, to break or burst.]

1. A bursting in; a breaking or sudden, violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by *irruptions* of the sea.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

IRRUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v. i. iz.* [Sax. *is*; G. *ist*; D. *is*; L. *est*; Gr. *est*; Sans. *asti*; Pers. *est* or *hist*.]

The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*. *Is* and *was* coincide with the Latin *esse*, and Goth. *wesan*. In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, *is*; we, ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

IS'ABEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*.] Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. *Kirwan.*

ISAGOÇ'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ισαγογικός*.] In-

ISAGOÇ'ICAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ισαγογικός*.] In-

IS'AGON, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *γωνία*, an angle.] A figure whose angles are equal.

IS'ATIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the arctic fox or *Canis lagopus*. *Encyc.*

ISCHIAD'IC, *a.* [L. *ischadicus*, from *ischias*, the *sciatica*, from *ischium*, the hip; Gr. *ισχιακός*, *ισχιαδικός*.]

Pertaining to the hip. The *ischadic* passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic affection of the hip joint. It is called also *sciatica*. It is sometimes seated in the tendinous expansion which covers the muscles of the thigh, but its most common seat is in the muscles, or in the capsular ligament, and it is then either rheumatic or gouty. *Parr. Johnson.*

ISCHURET'IC, *a.* [See *Ischury*.] Having the quality of relieving *ischury*.

ISCHURET'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve *ischury*. *Coze.*

IS'CHURY, *n.* [Gr. *ισχυρία*, from *ισχω*, to stop, and *ουρον*, urine.]

A stoppage or suppression of urine.

Coze. Encyc.

IS'ERIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.] A mineral
IS'ERINE, } *n.* of an iron black color, and of a splendid metallic luster, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It is harder than feldspar, and consists of the oxyds of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium. *Ure.*

Is, a termination of English words, is, in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch*; and not improbably, it is the termination *esque*, in French, as in *grotesque*, It. *esco*, in *grotesco*, and the Latin termination of the in-

- ceptive verb, as in *fervesco*. Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish*, from *yellow*. *Ish* annexed to names forms a possessive adjective; as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*.
- Ish* annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish*, from *rogue*; *brutish*, from *brute*. This is the more common use of this termination.
- I'SICLE**, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *icicle*. [See *Ice* and *icicle*.]
- I'SINGLASS**, *n.* *i'zinglass*. [that is, *ise* or *ice-glass*.]
A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines. *Encyc.*
- ISINGLASS-STONE**. [See *Mica*.]
- IS/LAMISM**, *n.* [from the Ar. *إسلام* *salama*, to be free, safe or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism. *Encyc.*
- ISLAND**, *n.* *i'land*. [This is an absurd compound of *isle* and *land*, that is, *land-in-water land*, or *ieland-land*. There is no such legitimate word in English, and it is found only in books. The genuine word always used in discourse is our native word, *Sax. ealond*, *D. G. eiland*.]
1. A tract of land surrounded by water.
 2. A large mass of floating ice, is called an *island of ice*.
- I'SLANDER**, *n.* *i'lander*. An inhabitant of an ieland.
- ISLE**, *n.* *île*. [Fr. *isle* or *île*, from It. *isola*, L. *insula*.]
1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land embosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.
The *isles* shall wait for his law. Is. xlii.
 2. A passage in a church. [See *Aisle*.]
- ISLET**, *n.* *i'let*. A little ieland.
- ISOCHRONAL**, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *χρονος*, time.]
ISOCHRONOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *χρονος*, time.]
Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.
An *isochronal* line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend without acceleration. *Bailey.*
Isochronal vibrations of a pendulum are such as are performed in the same space of time. *Encyc.*
- IS/OLATE**, *v. t.* [It. *isola*, an isle or ieland.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. *Med. Repos.*
- IS/OLATED**, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*; It. *isolato*, from *isola*, an isle.]
Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.
- IS/OLATING**, *ppr.* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.
- ISOMORPH/ISM**, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, like, and *μορφη*, form.]
The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form.
- ISOMORPH/OUS**, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound. *Ed. Rev.*
- IS/ONOMY**, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *νομος*, law.]
Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Milford.*
- ISOPERIMET/RICAL**, *a.* [See *Isoperimetry*.]
Having equal boundaries; as *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.
- ISOPERIM/ETRY**, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, *περι*, around, and *μετρον*, measure.]
In *geometry*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.
- ISOS/CELES**, *a.* [Gr. *ισοσκελης*; *ισος*, equal, and *σκελος*, leg.]
Having two legs only that are equal; as an *isosceles* triangle.
- IS/RAELITE**, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.
- ISRAELIT/IC**, *a.* Pertaining to Israel. *J. P. Smith.*
- ISRAELI/TISIL**, *a.* [See *Israelite*.]
- ISOTHERM/AL**, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, proper, and *θερμα*, heat.]
Warmed by its own heat. *Ure.*
- ISOTON/IC**, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *τονος*, tone.]
Having equal tones. The *isotonic* system, in music, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.
- IS/SUABLE**, *a.* [from *issue*.] That may be issued. In *law*, an *issuable* term, is one in which issues are made up. *Blackstone.*
- ISSUE**, *n.* *ish'u*. [Fr. *issue*; It. *uscio*, a door, and *uscire*, to go out. It may coincide in origin with Heb. Ch. *סוּר*, Eth. *ወፀለ* *watsa*.]
1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress: applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c. We say, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.
 2. A sending out; as the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.
 3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the *issue*.
 4. Passage out; outlet.
To God the Lord belong the *issues* from death. Ps. lxxviii.
 5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had *issue*, a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without *issue*.
 6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements or other property. A conveyed to B all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents and profits.
 7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. *Encyc.*
 8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. Lev. xii. Matt. ix.
 9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings: the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury. *Cowel.*

ITC

ITE

IVY

The answer will show: the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* [that] is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause of the sentence, "the figure of the earth," &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of *it* is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *that* is well ascertained.

It, like *that*, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.

4. *It* often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. *It* is I: be not afraid. *It* was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used also for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk *it* back for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*. *Pope.*

ITALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

ITALIAN, *n.* A native of Italy.

2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

ITALIANATE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

ITALIANIZE, *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian. *Colgrave.*

ITALIC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

ITALICIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

ITALICS, *n. plu.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; *the letters in which this clause is printed.* They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gictha*; D. *jeukte*; Ch. *חכך*;

Ar. *أخس*; Eth. *ሐከከ* hakke. See the Verb.]

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of *Acarus*, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease.

3. A constant teasing desire; as an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling. *Dryden.*

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken*, D. *jeuken*, to itch;

Ch. *חכך*; Ar. *أخس*; Eth. *ሐከከ* hakak,

to scratch. Hence Ar. to be affected with the itch. Class Cg. No. 22.]

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.

2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as *itching* ears. 2 Tim. iv.

ITCHING, *ppr.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

2. Having a constant desire.

ITCHY, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

ITEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many *items*.

2. A hint; an innuendo.

ITEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. *Addison.*

ITERABLE, *a.* That may be repeated. [Not used.] *Brown.*

ITERANT, *a.* [See *Iterate*.] Repeating; as an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

ITERATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*, to repeat, from *iter*, a going.]

To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition; to *iterate* a trespass.

ITERATED, *pp.* Repeated.

ITERATING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

ITERATION, *n.* [L. *iteratio*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time. *Bacon.*

ITERATIVE, *a.* Repeating.

ITERANT, *a.* [L. *iter*, a way or journey.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as an *iterant* preacher.

ITERANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

ITERARY, *n.* [Fr. *itinaire*; Low L. *itinerarium*, from *iter*, a going.]

An account of travels or of the distances of places; as the *itinerary* of Antoninus.

ITERARY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITERATE, *v. i.* [L. *iter*, a going; Low L. *itinerio*.]

To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

ITSELF, *pron.* [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in *itself*; it stands by *itself*.

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

ITRIUM, *n.* The undecomposable base of yttria; but better written *yttrium*, unless *yttria* should be written *yttria*.

IVORY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*; L. *ebur*.] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain height, and filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon and Achem does not become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea. *Encyc.*

IVORY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as an *ivory* comb.

IVORY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft blacking.

IVY, *n.* [Sax. *ifg*; G. *epheu*.] A parasitic plant of the genus *Hedera*, which creeps along the ground, or if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great height.

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

IVYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*

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